1	Wednesday, 20 May 2015	1	occurred. Possibly (v) occurred, I don't know.
2	(10.30 am)	2	MR DICKER: Well, one certainly got to a stage which
3	Submissions by MR DICKER (continued)	3	presumably the administrator decided not to promise
4	MR DICKER: My Lord, I was dealing with currency conversion		date.
5	claims under the CRA and I had just finished dealing	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's what I'm wondering. Th
6	with the argument that essentially the net financial	6	would have to notify the NTA offerees.
7	claim only exists for the purposes of receiving	7	MR DICKER: That's right, and I think that's the piece of
8	a dividend from the estate.	8	evidence that
9	There's just one additional point I wanted to make	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: What one deduces from this is s
10	before turning to Wentworth's and the administrators'	10	far as the NTA signatories were concerned, the CRA was
11	arguments. That is to pick up the position in relation	11	there for the purposes of the scheme only, not for any
12	to the NTA individuals under the CRA.	12	distribution in the administration or subsequent
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	13	liquidation. I had assumed, I am afraid wrongly, the
14	MR DICKER: As your Lordship knows, our position in relation	14	condition was something to do with a percentage signing
15	to this is that although they were permitted to sign the	15	up.
16	CRA, it was very much a subsidiary aspect, and the first	16	MR DICKER: My Lord, as I understand it, the percentage
17	point we make is drawing your Lordship's attention back	17	related to the TAs
18	to the conditions for any NTA acceptance, which	18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, that I understand.
19	your Lordship will find in schedule 1 to the CRA, that's	19	MR DICKER: And so far as the NTAs were concerned it was
20	volume 3, page 480.	20	conditional on the NTA condition being satisfied.
21	It's paragraph 9 of schedule 1:	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So it was a prelude, it was part
22	"The form of acceptance submitted by an NTA offeree	22	of the machinery for a scheme or a CVA.
23	to the company should be subject to the following	23	MR DICKER: That would be one way of looking at it. One
24	condition [the NTA condition]."	24	starts with the CRA
25	9.1.1:	25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You say it would be one way of
23	Page 1	25	Page 3
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1	"One of the following events having occurred."	1	looking at it but is there actually any other way of
2	And those events are effectively ultimately	2	looking at it?
3	a decision not to have either a scheme of arrangement or	3	MR DICKER: No. Well, save this, there may still be
4	a CVA, or the court holding for one reason or another	4	circumstances in which, assuming it's probably wrong
5	either a scheme or a CVA cannot take place. So it's	5	because if the NTA is satisfied, then presumably there
6	essentially a negative. If there was a scheme or a CVA,	6	would be a scheme or a CVA and that's how it would be
7	then the whole NTA process would simply be irrelevant.	7	dealt with.
8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. I see.	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Trower will no doubt tell m
9	MR DICKER: And 9.2:	9	at some point how the condition failed. I'd just like
10	"Any form of acceptance submitted by an NTA offeree	10	to have that.
11	shall not be valid and effective unless and until the	11	MR DICKER: That was the first point. The second point is
12	NTA condition is satisfied in the absolute opinion of	12	if your Lordship goes back to page 333, it's clause 10
13	the company."	13	of the CRA itself, the bottom of 333. My learned friend
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So was this the condition?	14	Mr Trower took your Lordship to this. Clause 10 at the
15	I mean Was there any other condition?	15	bottom:
16	MR DICKER: I don't believe so.	16	"Priorities of the company under this agreement.
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Because I thought Mr Trower tol		The company may, in its absolute discretion"
18	me that the CRA did not become unconditional and	18	And then:
19	therefore didn't bind(?) NTA signatories.	19	"(i) determine the asset claims in respect of TA
20	MR DICKER: Well, I assume	20	signatories first, prior to determining the net
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Maybe sorry, forgive me, go	21	contractual positions of the NTA signatories;
22	on.	22	"(ii) deal with the disputes from TA signatories
23	MR DICKER: I assume that was because the NTA condition	23	first, prior to those of NTA signatories."
24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, I'm just looking for some	24	Et cetera. So even if one got to the stage of
25	elucidation on that because none of (i) to (iv)	25	having the NTA condition satisfied, the priority, as one
	Page 2		Page 4

1	would expect, is dealing with trust assets first.	1	a scheme or a CVA. And it's only if effectively you
2	The third point is that we were informed by the	2	don't have a scheme or a CVA, the fallback position is
3	administrators overnight, and no doubt Mr Trower can	3	then effectively agreement of the claims of an NTA
4	confirm this, that only 60 NTA offerees submitted a form		signatory, which can be then fed into a distribution
5	of acceptance. And we're told that none ultimately	5	process.
6	became signatories. Presumably because the NTA	6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see.
7	condition wasn't satisfied. But we're not told and	7	MR DICKER: It's for that reason, given we say it comes so
8	it may not matter whether any of the NTA signatories	8	low in the scheme of things, it would obviously be wrong
9	who submitted offers actually had their claims	9	to construe the CRA effectively by reference to this as
10	ascertained.	10	opposed to primarily its principal purpose, being to
11	The fourth point is a small one, but just to make	11	return trust assets.
12	good a point I made to your Lordship yesterday. There	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
13	is one sentence in the evidence that suggests that at	13	MR DICKER: My Lord, that's that point. Then turning to
14	least some creditors may have found it difficult trying	14	Wentworth's position in relation to currency conversion
15	to sign up to the NTA. If your Lordship goes to	15	claims under the CRA. Its position, as we understand
16	bundle 2, tab 11, it's the second witness statement of	16	it, is that if your claim is originally denominated in
17	Ms Browning. Paragraph 8, she says:	17	US dollars, you have a currency conversion claim still.
18	"Mr Pearson appears to agree the principal objective	18	But if it wasn't, you don't. In other words, everyone
19	of the CRA was to expedite the return of trust assets."	19	else loses any currency conversion claim which they
20	Then she says it's essential to calculate a client's	20	otherwise have had, but do not get a US dollar claim
21	net contractual position. Then it's just the last	21	giving rise to a currency conversion claim in exchange.
22	sentence where two sentences:	22	Now, we say that has some obviously odd
23	"In support of the view this was the principal	23	consequences. Assume a creditor whose claim was
24	objective of the CRA, I am aware that certain funds were	24	denominated not in US dollars, but say in euros or
25	not able to accede because they did not have trust	25	Swiss francs, those currencies also appreciated against
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1	assets."	1	sterling. Indeed, the Swiss franc rather more as
2	That's not developed, I can't take it any further,	2	a matter of fact than US dollars. On Wentworth's case
3	but one might not be surprised if the administrators'	3	those creditors would lose their currency conversion
5	emphasis on dealing with TA signatories first effectively discouraged NTA signatories from bothering	4 5	claim, they wouldn't get a currency conversion claim as a result of exchanging essentially their old claim for
6	to submit or try and become signatories to the CRA.	6	a result of exchanging essentially their old claim for a new US dollar denominated claim.
7	Can I just go back? I think I may have said yes to	7	
8	your Lordship when in fact I should have said no. It's	8	We say that doesn't make an enormous amount of sense
9	the NTA condition, which is bundle 3, page 480. We have	9	under the terms of the CRA. How do you give up your old claim save in exchange for a new claim denominated in US
10	an NTA condition, it's:	10	dollars?
11	"One of the following events having occurred."	11	Now, Wentworth's answer appears to be that the
12	And the event is	12	reason why they do not get currency conversion claims in
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, it's the other way round		US dollars is because it's a necessary attribute of the
14	from the way I thought. It's actually not for a scheme.	14	dollar claim agreed under the CRA that it must be
15	That's the point. Yes, sorry. I read it too quickly.	15	converted back into sterling. That was my learned
16	MR DICKER: My Lord, I was wrong too.	16	friend Mr Zacaroli's submission, day 2, page 109, line
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I follow. It's designed for	17	19 to page 110, line 3.
18	there not to be a scheme, okay. Right, thank you.	18	If that's right, one may ask, why isn't exactly the
19	MR DICKER: So when one thinks about the position of NTA	19	same point capable of being made for those creditors who
20	signatories, one starts with the idea that the CRA is	20	had underlying claims in US dollars, but on my learned
21	primarily concerned with returning trust assets. One	21	friend's submissions gave them up for a US dollar claim
22	knows the calculation mechanism one needs to do to	22	under the CRA? Why can't you say equally in relation to
23	achieve that. What the administrators appear, my	23	them, well, a necessary attribute of the US dollar claim
24	learned friend Mr Trower said yesterday, to have had in	24	that they obtained under the CRA, just like everyone
25	mind at this stage at least was the possibility of	25	else, was also that it had to be converted back into
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1	sterling? In other words, if what's significant, if	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think Mr Trower's made their
2	what causes the euro and the Swiss franc creditors not	2	position clear!
3	to have a currency conversion claim is that although	3	MR DICKER: So far as the argument proffered to
4	they get a US dollar claim, it needs to be converted	4	your Lordship by the administrators is concerned, the
5	back into sterling, why isn't that equally true of US	5	argument is that the CRA deprived all creditors of their
6	dollar creditors who acquire a new US dollar claim?	6	underlying right to payment in a particular currency and
7	There's simply an inconsistency there, and the	7	instead effectively gave them a right solely to payment
8	explanation doesn't make sense.	8	in sterling. So they've lost their currency conversion
9	So we say there really are only two possibilities.	9	claims.
10	The first of which is the CRA released all old claims	10	We say that's wrong for the following reasons.
11	and gave everybody a new claim denominated in US	11	Firstly, the CRA is expressed to give you a new claim
12	dollars, or it did not because, for example, one	12	denominated in US dollars. Secondly, there is no
13	concludes the exercise was just for administrative	13	express reference to sterling anywhere in the CRA.
14	convenience, a way of working out what the net position	14	Thirdly, the CRA does not even contain a distribution
15	was, in which event everyone should be able to rely on	15	mechanism which provides for such claims to be converted
16	the underlying currency of entitlement.	16	into sterling. The nearest you get is 4.4.2, stating
17	Wentworth's position in relation to the euro and	17	that creditors would have an ascertained claim for such
18	Swiss franc creditors is effectively that they lost	18	amount as determined, and as your Lordship knows, the
19	their old claims, they didn't get in exchange a claim	19	ascertained claim is something which could subsequently
20	which the CRA apparently gave them. We say that just	20	be fed into a subsequent distribution mechanism.
21	doesn't make any sense.	21	My Lord, but even assuming, even if it were correct
22	So far as Wentworth's argument that the reason why	22	to read the CRA as if it incorporated by reference
23	the euro and yen creditors, Swiss franc creditors, don't	23	effectively a distribution mechanism in accordance with
24	get a currency conversion claim is because the claim	24	the Insolvency Act and Rules, why would that mean
25	they get must be converted back into sterling, I have	25	creditors had released any currency conversion claim
23	Page 9		Page 11
1	essentially dealt with that already.	1	they would otherwise have had? Why wouldn't that,
2	The mere fact your net financial claim may in due	2	effectively, incorporation by reference operate in
3	course be fed into a distribution mechanism cannot	3	exactly the same way as the Insolvency Act and Rules?
4	deprive you of a currency conversion claim, and one can	4	In other words, in accordance with the effect of rule
5	see that from Wentworth's own approach to creditors	5	2.86, ie converted for the purposes of proof only.
6	whose claims were originally denominated in US dollars.	6	So if the underlying scheme doesn't deprive you of
7	So that's Wentworth's position. We say suggesting that	7	a currency conversion claim, why should
8	US dollar creditors have a currency conversion claim,	8	a cross-reference in the CRA, even assuming that that's
9	which they accept and we agree with, but that somehow	9	how one construes it, operate to do so?
10	the euro, the Swiss franc and the yen creditors lose any	10	So far as the background materials are concerned,
11	currency conversion claims they would have had and don't	11	our submission is a short one. There's nothing in the
12	get in exchange a US dollar claim, doesn't appear to	12	circular, the reader's guide or any of the other
13	make sense under the terms of the CRA.	13	materials that suggests that the CRA was intended to
14	The administrators' position we say is even more	14	have the effect for which either Wentworth or the
15	surprising. Their position, as we understand it, is the	15	administrators contend. Your Lordship's already seen
16	CRA deprived all creditors	16	the references. There are numerous references to the
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: To be fair to Mr Trower and the	17	CRA giving you a new claim, there are numerous
18	administrators, I think it's unfair to describe it as	18	references to claims under the CRA being denominated in
19	the administrators' position. I think that the	19	US dollars. There's absolutely no suggestion anywhere,
20	administrators and Mr Trower feel they are duty-bound to	20	take the majority creditors, the US dollar denominated
21	advance their submission because no one else is. I just	21	creditors, that they would be giving up a currency
22	want to make that clear.	22	conversion claim by entering into the CRA.
23	MR DICKER: My Lord, I'm happy to proceed on that basis.	23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I take it that rule 2.86 is
24	I described it as their position because it's set out in	24	mandatory? It's not something that creditors and
25	their position paper as their position.	25	administrators can contract out? Is that right or not?
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1	MR DICKER: My Lord, it is certainly a mandatory rule. One	1	to see how those could have resulted effectively in
2	could imagine a scheme varying creditors' rights under	2	creditors restating their claims in some other currency,
3	the rules, although, as your Lordship said yesterday,	3	giving rise to rights which they otherwise wouldn't have
4	effectively questions of class and fairness would then	4	had.
5	depend critically on creditors' underlying rights, and	5	So there may conceivably be a distinction in this
6	for these purposes their underlying rights would include	6	respect between the CRA on the one hand and the CDDs,
7	reference to 2.86.	7	driven essentially because they have slightly different
8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This is the difficulty I have		purposes and arise in slightly different contexts.
9	with the whole idea of the new claim. I still have	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see that because for the
10	difficulty understanding how, if I have a yen claim	10	purposes of distribution of trust assets, clearly the
11	at the date of administration, this can by a subsequent	11	Insolvency Rules don't apply. You're not concerned with
12	contract be converted into a dollar claim, which is then	12	those. So as you rightly say, you could have some quite
13	converted into sterling for the purposes of proof. The	13	different approach to the calculation of claims and so
14	rule, I think, applies on the basis that you convert the	14	on for that purpose.
15	yen claim into sterling. And I don't see how a new	15	MR DICKER: And if one tries to imagine how the
16	right or obligation, new right created by a new contract	16	administrators may have been thinking at the time, they
17	post-administration, can give rise to a provable debt,	17	may have been thinking that given the majority of the
18	unless it's simply a compromise of an existing right, in	18	assets were in US dollars, the majority of the claims
19	which case that's a very different question. But	19	were in US dollars, they may not have even thought there
20	I don't think a compromise could involve a departure	20	were any non-US dollar claimants at all, as
21	from rule 2.86.	21	your Lordship has seen from the reference in the surplus
22	MR DICKER: My Lord, two points. Firstly, obviously, from	22	proposal I showed your Lordship yesterday. In that
23	the perspective of the Senior Creditor Group what is	23	context, it may not be so surprising if for the purposes
24	critical is the question of whether or not those whose	24	of distributing, making sure everyone gets a fair share
25	claims were originally denominated in US dollars gave up	25	of the trust assets, this approach was taken.
	Page 13		Page 15
1	a currency conversion claim which they otherwise would	1	What we certainly do agree with your Lordship on
2	have had. If your Lordship is right and effectively one	2	is that sort of analysis, which may be applicable in
3	can't have a new claim in a full sense, and you have to	3	
_			a musi comext. Obviousty breaks down emmery when one
4	look back to your underlying rights, then plainly their	4	-
4 5	look back to your underlying rights, then plainly their currency conversion claim is protected.	4	comes to thinking about all we're doing is proving in
5	currency conversion claim is protected.	5	comes to thinking about all we're doing is proving in a quicker and more final way. You would not expect
5 6	currency conversion claim is protected.  The only way one could reach a different conclusion	5 6	comes to thinking about all we're doing is proving in a quicker and more final way. You would not expect in the latter context, as your Lordship said,
5 6 7	currency conversion claim is protected.  The only way one could reach a different conclusion is if what one effectively said was the valuation that	5 6 7	comes to thinking about all we're doing is proving in a quicker and more final way. You would not expect in the latter context, as your Lordship said, a departure from the effect of rule 2.86.
5 6 7 8	currency conversion claim is protected.  The only way one could reach a different conclusion is if what one effectively said was the valuation that was being done pursuant to the CRA was effectively	5 6	comes to thinking about all we're doing is proving in a quicker and more final way. You would not expect in the latter context, as your Lordship said, a departure from the effect of rule 2.86.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	currency conversion claim is protected.  The only way one could reach a different conclusion is if what one effectively said was the valuation that was being done pursuant to the CRA was effectively a valuation and a compromise of creditors' claims, but for whatever reason the appropriate currency in which to express the quantified claim was, and the agreement between the parties was, that it would be US dollars as opposed to  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see that.  MR DICKER: My Lord, in the context of the CRA, where one's focusing essentially on returning trust assets rather than simply on the question of proof, where one needs	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	comes to thinking about all we're doing is proving in a quicker and more final way. You would not expect in the latter context, as your Lordship said, a departure from the effect of rule 2.86.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.  MR DICKER: So that's currency conversion claims. Can I turn to statutory interest under the CRA? My Lord, as your Lordship knows, the Senior Creditor Group's position is that signatories under the CRA are entitled to interest from the date of administration in accordance with their underlying contractual rights or at the Judgments Act rate if that is greater.  We say the starting point, again, is the purpose of the CRA, to ascertain claims for the purposes of
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22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, it's? 23 MR DICKER: 21.2.1. Page 353. 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I was looking in the summary. 25 Yes. 26 Page 17 27 That right is expressed in terms of a percentage, 28 Compounding, or indeed the ability to say that a payment
23 MR DICKER: 21.2.1. Page 353. 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I was looking in the summary. 25 Yes. 26 Page 17  27 I was looking in the summary. 28 Page 19  29 Creditors are limited to, for example, just the Judgments Act rate. This is plainly intended to cover every contractual right which the party had, whether Page 19  28 Page 19  29 Page 19  20 I that right is expressed in terms of a percentage, compounding, or indeed the ability to say that a payment
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25 Yes.  Page 17  Page 17  1 MR DICKER: 21.2.1:  "Subject to the other provisions of this clause 21, 2 compounding, or indeed the ability to say that a payment
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2 "Subject to the other provisions of this clause 21, 2 compounding, or indeed the ability to say that a payment
3 in respect of each financial contract the close-out 3 he's received in the past, ie prior to the close-out
4 amount shall be determined in accordance with the 4 amount being calculated, was a sum which he was entitled
5 relevant contractual valuation provisions as modified 5 to appropriate first to interest.
6 and supplemented by the overriding valuation 6 That's determination of the close-out amount. The
7 provisions." 7 other stage obviously is when you get to interest on the
8 So starting with the contractual valuation 8 net financial claim. That's dealt with, again as
9 provisions, going up, 21.1: 9 your Lordship knows, separately in 25.1. It's the last
10 "In respect of each financial contract, contractual 10 line, 25.1, on page 362:
valuation provisions shall be any terms in such 11 "For the avoidance of doubt no interest shall accrue
financial contract which provide for the calculation of 12 on any net financial claim, save to the extent provided
an amount or amounts payable by one party to the other 13 in rule 2.88 of the Insolvency Rules."
14 as a result of the termination of such financial 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: To go over rather old ground,
15 contract." 15 the close-out amounts are determined in accordance with
And that can obviously include a provision for 16 20.1, subject to the overriding valuation which you have
17 interest. 17 shown me.
18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 18 MR DICKER: Yes.
19 MR DICKER: In other words, when calculating the close-out 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If you have more than one
20 amount, obviously part of the calculation of the net 20 contract, there's a netting off that goes on, that's
position may include interest to which one or other 21 under some other clause, that you've got the close-out
party is entitled. 22 amount, and then that produces a net contractual
23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 23 position, which, if it's a positive number, is a net
24 MR DICKER: That's obviously subject to the overriding 24 financial claim?
25 valuation provisions, and your Lordship has those at 25 MR DICKER: Yes. And that net financial claim accrues
Page 18 Page 20

1	interest, although it's worded using the language:	1	a sum. Now, the basic approach to quantification, as
2	"For the avoidance of doubt, no interest shall	2	you would expect in the trust context, is everything is
3	accrue on any net financial claim save to the extent	3	included.
4	provided in rule 2.88."	4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
5	That net financial claim accrues interest in	5	MR DICKER: When you get to the stage of a subsequent
6	accordance with rule 2.88 of the Insolvency Rules. You	6	distribution because there isn't a payment mechanism for
7	don't get more than that, you get what you would get	7	unsecured claims in the CRA, when you come to
8	under rule 2.88.	8	a subsequent distribution obviously the circumstances in
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I'm finding it a bit puzzling	9	which you'll be entitled to payment of post-insolvency
10	really, because we get interest accruing under rule 2.88	10	interest will be determined by the rules governing their
11	coming in twice, once in the close-out amount and then	11	distribution mechanism.
12	in the net financial claim. So how do these mesh	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. So it may be because of
13	together?	13	some provisions which I don't have in mind at the
14	MR DICKER: Plainly, one can't have double counting, so to	14	moment, this calculation of close-out amount does not
15	the extent your interest is taken into account in	15	feed into the ascertainment of a provable debt.
16	determining close-out amount and the net contractual	16	MR DICKER: It does so in the sense that it feeds into the
17	position, the interest you would be entitled to on the	17	determination of the net ascertained claim.
18	result of that, ie the net financial claim, can only run	18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
19	from essentially that.	19	MR DICKER: And the net ascertained claim can subsequently
20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The date of that determination	. 20	be fed into a distribution mechanism.
21	But if the net financial claim is being ascertained in	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Without any modification to it
22	part for the purposes of proof in a distribution amongst	22	MR DICKER: Well, presumably what the draftsman had in mind
23	unsecured creditors, it is including an impermissible	23	was in a sense that's dealt with by 20.4.7 and the
24	element. That's to say post-administration interest.	24	last sentence of 25.1.
25	Because that comes in under the determination of the	25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: 25?
	Page 21		Page 23
1	close-out amount, doesn't it?	1	MR DICKER: 20.4.7, your Lordship's seen, and 25.1. In
2	MR DICKER: Yes, and presumably the draftsman's thinking	2	other words
3	in that respect was there's two separate issues, one	3	MD HIGTIGE DAVID DIGHADDS. Let be det de de de
	1 '	3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just go back to the close-out
4	of which is how much are you entitled to, and obviously	4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just go back to the close-out amount. Supposing you have a contract which
4 5	of which is how much are you entitled to, and obviously there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances		amount. Supposing you have a contract which
	·	4	·
5	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances	4 5	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to
5 6	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances are you entitled to payment of that back from LBIE.	4 5 6	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to be determined is a close-out amount as at that date, and
5 6 7	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances are you entitled to payment of that back from LBIE.  You need to do both because for the purposes of	4 5 6 7	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to be determined is a close-out amount as at that date, and the non-defaulting party is entitled to calculate its
5 6 7 8	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances are you entitled to payment of that back from LBIE.  You need to do both because for the purposes of working out how much trust assets a party was entitled	4 5 6 7 8	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to be determined is a close-out amount as at that date, and the non-defaulting party is entitled to calculate its loss, which it does, it comes in at \$1 million. And
5 6 7 8 9	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances are you entitled to payment of that back from LBIE.  You need to do both because for the purposes of working out how much trust assets a party was entitled to	4 5 6 7 8 9	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to be determined is a close-out amount as at that date, and the non-defaulting party is entitled to calculate its loss, which it does, it comes in at \$1 million. And that is then applied let's assume that that can be
5 6 7 8 9	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances are you entitled to payment of that back from LBIE.  You need to do both because for the purposes of working out how much trust assets a party was entitled to  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, I don't have any	4 5 6 7 8 9	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to be determined is a close-out amount as at that date, and the non-defaulting party is entitled to calculate its loss, which it does, it comes in at \$1 million. And that is then applied let's assume that that can be done for the purposes of this agreement but subject
5 6 7 8 9 10	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances are you entitled to payment of that back from LBIE.  You need to do both because for the purposes of working out how much trust assets a party was entitled to  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, I don't have any difficulty about the trust asset aspect of this because	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to be determined is a close-out amount as at that date, and the non-defaulting party is entitled to calculate its loss, which it does, it comes in at \$1 million. And that is then applied let's assume that that can be done for the purposes of this agreement but subject to the overriding valuation provisions, one of which is
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances are you entitled to payment of that back from LBIE.  You need to do both because for the purposes of working out how much trust assets a party was entitled to  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, I don't have any difficulty about the trust asset aspect of this because it seems to me that's in a sense an open field. The	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to be determined is a close-out amount as at that date, and the non-defaulting party is entitled to calculate its loss, which it does, it comes in at \$1 million. And that is then applied let's assume that that can be done for the purposes of this agreement but subject to the overriding valuation provisions, one of which is 20.4.7, which says that no interest will accrue on that
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances are you entitled to payment of that back from LBIE.  You need to do both because for the purposes of working out how much trust assets a party was entitled to  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, I don't have any difficulty about the trust asset aspect of this because it seems to me that's in a sense an open field. The difficulty I have is just in understanding how this works in relation to a distribution in the	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to be determined is a close-out amount as at that date, and the non-defaulting party is entitled to calculate its loss, which it does, it comes in at \$1 million. And that is then applied let's assume that that can be done for the purposes of this agreement but subject to the overriding valuation provisions, one of which is 20.4.7, which says that no interest will accrue on that million dollars from the administration date save to the extent that such interest would accrue under rule 2.88
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5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	there's a second issue, which is in what circumstances are you entitled to payment of that back from LBIE.  You need to do both because for the purposes of working out how much trust assets a party was entitled to  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, I don't have any difficulty about the trust asset aspect of this because it seems to me that's in a sense an open field. The difficulty I have is just in understanding how this works in relation to a distribution in the administration.  MR DICKER: The answer in a sense comes back in our submission to a point I made previously. There isn't a distribution mechanism in the CRA.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I suppose if the matter which is concerning me has substance, and it may be that it's wrong for some reason, you would say, well, that supports your approach to it, that this isn't concerned with distributions, fixing amounts for distributions?  MR DICKER: Yes, but in our submission in a sense there	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	amount. Supposing you have a contract which automatically terminated on 15 September, so what has to be determined is a close-out amount as at that date, and the non-defaulting party is entitled to calculate its loss, which it does, it comes in at \$1 million. And that is then applied let's assume that that can be done for the purposes of this agreement but subject to the overriding valuation provisions, one of which is 20.4.7, which says that no interest will accrue on that million dollars from the administration date save to the extent that such interest would accrue under rule 2.88 of the Insolvency Rules.  So my question then is: well, does any interest accrue on that million dollars under 2.88, to which I think your answer is yes, interest at either the judgment rate or the contractual rate if higher.  MR DICKER: That's what you would certainly assume the parties intended so far as determining net position for the return of trust assets was concerned.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. But it would not produce an amount for which the creditor could prove?

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1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	1	net financial claim says you get interest in accordance
2	MR DICKER: It's fair to say that I mean, the CRA,	2	with rule 2.88, similarly no logic in saying: what you
3	I think, as everyone acknowledges, is a very complicated	3	get on your net financial claim is only Judgments Act
4	document, no doubt because it needed to deal with a very	4	rate as opposed to contractual interest as well.
5	complicated series of issues. I think the draftsman	5	In that respect, we do say it's important that 25.1
6	did, if I may say, remarkably well in achieving what he	6	refers to rule 2.88 as a whole. 2.88 obviously includes
7	did. There are certainly, as your Lordship saw	7	2.88.9, which entitles you to the greater of the
8	yesterday, some aspects of it which aren't entirely easy	8	Judgments Act rate and rate applicable apart from the
9	to understand. The new claim is one. The reference	9	administration. And we say that for the purposes of
10	I showed your Lordship, for example, in clause 33 to	10	interest effectively, in determining the amount of
11	LBIE effectively being able to pursue a counterparty by	11	interest under 2.88.9, when you have the reference to
12	reference to the underlying currency is another.	12	the rate applicable to the debt apart from the
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Dicker, I think what I'm	13	administration, to determine that you need to look at
14	interested in understanding is whether, if under the	14	the rate payable pursuant to the relevant underlying
15	terms of the CRA, if the net financial claim becomes	15	financial contract or contracts.
16	whatever the expression is an ascertained I've	16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
17	forgotten what the term is now.	17	MR DICKER: And there's no difficulty in doing so. That was
18	MR DICKER: An ascertained claim.	18	the rate applicable at the point when the CRA was
19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just show me the link, just	19	entered into. It's the rate which has just been taken
20	remind me I appreciate I've seen it how does a net	20	into account in determining the close-out amount and
21	financial claim become an ascertained claim? What is	21	it's the rate that would have applied if the
22	the provision that does that? Well, I suppose it's	22	administration order had never been made.
23	I mean, actually, 25.1 tells us that the net contractual	23	Now, we say the reference simply to 2.88 makes no
24	provision will constitute an ascertained unsecured claim	24	sense if the draftsman intended you wouldn't get
25	in the winding-up. Then is there something else that	25	interest at the greater amount, you'd simply get
	Page 25		Page 27
1	actually	1	Judgments Act rate interest. Now, the point that's made
2	MR DICKER: There is, as I showed your Lordship yesterday,	2	against us is that that doesn't work because although
3	405, 60.1.5.	3	your right to statutory interest is preserved, when you
4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: "If it exceeds", yes,	4	come to apply rule 2.88 .9 and you ask which is the
5	you have that set-off. Then, "Shall become an	5	greater of the Judgments Act rate and the rate
6	ascertained claim".	6	applicable to the debt apart from administration, it has
7	Everyone's telling you 62. Yes, there it is.	7	to be, so the argument goes, the Judgments Act rate
8	MR DICKER: And there is a similar provision in 60.2.4.	8	because there is no longer an underlying financial
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Anyway, it's not really for you		contract; and the submission effectively has to be it's
10	to provide the answer to this, but I'm raising the point	10	impossible to look back therefore to the underlying
11	so others can in due course.	11	financial contract to give you the relevant rate.
12	MR DICKER: And our point, as your Lordship knows,	12	So although the draftsman appears to have given you
13	in relation to the CRA is straightforward. One has	13	statutory interest in its full sense, actually, because
14		14	you've given away, you've released the contract which
1 **	determination of a close-out amount. You wouldn't		
15	determination of a close-out amount. You wouldn't expect as part of that determination the creditors to be	15	contains the rate to which you're contractually
		15 16	
15	expect as part of that determination the creditors to be		contains the rate to which you're contractually
15 16	expect as part of that determination the creditors to be deprived of contract rights to interest and to be	16	contains the rate to which you're contractually entitled, actually, so the argument goes, under 2.88.9,
15 16 17	expect as part of that determination the creditors to be deprived of contract rights to interest and to be limited simply to Judgments Act rate interest. There is	16 17	contains the rate to which you're contractually entitled, actually, so the argument goes, under 2.88.9, it can only ever be Judgments Act rate. We say that's
15 16 17 18	expect as part of that determination the creditors to be deprived of contract rights to interest and to be limited simply to Judgments Act rate interest. There is no logic in determining the net position for the	16 17 18	contains the rate to which you're contractually entitled, actually, so the argument goes, under 2.88.9, it can only ever be Judgments Act rate. We say that's plainly not what the draftsman intended. There is no
15 16 17 18 19	expect as part of that determination the creditors to be deprived of contract rights to interest and to be limited simply to Judgments Act rate interest. There is no logic in determining the net position for the purposes of returning trust assets, to say: I'll	16 17 18 19	contains the rate to which you're contractually entitled, actually, so the argument goes, under 2.88.9, it can only ever be Judgments Act rate. We say that's plainly not what the draftsman intended. There is no such conceptual problem and one can see that plainly
15 16 17 18 19 20	expect as part of that determination the creditors to be deprived of contract rights to interest and to be limited simply to Judgments Act rate interest. There is no logic in determining the net position for the purposes of returning trust assets, to say: I'll determine the net position but I'm only going to give	16 17 18 19 20	contains the rate to which you're contractually entitled, actually, so the argument goes, under 2.88.9, it can only ever be Judgments Act rate. We say that's plainly not what the draftsman intended. There is no such conceptual problem and one can see that plainly from other provisions in the CRA. For example,
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	expect as part of that determination the creditors to be deprived of contract rights to interest and to be limited simply to Judgments Act rate interest. There is no logic in determining the net position for the purposes of returning trust assets, to say: I'll determine the net position but I'm only going to give you interest in determining the close-out amount at the Judgments Act rate rather than the contractual rate. That's our short submission in relation to that.	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	contains the rate to which you're contractually entitled, actually, so the argument goes, under 2.88.9, it can only ever be Judgments Act rate. We say that's plainly not what the draftsman intended. There is no such conceptual problem and one can see that plainly from other provisions in the CRA. For example, provisions dealing with the obligation of a signatory to pay interest to LBIE, in other words the other side of the coin.

1	"A not contractual position in respect of	1	case I advanced to my Lord yesterday. It's not the case
1 2	"A net contractual position in respect of a signatory expressed as a negative number will	2	in our skeleton. We've accepted on the CRA that the
3	represent an amount due and owing by that signatory to		right to statutory interest includes the right under
4	the company. Interest shall accrue daily in respect of	4	2.88.9 to the contractual rate if higher than the
5	such amount from the administration date on any gross	5	Judgments Act rate. Our only case on interest and the
6	uncollateralised liability and be calculated as the net	6	CRA is you don't get more than 2.88 entitles you to, so
7	financial interest amount."	7	the non-provable claim if it exists has gone.
8	Net financial interest amount is dealt with in	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So I think this is issue 38,
9	25.3.1:	9	isn't it?
10	"A net financial interest amount in respect of any	10	MR ZACAROLI: 35.
11	date for which it is required to be determined is an	11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That arises on the CDDs, not on
12	amount determined by the company that is equal to the	12	the CRA.
13	amount of gross uncollateralised liability interest."	13	MR ZACAROLI: On some of the CDDs. My learned friend
14	Now, again, following the definitions, if	14	Mr Trower I think does make this argument.
15	your Lordship goes to the right-hand page, 25.3.2:	15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He does? Right.
16	"The gross uncollateralised liability interest shall	16	MR TROWER: My Lord, it was raised by Mr Zacaroli originally
17	be an amount of interest on the gross uncollateralised	17	in his position paper and we thought your Lordship, with
18	liability calculated on the basis at the then prevailing	18	respect, ought to decide it, even though it was no
19	applicable rate from the administration date until the	19	longer being argued by Wentworth.
20	date on which such gross uncollateralised liability is	20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you, right.
21	reduced to zero."	21	MR DICKER: Your Lordship's quite right and I apologise to
22	And then in (iii), effectively the point of the	22	my learned friend. The point I've just been addressing
23	various provisions I have been showing your Lordship:	23	is the submission or an argument made by the
24	"The applicable rate means a simple rate of interest	24	administrators and was the position taken by Wentworth.
25	equal to the lesser of (a) US dollar LIBOR plus 1 per	25	So I've dealt with that.
23	Page 29		Page 31
1	cent, and (b) [and this is the relevant bit] the highest	1	As my learned friend has just pointed out,
1 2	cent, and (b) [and this is the relevant bit] the highest rate of interest applicable to any sum due from that		As my learned friend has just pointed out, Wentworth's position in relation to interest has
	cent, and (b) [and this is the relevant bit] the highest rate of interest applicable to any sum due from that signatory to the company where the signatory is not the	1 2 3	Wentworth's position in relation to interest has
2	rate of interest applicable to any sum due from that	2	
2 3	rate of interest applicable to any sum due from that signatory to the company where the signatory is not the	2 3	Wentworth's position in relation to interest has changed. It did originally take the same line as the administrators are now arguing and saying you were
2 3 4	rate of interest applicable to any sum due from that signatory to the company where the signatory is not the defaulting party, as specified in any financial contract	2 3 4	Wentworth's position in relation to interest has changed. It did originally take the same line as the
2 3 4 5	rate of interest applicable to any sum due from that signatory to the company where the signatory is not the defaulting party, as specified in any financial contract between that signatory and the company."	2 3 4 5	Wentworth's position in relation to interest has changed. It did originally take the same line as the administrators are now arguing and saying you were limited to Judgments Act rate. He now accepts under the
2 3 4 5 6	rate of interest applicable to any sum due from that signatory to the company where the signatory is not the defaulting party, as specified in any financial contract between that signatory and the company."  So the long and short of it is the draftsman has had	2 3 4 5 6	Wentworth's position in relation to interest has changed. It did originally take the same line as the administrators are now arguing and saying you were limited to Judgments Act rate. He now accepts under the CRA, you are entitled to interest at Judgments Act rate
2 3 4 5 6 7	rate of interest applicable to any sum due from that signatory to the company where the signatory is not the defaulting party, as specified in any financial contract between that signatory and the company."  So the long and short of it is the draftsman has had no difficulty when he's been looking at the other side	2 3 4 5 6 7	Wentworth's position in relation to interest has changed. It did originally take the same line as the administrators are now arguing and saying you were limited to Judgments Act rate. He now accepts under the CRA, you are entitled to interest at Judgments Act rate or contractual rate of interest. The only thing you
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2 As we understand it, Wentworth's position therefore 3 is that it hopes to succeed on essentially two points. 4 First of all, to have persuaded your Lordship in the 5 context of part A that the rule in Bower v Marris did 6 not survive the introduction of rule 2.88, and secondly that if under part A you would therefore have 7 8 a non-provable claim for the interest that you would 9 have received but as a result haven't received, you've 10 released that by entering into the CRA. 11

We say it would be bizarre to conclude that parties to the CRA intended that creditors would preserve their right to interest at the higher of the Judgments Act rate and contractual rights, but to release and effectively to release only their right to appropriate any payments first to the payment of interest. In the context of the CRA, bearing in mind the purpose of the CRA, we say there is no sensible commercial reason why that distinction is one that they would have drawn. In answer to that, we say two things. Firstly, not wishing to reargue part A, but our submission is Bower v Marris survived the introduction of rule 2.88, and we say the approach of the Court of Appeal is strongly supportive of that.

The second point however for present purposes is Page 33

that submission is that if one's treating this as a new

- 2 claim arising under the CRA, the interest to which
- 3 you are entitled from the date of administration is that
- 4 which would accrue under rule 2.88. If Bower v Marris
- 5 applies to 2.88, you have the benefit of it. If it
- 6 doesn't, you don't.
- 7 MR DICKER: It involves drawing a distinction between on the
- 8 one hand a right to interest, which is essentially the
  - distinction that my learned friend sought to draw on the
- 10 last occasion between going back to percentage rate or
- 11 whether it's compounded or not, and treating Bower v
- 12 Marris as essentially something different, not to do
- 13 with the quantification of your claim to interest, but
- 14 simply a right to appropriate.

15 My Lord, there are two ways of regarding Bower v

- 16 Marris, either it's part of your right to interest,
- 17 which we say it's preserved by rule 2.88, or it's 18 something different. If it's something different, in
- 19 other words simply a right to receive a payment, when
- 20 you receive it to appropriate it first to payment of
- 21 interest and for some reason you don't regard it as to
- 22 do with the quantification of the amount of interest
- 23 you're receiving, then there is no reason why you can't
- 24 treat your net financial claim in the same way as any
- 25 creditor would be entitled to treat it.

## Page 35

- even if the rule in Bower v Marris isn't part of 1
  - rule 2.88, creditor can still rely on it as giving rise
- 3 to a non-provable claim, and he has not given up that
  - right by entering into the CRA. My learned friend's
- 5 argument appears to proceed on the basis that the right
- 6 of appropriation is effectively a right which you had
  - under your original financial contract, which you have
  - given up and you have got a new claim instead.
  - The assumption he makes, which we say is wrong, is even assuming you have given up in the full sense your
- 11 old claim and acquired an entirely new claim, his
- 12 assumption is that for some reason that new claim
- doesn't carry the same right to appropriate first to 14 payment as interest as any other contractual claim would
- carry. So we say when you get a net financial claim 15
- 16 under the agreement and you agree with -- and the
- 17 agreement, taking my learned friend's approach, is
- 18 effectively a new claim which you have against LBIE,
- 19 which carries interest, we say there is no reason why
- 20 that new claim doesn't give you a contractual right to
- 21 appropriate any sums you receive, first to the payment
- 22 of interest, and secondly to the payment of principal.
- 23 There is no reason why your new claim should operate in
- 24 any way differently from any other claim you might have.

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25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The bit I don't understand about 25

- 1 Just stepping back. So far as the CRA is concerned, 2
- bearing in mind, as I said, its purpose, it would be 3 very odd indeed, we say, if the consequence of entering
- 4 into the CRA concerning with distribution of trust
- 5 property was to have this collateral effect. You
- 6 maintain your right to interest but for some reason
- 7 you've given up the right which you otherwise would have
- had, which would have subsisted as a non-provable claim, 8
- 9 we say, to appropriate any payments received first to
  - interest.

10

- 11 One answer to that, as your Lordship has indicated
- 12 from time to time, if one doesn't treat the net
- 13 financial claim as in all respects an entirely new
- 14 animal and one is effectively entitled to look back at
- 15 the underlying position and regard this simply as
- 16 a quantification of the underlying position, if that's
- 17 how one views it, why should a creditor who has simply
- 18 quantified his underlying position, particularly one who
- 19 does so for the purposes of getting trust asset back,
- 20 suddenly find that the process of that quantification
- 21 means he loses a non-provable claim essentially to say:
- 22 if the administration hadn't happened, I would
- 23 ultimately have received X pounds because I would have
- had a right to appropriate first to interest. I haven't
  - received X pounds, I've received something less, I am

1	therefore entitled to the balance of that claim as	1	second paragraph, last sentence:
2	a non-provable claim. How on earth could the parties to	2	"Joint administrators believe that this contractual
3	the CRA have intended, given its context, the party	3	solution, which includes appropriate terms from the
4	creditor to have given up that right?	4	drafts scheme, will balance all parties' interests, and
5	So we say under the CRA you're entitled to interest	5	if widely supported will be a robust alternative to the
6	at the higher of the Judgments Act rate and rate	6	scheme."
7	applicable to the debt apart from the administration.	7	357, which forms part of an update meeting
8	We say, obviously in accordance with our submissions on	8	in October 2009. Your Lordship has that three lines
9	part A, built into that is effectively the right to	9	down under the heading "Contractual solution":
10	appropriate in accordance with the rule in Bower v	10	"No class issues, no jurisdiction issues, no
11	Marris. Alternatively, under part A if that's not	11	restrictions on terms. Must be fair to unsecured
12	right, you'd have a non-provable claim with a shortfall	12	creditors."
13	and there's absolutely nothing in the CRA which	13	Obviously, we say an approach which required
14	indicates the creditors intended to give up that right	14	creditors to give up part of their claims to interest,
15	which they otherwise would have had.	15	it would be difficult to square with that.
16	My Lord, I should probably just show your Lordship	16	377 is slides for a meeting with trust asset clients
17	one other provision of the CRA. It deals with the	17	in December 2009. If your Lordship goes to 381, it's
18	converse position, and I do so for completeness rather	18	the third bullet and the third key message:
19	than anything. It's 25.4. Again, this is the mirror	19	"CRA is balanced, composite solution for trust asset
20	position. It's dealing with net financial liabilities.	20	claimants."
21	25.4:	21	And it identifies the benefits.
22	"Any reduction of net financial liabilities should	22	If your Lordship then goes on in that to 423,
23	first be deemed to reduce the portion comprising any net	23	benefits to signatories. I don't need to, I think, go
24	financial interest amount until that has been reduced in	24	through the list, but they're set out on 423.
25	full and then the proportion not comprising any net	25	425, position of non-signatories. These are the
	Page 37		Page 39
1	financial interest amount."	1	disadvantages of not taking part in the CRA. And the
1 2	financial interest amount."  So certainly from the other way round, LBIE appears	1 2	disadvantages of not taking part in the CRA. And the conclusion, 427, last bullet point on the page headed
2	So certainly from the other way round, LBIE appears	2	conclusion, 427, last bullet point on the page headed
2 3	So certainly from the other way round, LBIE appears to be able to continue to rely on the right to	2 3	conclusion, 427, last bullet point on the page headed "Conclusion":
2 3 4	So certainly from the other way round, LBIE appears to be able to continue to rely on the right to appropriate. Again, to the extent that these are	2 3 4	conclusion, 427, last bullet point on the page headed "Conclusion":  "The best available solution, your support
2 3 4 5	So certainly from the other way round, LBIE appears to be able to continue to rely on the right to appropriate. Again, to the extent that these are properly to be regarded as effectively mirror images of	2 3 4 5	conclusion, 427, last bullet point on the page headed "Conclusion":  "The best available solution, your support essential."  So absolutely no suggestion anywhere that one consequence necessary or otherwise was giving up rights
2 3 4 5 6	So certainly from the other way round, LBIE appears to be able to continue to rely on the right to appropriate. Again, to the extent that these are properly to be regarded as effectively mirror images of each other. It would be surprising if the position were different for creditors.  My Lord, then finally, just some references to the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	conclusion, 427, last bullet point on the page headed "Conclusion":  "The best available solution, your support essential."  So absolutely no suggestion anywhere that one consequence necessary or otherwise was giving up rights which you would otherwise have had in relation to
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1	they may be giving up rights to interest or currency	1	say claims to contractual interest or currency
2	conversion claims in that sentence. My Lord, I have two	2	conversion claims didn't form part of that compromise.
3	further short points in relation to the CRA. I wonder	3	There was no reason why the position of creditors in the
4	whether it would be convenient just to deal with those	4	event of a surplus needed to form part of this
5	first?	5	compromise. It wasn't necessary to deal with those
6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: And then take a break,	6	issues to determine the net balance as at the relevant
7	certainly.	7	date and to identify who is entitled to the return of
8	MR DICKER: The next point is the position of signatories in		trust assets. And given that no one, it appears, had
9	this respect. My Lord, obviously their position was	9	a surplus in mind, there is no reason to assume that
10	that after the court held it didn't have jurisdiction to	10	anyone thought about it.
11	sanction the scheme of arrangement, this was effectively	11	My Lord, certainly so far as the administrators'
12	the only process being offered to them for the return of	12	position is concerned, compromise would not have been a,
13	their trust assets, certainly within any sort of	13	in our submission, fair or balanced one in the sense
14	reasonable period.	14	that or to the extent that it would have involved some
15	Whilst it's undoubtedly true, as my learned friend	15	creditors giving up valuable rights but not others.
16	Mr Trower says, the administrators could not have forced	16	Take, for example, the position of a currency creditor
17	signatories to enter into the CRA, the commercial	17	with a currency conversion claim. If the effect of the
18	reality is that they really only had one option. The	18	CRA was, as the administrators contend, "He gave up
19	downside of not doing so, as the administrators pointed	19	a currency conversion claim", that would be a detriment
20	out in their own materials, was likely to be	20	to him and it would be a detriment to him not borne
21	disadvantageous to them.	21	equally by all creditors in any sense at all.
22	There is an issue your Lordship asked a question	22	My Lord, that was all in relation to the CRA. That
23	about the extent to which unsecured creditors' views	23	would now be a convenient moment.
24	formed part of the process of devising the CRA. Can	24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Certainly. I'll rise for five
25	I just show your Lordship one reference in Mr Pearson's	25	minutes.
	Page 41		Page 43
1	witness statement in that respect, which I don't think	1	(11.53 am)
1 2	witness statement in that respect, which I don't think your Lordship has seen. It's bundle 2, tab 7,	1 2	(11.53 am) (A short break)
2	your Lordship has seen. It's bundle 2, tab 7,	2	(A short break)
2 3	your Lordship has seen. It's bundle 2, tab 7, paragraph 42.	2	(A short break) (12.00 pm)
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1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	1	MR DICKER: "I can see it is the duty of the liquidator
2	MR DICKER: And my description of that duty as being	2	to discharge"
3	quasi-judicial. Can I show your Lordship two	3	Then in contrast, it may be worth your Lordship just
4	authorities in that respect? They're both in bundle 1A,	4	looking at 340, the last paragraph on the page:
5	the first is at tab 29. It's a decision of	5	"If the liquidator in performing his function of
6	Mr Justice Etherton as he then was in Menastar Finance	6	considering the admissibility of proofs of debt decides
7	Ltd. And the relevant passage begins at paragraph 43	7	to reject a proof, the ordinary remedy of the person
8	under the heading "the law". Mr Justice Etherton says:	8	claiming to be admitted as a creditor is to apply to the
9	" a long line of authority going back to the 19th	9	court to reverse or modify the decision."
10	Century establishing the principle that on making	10	And then over the page, four lines down, a contrast
11	a winding-up order or a bankruptcy order in the case of	11	is drawn between the liquidator adjudicating on a proof
12	both personal and corporate insolvency, considering	12	and then dealing with an appeal against his
13	whether to admit a creditor's proof based on a judgment	13	adjudication. Four lines down, the judgment says:
14	debt, the court can in appropriate circumstances go	14	"In such proceeding a liquidator who defends his
15	behind the judgment and see whether the debt is truly	15	decision to reject a proof of debt is no longer acting
16	due."	16	in a quasi-judicial capacity. He is cast in the role of
17	44:	17	an adversary defending the assets available for
18	"The power of a liquidator is in this respect no	18	distribution against a liability, which according to the
19	different from that of the court itself since the	19	view he formed when acting quasi-judicially, is not
20	liquidator, in deciding whether to accept or reject	20	legally enforceable. The liquidator may defend those
21	a creditor's proof in whole or in part, is acting in	21	assets against the creditor's claim on any ground which
22	a quasi-judicial capacity."	22	the company might have defended the claim had it been
23	And then a reference to Tanning Research	23	sued by the creditor."
24	Laboratories v O'Brien:	24	So the contrast between the adjudication for proof,
25	"His statutory duty is to ensure the company's	25	which is a quasi-judicial duty. In other words, the
	Page 45		Page 47
1	property is collected in and applied in satisfaction of	1	role of the liquidator at that stage is not to try and
2	its liabilities pari passu, among its proper creditors."	2	reduce the proof to the minimum, let alone to persuade
3	I think that's all I need to show your Lordship from	3	the creditor to give up his rights, it's to give him the
4	that.	4	amount to which he is properly entitled, and obviously
5	The other decision I was going to show your Lordship	5	the position changes in the event that the liquidator,
6	was the Tanning Research Laboratories case referred to	6	having paid his adjudication, is then faced with dealing
7	by Mr Justice Etherton, which your Lordship will see at	7	with an appeal. At that point it's no longer
8	tab 23. It's a decision of the High Court of Australia.	8	quasi-judicial, he is entitled to make whatever
9	The first judgment delivered by Justice Brennan and	9	arguments he considers appropriate.
10	Dawson begins at 335. I wanted to pick it up at 338	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But he is required to act fairly
11	at the bottom if your Lordship has that.	11	in conducting the litigation, is how the paragraph ends.
12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	12	MR DICKER: Yes. And your Lordship's absolutely right, even
13	MR DICKER: Again, in the circumstances, in the context of	13	at that stage, he's obviously still subject to the
14	going behind judgments, but at 338 it says:	14	general duties of a litigant and, more importantly, his
15	"In determining whether to admit or reject a proof	15	position as an officer of the court. But that is not
16	of debt a liquidator has been said to act in	16	obviously quite the same as acting quasi-judicially.
17	a quasi-judicial capacity according to standards no less	17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, no, clearly. Agreed.
18	than the standards of a court or judge. This	18	Thank you.
19	description of the liquidator's functions reflects his	19	MR DICKER: So when construing the CDDs, we say that
20	duty to distribute the assets in his hands or under his	20	your Lordship needs to start by construing them against
21	control among the persons truly entitled. That duty was	21	the assumption that what the administrators were trying
22	stated by Viscount Simonds in Government of India v	22	to do, albeit through what may have been a quicker,
23	Taylor.".	23	speedier, more final process, was nevertheless a process
24	And the quote	24	intended to enable them to comply with their
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I have read that.	25	quasi-judicial duty to give creditors sums to which they
	Page 46		Page 48
			S

1	were properly entitled.	1	a right to interest or a currency conversion claim
2	The next point is that all the CDDs, we say, had	2	in the event of a surplus. The differences between them
3	a common purpose intended to provide a speedier and more	3	were driven by other things entirely. We say those
4	final mechanism for agreeing and proving claims so as to	4	other things cannot sensibly have led the parties to
5	enable the administrators to make an earlier	5	intend that, for example, under an agreed claims CDD
6	distribution.	6	denominated in US dollars they would have a currency
7	My Lord, can I just remind your Lordship in this	7	conversion claim, but under an admitted claims CDD
8	context of one paragraph in the statement of agreed	8	denominated after conversion into sterling for the
9	facts? If your Lordship has that.	9	purposes of proof in sterling, they would not.
10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	10	My Lord, so far as the releases in the CDDs are
11	MR DICKER: It's paragraph 63.	11	concerned, we say the fact they're very broadly worded
12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So this is tab 18.	12	is irrelevant for the simple reason that they did not
13	MR DICKER: Paragraph 63:	13	concern the claim which was agreed and admitted for
14	"The primary purpose of the CDD is stated by the	14	proof and for those purposes converted into sterling.
15	joint administrators to be to provide an efficient	15	Going back to the example I gave right at the start of
16	process for agreeing the amount of a creditor's claim,	16	my submissions, between claim 1 on the one hand and
17	such that distributions could be expedited."	17	claims 2 to 10 on the other, releases may be very
18	And then there's a reference to Mr Lomas' tenth	18	broadly worded, but one thing it's obvious they were not
19	statement at 48. My Lord, there are echoes of the same	19	intended to deal with is the very claim which the
20	point elsewhere in the statement of facts.	20	creditor is advancing, which the liquidators are
21	Your Lordship may just like to note in the introductory	21	adjudicating on pursuant to their quasi-judicial duty
22	part dealing with the CDDs, paragraph 53.	22	and which is then agreed and converted into sterling for
23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	23	the purposes of proof.
24	MR DICKER: The last sentence:	24	It is, in our submission, wrong to approach the
25	"The administrators intended to use CDDs, amongst	25	releases as if they were in some way intended to affect
	Page 49		Page 51
1	other things, to streamline the process of creditors	1	everything. By definition, they're not. They say in
2	agreeing the valuation of their claim amounts to enable	2	terms they're not to deal with the agreed claims. It's
3	agreeing the valuation of their claim amounts to enable them to make distributions in respect of these claims."	2 3	terms they're not to deal with the agreed claims. It's effectively everything else that is being released.
3	them to make distributions in respect of these claims."	3	effectively everything else that is being released.
3 4	them to make distributions in respect of these claims."  And then the same reference to paragraph 47 and 48	3 4	effectively everything else that is being released.  So reference and repeated reference to the breadth
3 4 5	them to make distributions in respect of these claims."  And then the same reference to paragraph 47 and 48 of Mr Lomas' tenth statement. Can I show your Lordship	3 4 5	effectively everything else that is being released.  So reference and repeated reference to the breadth of the language of the releases is, with the greatest
3 4 5 6	them to make distributions in respect of these claims."  And then the same reference to paragraph 47 and 48 of Mr Lomas' tenth statement. Can I show your Lordship two other paragraphs of Mr Lomas' tenth statement, which	3 4 5 6	effectively everything else that is being released.  So reference and repeated reference to the breadth of the language of the releases is, with the greatest respect, we say, simply beside the point. It's not
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1	devised. They started to be used from 30 November 2010	1	in the amount agreed between LBIE and the creditor, and
2	onwards. The example your Lordship I think has been	2	(2) for the agreed claim to become an admitted claim,
3	working from is bundle 11, tab 1A.	3	admitted for unsecured dividends in administration upon
4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	4	either"
5	MR DICKER: Before going to the wording, again your Lordship	5	And then the two conditions are summarised.
6	needs to understand the context and the way in which the	6	Your Lordship can see that reflected in the agreed
7	process worked. So far as the context is concerned, the	7	claims CDD itself, if your Lordship would then turn
8	agreed claims CDDs, as your Lordship knows, were devised	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Which do we want? The CDD
9	in circumstances where there was a real uncertainty as	9	MR DICKER: Yes. I'm sure your Lordship finds you have
10	to whether particular creditors had client money claims	10	every bundle open.
11	or not. And it was obviously vitally important the	11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, thank you.
12	agreed claims CDD process didn't prejudice any client	12	MR DICKER: Bundle 11, tab 1A. One has, if your Lordship
13	money claim that might exist, particularly important	13	goes to clause 2 and 3, the two stages. 2 is dealing
14	given that a client money claim could potentially enable	14	with claims agreement, so that's what I have called
15	the credit to recover 100 per cent of his claim when at	15	stage 1. Clause 3 is dealing with entitlement to an
16	that stage obviously no one was anticipating appears	16	admitted claim. 3.1:
17	to have been anticipating a surplus in LBIE's unsecured	17	"Save as set out in clause 3.2 and 3.3 below, the
18	estate.	18	agreed claim shall not be accepted in whole or in part
19	My Lord, one also needs to bear in mind again the	19	as an admitted claim."
20	majority of LBIE's assets were denominated in US dollars	20	And your Lordship was shown these provisions before.
21	and certainly if the creditors' underlying claim was in	21	Essentially either you have to have given up your client
22	US dollars, he would want to maintain that claim in US	22	money claim, alternatively it needs to be determined
23	dollars so as to preserve his right to a proportionate	23	before you have an admitted claim, and in the event that
24	share of any client money. Put another way, there is no	24	you have an admitted claim, it's the agreed claim being
25	reason why the process of an agreed claims CDD would	25	converted to pounds sterling at the exchange rate.
	Page 53		Page 55
1	have involved him taking on a currency exposure on his	1	Now, before looking in a little more detail at that,
2	client money claim which he didn't previously have.	2	just so your Lordship understands the process by which
3	Two short references to the CASS rules. If	3	each stage was conducted, starting with stage 1,
4	your Lordship takes up bundle 3 of the authorities, the	4	agreement, what happened was firstly creditors were
5	first is tab 13 and it's CASS 7. The two paragraphs	5	required to submit a proof of debt, complying with the
6	I wanted to show your Lordship were on page 24. It's	6	Insolvency Act and Rules, on LBIE's claim portal. And
7	paragraph 8 towards the bottom of page 24. I don't	7	I think your Lordship's seen this before. That's
8	think the detail matters. Paragraph 8 towards the	8	referred to in the fifth progress report, for example,
9	bottom of page 24:	9	if your Lordship takes bundle 8, tab 1. It's page 29.
10	"A firm should calculate the individual client	10	It's at the top of the left-hand column at 29 under
11	balance using the contract value of any client purchases	11	the heading "LBIE determination":
12	or sales."	12	"In order to be eligible for receipt of a LBIE
13	As one would expect. At paragraph 7 above it says:	13	determination, the administrators require that the
14	"The individual client balance for each client	14	relevant creditor has submitted a proof of debt that is
15	should be calculated in accordance with the table."	15	compliant with UK insolvency legislation."
16	I don't think I need take your Lordship through the	16	And as Mr Garvey explains in his witness statement,
17	detail. The short point is, as one would expect, client	17	obviously what that required was for creditors to submit
18	money claims are ascertained in accordance with your	18	their claims in the currency of their underlying
19	contractual rights, and one of those rights is the	19	entitlement because that was the claim that they were
20	currency in which your claim is denominated.	20	entitled to advance. So we have a claim that has proof,
21	The agreed claims CDD essentially involved	21	which has to be compliant with the Insolvency Rules, and
22	a two-stage process. Your Lordship will see this	22	obviously a proof which is submitted in the currency of
23	reflected in the statement of agreed facts, again	23	the creditor's underlying entitlement.
24	tab 18. Paragraph 17, the statement of agreed facts:	24	The second point is the administrators then make an
25	"Agreed claims CDD provided (1) for an agreed claim	25	offer of a single amount, which the creditors claim is
	Page 54		Page 56
			14 (Pages 53 to 56

1	agreed. And again, this offer was usually in the	1	that later.
2	currency of the underlying entitlement. This isn't	2	Then, again, just dealing with stage 1, definition
3	controversial. If your Lordship goes back to the	3	of agreed claim:
4	statement of agreed facts at tab 18, it's paragraph 58	4	"The creditor's claim against the company under
5	on page 11:	5	and in connection with the creditor agreement, including
6	"It was generally the case that LBIE would	6	for the avoidance of doubt any client money claim
7	communicate the LBIE determination in the currency of	7	arising under or in connection with the creditor
8	the creditor's underlying entitlement."	8	agreement, but excluding any trust asset claims."
9	And then the exception was:	9	The agreed claim amount, although it's blanked out
10	"To the extent the creditor's underlying	10	for some reason in this copy, it's for this form in US
11	entitlements were denominated in more than one currency	11	dollars. It doesn't really matter. Obviously, agreed
12	and the currency in which the largest element of the	12	claims amounts would simply reflect the underlying
13	aggregate claim was denominated."	13	currency.
14	The basic principle is that you submit a claim in	14	And then 2.1, your Lordship has seen, it's an agreed
15	your underlying currency, the administrators look at it,	15	claim:
16	they make an offer, again generally in your underlying	16	" shall be limited to the agreed claim amount [ie
17	currency. Now, that offer, as your Lordship knows, was	17	the US dollar sum] and shall constitute the creditor's
18	not intended to be a matter for negotiation.	18	entire claim against the company and, save in respect
19	Your Lordship will see that at paragraph 56:	19	thereof"
20	"Creditors were advised the LBIE determination was	20	And then effectively releases of everything else.
21	not intended to be a matter for negotiation entitled	21	So obviously, no conversion into sterling at this
22	either to accept or reject it."	22	stage. Offer, ascertainment rather, ascertainment,
23	Then the next stage is:	23	offer, determination, all in the currency of underlying
24	"If the LBIE determination was accepted, the	24	entitlement. So one can take the example of a US
25	agreement would be formalised in a CDD, provided the	25	creditor who ends up with an agreed claim amount in US
	Page 57		Page 59
1	other terms are accepted by the creditor."	1	dollars.
2	That, as your Lordship will see from paragraph 72,	2	Now, stage 2 involves the subsequent admission of
3	resulted, so far as agreed claims CDDs are concerned, in	3	that agreed claim as an admitted claim, and
4	agreed claims predominantly denominated in a foreign	4	your Lordship saw clause 3 a moment ago. Just to pick
5	currency. Less frequently in sterling. So you prove in	5	up a couple of points which we emphasise. Where your
6	respect of your underlying currency, you have an offer	6	agreed claim does become an admitted claim, what happen
7	in respect of your underlying currency, a determination,	7	is that it's then converted to pounds sterling at the
8	and that reflected in the agreed claim.	8	exchange rate. One sees that both in 3.2.1, at the end
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	9	of 3.2.2, and also right at the bottom of the page. So
10	MR DICKER: My Lord, going back to the provisions of the	10	it doesn't matter why it's not eligible as an admitted
11	agreed claims CDD itself, bundle 11, tab 1A. Recital B:	11	claim, whether it is because you released your client
12	"Consideration of the company and the creditor	12	money claim or it's been determined. At that stage is
13	agreeing the creditor's claims against the company under	13	becomes an admitted claim converted to pounds sterling
14	the creditor agreement are limited to the agreed claim	14	at the exchange rate.
15	amount. The company and the creditor wish to release	15	The exchange rate, again, as your Lordship has seen,
16	and discharge each other [et cetera]."	16	previously defined, page 4:
17	My Lord, my learned friend Mr Zacaroli referred	17	"[It is] the 'official exchange rate' set out in
18	your Lordship and made submissions in relation to	18	rule 2.86(2) of the Insolvency Rules which for the
19	recitals in some of the CDDs. Your Lordship ought to be	19	purpose of converting US dollars to pounds sterling
20	aware that the wording is not always the same. I'll	20	shall mean the following exchange rate"
21	show your Lordship certainly some in relation to CRA	21	Again, I'm not quite sure why that's been blanked
	CDDs in the bundle. There are examples in relation to	22	out:
22	-		
22 23	other types as well, where this recital also refers to	23	" and, for the purpose of converting the
		23 24	" and, for the purpose of converting the currencies specified in appendix C to pounds
23	other types as well, where this recital also refers to		

1	diama of "	1	ha antantantantantantantantantantantantanta
	thereof."	1	be calculated at a common date" is obviously what the
2	So one has an exchange rate, we say pursuant to rule	2	cases say is the purpose of converting in that
3	2.86.2.	3 4	situation.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
4	Again, going back to definition of admitted claim at	5	
5	page 2: "The claim of a creditor of the company which	6	MR DICKER: So we say the effect of an agreed claim CDD is perfectly straightforward. The creditor is entitled to
6	qualifies for dividends pursuant to the Insolvency Rules	7	statutory interest on any currency conversion claim in
8	and the Insolvency Act, or if applicable as amended or	8	respect of his agreed and admitted claim, just as he
9	replaced pursuant to the terms of a scheme of	9	would if he had proved for that claim in the ordinary
10	arrangement or a company voluntary arrangement."	10	way. That is exactly what you would expect given the
11	We say the natural construction of this is, not	11	general purpose of the process, namely to provide
12	surprisingly, when you get to the stage of admitting	12	a quicker and more final process for proving claims to
13	your claim, it's being admitted to proof, it's converted	13	enable early distributions to be made.
14	pursuant to rule 2.86 with all the consequences that	14	Now turning to the administrators and Wentworth's
15	would normally have, and it qualifies for dividends	15	positions. As we understand it, the administrators,
16	pursuant to the Insolvency Rules or Act, again as any	16	certainly in their position papers, agree with the
17	other claim admitted to proof in the ordinary way would		Senior Creditor Group in relation to statutory interest.
18	My Lord, that, we say, is plain and obvious from the	18	Wentworth's position is that the creditor is entitled to
18	terms of the CDD. It was also set out very clearly, as	18	statutory interest on its agreed and admitted claim, but
20	your Lordship saw, by the administrators in various of	20	it says such right is limited to interest at the
20	their creditors' reports. Reminding your Lordship of	20	Judgments Act rate because any contractual right to
22	one example, it's the fourth report, bundle 5, tab 1.	22	interest has been released.
23	It's page 35 of the bundle, page 33 of the report.	23	So you enter into a CDD and you are thereby to be
24	Section 6.2:	24	taken as having agreed that you will have interest
25	"Currency matters and dividends prospects."	25	at the Judgments Act rate, but giving up any contractual
23	Page 61	23	Page 63
	r age or		rage 0.5
1	And my learned friend Mr Zacaroli showed you this.	1	right to interest. We say, given the purpose of the
2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	2	CDDs, this consequence makes no sense. Why would
3	MR DICKER: Just emphasising the bottom left-hand column	, 3	
4			creditors have wanted to give up contractual rights to
	the last paragraph:	4	creditors have wanted to give up contractual rights to interest and limit themselves to interest at
5	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general		interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?
6	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured	4 5 6	interest and limit themselves to interest at  Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if
6 7	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims	4 5 6 7	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different
6 7 8	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into	4 5 6 7 8	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its
6 7 8 9	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of	4 5 6 7 8 9	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep
6 7 8 9 10	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."	4 5 6 7 8 9	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the
6 7 8 9 10 11	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs:	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs:  "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs:  "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:  "In order to be able to determine the entitlements	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And: "In order to be able to determine the entitlements of creditors to share in the estate, all claims must be	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the background materials setting out the genesis and the
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:  "In order to be able to determine the entitlements of creditors to share in the estate, all claims must be expressed in a single common currency and currency	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the background materials setting out the genesis and the purpose of these documents.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:  "In order to be able to determine the entitlements of creditors to share in the estate, all claims must be expressed in a single common currency and currency translation must be calculated at a relevant date."	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the background materials setting out the genesis and the purpose of these documents.  So there's that distinction to be drawn between the
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:  "In order to be able to determine the entitlements of creditors to share in the estate, all claims must be expressed in a single common currency and currency translation must be calculated at a relevant date."  My Lord, obviously that sentence is only explicable	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the background materials setting out the genesis and the purpose of these documents.  So there's that distinction to be drawn between the agreed claims CDD on the one hand and CRA on the other.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:  "In order to be able to determine the entitlements of creditors to share in the estate, all claims must be expressed in a single common currency and currency translation must be calculated at a relevant date."  My Lord, obviously that sentence is only explicable in the context of a provable claim, ie in the event of	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the background materials setting out the genesis and the purpose of these documents.  So there's that distinction to be drawn between the agreed claims CDD on the one hand and CRA on the other. so far as Wentworth is concerned, which we say makes no
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs:  "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:  "In order to be able to determine the entitlements of creditors to share in the estate, all claims must be expressed in a single common currency and currency translation must be calculated at a relevant date."  My Lord, obviously that sentence is only explicable in the context of a provable claim, ie in the event of an insolvent estate rather than dealing with a surplus.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the background materials setting out the genesis and the purpose of these documents.  So there's that distinction to be drawn between the agreed claims CDD on the one hand and CRA on the other, so far as Wentworth is concerned, which we say makes no sense. But there's also a distinction, we say, to be
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:  "In order to be able to determine the entitlements of creditors to share in the estate, all claims must be expressed in a single common currency and currency translation must be calculated at a relevant date."  My Lord, obviously that sentence is only explicable in the context of a provable claim, ie in the event of an insolvent estate rather than dealing with a surplus. Otherwise, the reference to a share doesn't make sense	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the background materials setting out the genesis and the purpose of these documents.  So there's that distinction to be drawn between the agreed claims CDD on the one hand and CRA on the other so far as Wentworth is concerned, which we say makes no sense. But there's also a distinction, we say, to be
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:  "In order to be able to determine the entitlements of creditors to share in the estate, all claims must be expressed in a single common currency and currency translation must be calculated at a relevant date."  My Lord, obviously that sentence is only explicable in the context of a provable claim, ie in the event of an insolvent estate rather than dealing with a surplus. Otherwise, the reference to a share doesn't make sense and the statement that "all claims must be expressed in	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	interest and limit themselves to interest at  Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the background materials setting out the genesis and the purpose of these documents.  So there's that distinction to be drawn between the agreed claims CDD on the one hand and CRA on the other so far as Wentworth is concerned, which we say makes no sense. But there's also a distinction, we say, to be drawn between Wentworth's approach to these CDDs and subsequent agreed claims CDDs, which contained
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86, and general principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured creditors' claims, including any unsecured claims relating to CRA signatories, are to be converted into sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of having a proven claim against LBIE."  On the right-hand column, the last two paragraphs: "To assist creditors, the claims portal contains relevant exchange rates as at 15 September and automatically converts non-sterling denominations."  And:  "In order to be able to determine the entitlements of creditors to share in the estate, all claims must be expressed in a single common currency and currency translation must be calculated at a relevant date."  My Lord, obviously that sentence is only explicable in the context of a provable claim, ie in the event of an insolvent estate rather than dealing with a surplus. Otherwise, the reference to a share doesn't make sense	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	interest and limit themselves to interest at Judgments Act rate?  Your Lordship also knows that this consequence, if this is a consequence of an agreed CDD, is different from Wentworth's case in relation to the CRA. Its position now in relation to the CRA is that you keep your right to interest at the Judgments Act rate, the higher of the Judgments Act rate and the rate applicable for the debt apart from the administration. But they say when you come to an agreed claims CDD, the position is different. At this stage you only get your Judgments Act rate. My Lord, again, we say that's not something that was ever suggested in any of the background materials setting out the genesis and the purpose of these documents.  So there's that distinction to be drawn between the agreed claims CDD on the one hand and CRA on the other so far as Wentworth is concerned, which we say makes no sense. But there's also a distinction, we say, to be drawn between Wentworth's approach to these CDDs and

Wentworks skelenn. If Your Irothship root paragraphs from a paragraph 60. They say:				
paragraph 60. They say:  "So far as the language expressly preserving claims to statutory interest is concerned, nothing turns on it because it is not Wentworth's case that rights to statutory interest have been waived under any form of statutory interest have been waived under any form of CDD."  If one then goes on to paragraph 171, which your Lordship saw earlor, so far as Wentworth Islast position is concerned in 171 they say:  "In the light of the express preservation of rights under 2.88, 7 to 9, in the CRA, and in the later CDDs with statutory interest preservation language, wentworth described by the position in the statutory interest preservation language, according to them. You only be Explained on the basis the parties intended to preserve the irraph."  My Lord, I have already made the point, certainly so far as the CRA is concerned, there isn't express the point fere is that of Wentworth exac, admong the point fere is that of Wentworth exac, admong the point fere is that of Wentworth exac, admong the point fere is that of Wentworth exac, admong the point fere is that of Wentworth exac, admong the point fere is that of Wentworth exac, admong the point fere is that of Wentworth exac, admong the point described is a continued to the express of the preservation language, according to them, you only get Judgments Act rate and contractual interest.  Again, we say that's certainly not what the definition of "agreed claim" in the definition of "agreed claim" in least of the debt under the contract. There's no conceptual difficulty referring back to the underlying financial agreement, which is the subject mater of the proof, and no inclined can see that from the administration, perfectly an autural to look at the relevant redition agreement.  Page 66  Again, we say that's extended the material to the debt against the company under and in connection with the carbon and the state of debt. Page 66	1	Now, just showing your Lordship two paragraphs from		expressly referred to in the definition of "agreed
To far as the language expressly preserving claims to stantary interest is concerned, nothing turns on it because it is not Westworth Saces that right to stantary interest have been waived under any form of CDD."  With stantary interest have been waived under any form of CDD."  If one then goes on to paragraph 171, which your Lordship saw earlier, so far as Wentworth's latest position is concerned in 171 they say:  "In the light of the express preservation of rights under 2.88, 7 to 9, in the CRA, and in the later CDDs with stantary interest prevention language, wentworth does not pursue this argument in relation to those agreements. The express reference to sub-rule 2.89 and the point, certainly so may be explained on the basis the parties intended to part from administration.  MR LOTAL Thave already made the point, certainly so far as the CRA is concerned, there is that on Westworth's 22 reference to sub-rule 2.89, simply to rule 2.88. But the preservation language is expressed as being for the avoidance of doubt, and also in paragraph 60 Wentworth 2.50 and the preservation language, you get the higher of Judgments Act rate and contractual interest. Let also say that there is no conceptual difficulty an expression of the later CDDs appear to have understood because if it had been, they wouldn't have used the language without – for the avoidance of doubt, under the contract. There's no conceptual difficulty in girthing effects on intention of the prince of doubt.  We also say that there is no conceptual difficulty in girthing effects to an intention of the prince to the debt under the contract. There's no conceptual difficulty in girthing effects to an intention of the greater of the language without – for the avoidance of doubt, under the contract. There's no conceptual difficulty in girthing effects to an intention of the prince of doubt, under the contract. There's no conceptual difficulty in girthing effects to an intention of the prince of doubt, which is the subject mutation of the greater of the contrac	2	Wentworth's skeleton. If your Lordship could go to		•
statutory interest is concerned, nothing turns on it because it is not Wentworth's case that rights to commend the status of the	3		3	^ ·
because it is not Wentworth's case that rights to statutory interest have been waived under any form of CDD."  To one then goes on to puragraph 171, which to your Lordship saw earlier, so far as Wentworth's latest position is concerned in 171 they say:  "In the light of the express preservation of rights under 2.88, 7 to 9, in the CRA, and in the later CDDs with statutory interest preservation language, Wentworth does not pursue this argument in relation to those agreements. The express reference to sabe Tune 19 can only be explained on the basis the parties intended to preserve the contractual rate that would have applied apart from administration."  My Lord, I have already made the point, certainly so My Lord, I have already made the point, certainly so the point here is that on Wentworth's case, although the preservation language is expressed as being for the avoidance of doubt, and also in paragraph 60 Wentworth a vidence of doubt, and also in paragraph 60 Wentworth and the preservation language, according to them, you only get Judgments Act rate interest, but if you include the farthston of the parties in an conceptual difficulty in giving effect to an intention of the parties to the debt apart from the administration, because he said anyth) not right. We also say that there is no conceptual difficulty in giving effect to an intention of the parties to the debt apart from the administration, perfectly number their right to interest at the greater of the Creditors claim (or claims, as the case may be) against the company under and in connection with the creditor agreement.  Page 66  Because it is not Wentworth's lates to possible to the debt apart from the administration, perfectly number of the debt apart from the administration, perfectly number of the preservation language, according to them, you goe to the inspect of the preservation language, according to them, you goe to the inspect of the preservation language, according to them, you goe to the said to the said top the preservation language, accordin	4		4	qualifies for dividends pursuant to the Insolvency Rules
The statutory interest have been waived under any form of CDD.*  CDD.*  If one then goes on to paragraph 171, which your Lordship saw earlier, so far as Wentworth's latest position is concerned in 171 they say:  12	5	to statutory interest is concerned, nothing turns on it	5	and the Insolvency Act, absolutely no reason to conclude
Rules and Insolvency Act, just as any other proved debt would. Certainly absolutely no suggestion that conducts are consistently of the experses preservation of rights and 2.88, 7 to 9, in the CRA, and in the later CDDs with the light of the express preservation language. Wentworth does not pursue this argument in relation to those a greements. The express reference to sale rule only be explained on the basis the parties intended to only be explained on the basis the parties intended to only be explained on the basis the parties intended to pay apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration."  My Lord, Have already made the point, certainly so apart from administration. and I think Mr Zacamitis and that that was a point that could be made. I'm not sture apart from the administration. The way the arguments work and the way they diverge, I think, are as follows. This is a said nothing turns on it, actually an enormous amount of the sure on it because to qualifie for Page 65  Take DKCRIE: My Lord, yes. The way the arguments work and the way they diverge, I think, are as follows. This is a said nothing turns on it, actually an enormous amount of the parties. The many apart of the proper propers for making earlier distributions. One each up with an a	6	because it is not Wentworth's case that rights to	6	that it doesn't qualify for dividends and entitle the
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1	torre and a subject of the constant And the constant		
1	two rates, whichever is the greater. And the second	1	have one. So far as Wentworth is concerned, again it's
2	rate to which you are statutorily entitled is the rate	2	a very short point. We say that the agreed claims CDD
3	applicable to the debt apart from the administration, ie	3	can't conceivably have resulted in a release of
4	what rate would you get if there wasn't an	4	a currency conversion claim. Plainly, it didn't happen
5	administration? Answer: the rate under the contract	5	at stage 1 because that gives you an agreed claim amount
6	which exists apart from the administration.	6	in US dollars, assuming your underlying claim is in US
7	It doesn't really matter in that sense what has	7	dollars, and it doesn't happen at stage 2 either because
8	happened to the contract. It's not saying the rate	8	stage 2 does convert your claim into sterling, but
9	applicable as at some date during the administration	9	converts it into sterling for the purposes of proof, and
10	under the contract; it's saying assume no	10	one can see that, as I showed your Lordship, from the
11	administration, what rate would you be entitled to,	11	definition of exchange rate, and that's confirmed by
12	whether under a judgment, under a contract, under some	12	again, for example, the extract from the fourth progress
13	statutory provision other than Judgments Act or	13	report I showed your Lordship.
14	whatever.	14	The conversion that is going on here is simply the
15	MR DICKER: My Lord, yes, and we agree with your Lordship.	15	conversion required by the rules. It is a conversion
16	There are two ways, in a sense, you can approach 2.88.9.	16	pursuant to the rules. It would be wholly artificial to
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In other words, this is not ar	17	regard this agreement as essentially the parties saying
18	argument that depends upon construing the CDD at all.	18	to themselves, "No, no, we're not just converting
19	MR DICKER: No. If 2.88.9 does, as your Lordship says, give	19	pursuant to rule 2.86 in the sense that converted for
20	you the right of interest which you would have received	20	the purposes of proof, we're doing something more.
21	had there been no administration, in a sense, as	21	We're converting at a rate that happens to be the
22	your Lordship said, I think, earlier, if there had been	22	official exchange rate, but we're not simply limiting
23	no administration we wouldn't have had the CDDs, the	23	the consequences of that to the consequences which would
24	contracts would still be in existence and that's what	24	normally occur under rule conversion under 2.86,
25	you'd get. In a sense I suppose I'm assuming going	25	we're making a conversion irrevocably for all purposes
	Page 69		Page 71
1	a little further along the lines of my learned friends.	1	with the result that you lose your currency conversion
2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I understand that. You're	2	claim".
3	meeting Mr Zacaroli's argument, I fully understand that.	3	My Lord, if that's what the parties had intended,
4	MR DICKER: But if one were to read 2.88.9 as effectively	4	doing that by reference to an exchange rate defined in
5	the draftsman saying: look, all I'm doing here is two	5	terms of the foreign exchange rate under 2.86 in the way
6	things, first of all giving you a right which you	6	it's done, the draftsman would never have dreamt of
7	otherwise wouldn't have to interest at the Judgments Act	7	doing it in that way.
8	rate, or, alternatively, simply saying, almost	8	It is interesting, we say, to compare Wentworth's
9	incorporation by reference, you can have whatever to	9	position on currency conversion claims with its position
10	which you were otherwise contractually entitled.	10	in relation to statutory interest. I mentioned to
11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, not even just	11	your Lordship the position in relation to statutory
12	contractually. To what you were otherwise entitled.	12	interest is that although there's no express reference
13	MR DICKER: Absolutely. Even if one were to go that far, in	13	to rule 2.88, nevertheless because the admitted claim is
14	other words say that the draftsman was basically asking	14	referred to as a claim entitling you to dividends in
15	what is it to which you were otherwise contractually	15	accordance with the Act and rules, that is enough to
16	entitled, we say there's still no difficulty in giving	16	bring in a right to interest under 2.88. In other
17	sensible meaning to that. This is just a simple proof	17	words, taking a slightly more purposive construction,
18	of debt form. But certainly if your Lordship on	18	perhaps a less extremely literal construction, that's
19	your Lordship's approach in relation to 2.88.9, which,	19	good enough.
20	as your Lordship knows, was our primary case in relation	20	We say why on earth can't one take exactly the same
21	to part A, then that issue doesn't arise.	21	approach in relation to currency conversion claims?
22	Turning to currency conversion claims, and again	22	There is no difficulty in construing all of this as
23	dealing with the administrators' and Wentworth's	23	merely being a conversion in the ordinary way for the
l .			
24	positions, the administrators' position I can deal with	24	purposes of proof with all the consequences that would
24 25	positions, the administrators' position I can deal with very shortly because, as we understand it, they don't	24 25	purposes of proof with all the consequences that would result and no other.

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1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: 2 o'clock.	1	mind and not focusing on the potential consequences of
2	(1.00 pm)	2	the breadth of language which they use. My Lord, it's
3	(The Short Adjournment)	3	the tree roots example your Lordship gave.
4	(2.00 pm)	4	Before you get beguiled, if that's the right word,
5	MR DICKER: I was dealing with agreed claims CDDs, I dealt		before one gets beguiled by the width of the release
6	with statutory interest and currency conversion claims.	6	language, you have to do what Lord Bingham said, which
7	I was just going to add a couple of words in relation to	7	is put yourself in context and to work out what the
8	the right of appropriation.	8	context was within which that broad release would be
9	We say essentially the same analysis applies to any	9	granted. And we say perfectly plain what was going on
10	other aspects of the creditor's claim in respect of	10	here, going back to my analogy of claim 1 on the one
11	which it has proved and which is agreed and admitted,	11	hand, and claims 2 to 10 on the other, the releases had
12	including his right to appropriate any payment first to	12	nothing to do with the proof in respect of claim 1 or
13	interest and then to principal. And we say essentially	13	the consequences of proving, albeit in a quicker and,
14	that he hasn't lost such a claim if he would not have	14	in the respect I've explained, more final way, so far as
15	lost such a claim through the ordinary proof process.	15	that is concerned.
16	Now, as your Lordship knows, there are two possible	16	My Lord, the third point is again echoing a point of
17	outcomes in our submission, depending on your Lordship's	17	your Lordship's. If one gets to the stage, as it were,
18	judgment on part A: either it's within rule 2.88, and it	18	of construing the text of the release, we say it is
19	therefore ranks along with statutory interest, or it's	19	perfectly plain one can't construe it absolutely
20	not, in which case it's a non-provable claim, but	20	literally. Again, there is the general example, the
21	there's absolutely no reason to attribute to creditors	21	tree roots example. More specifically, as I think my
22	entering into an agreed claims CDD the intention to	22	learned friend Mr Zacaroli accepted, there is also in
23	abandon such rights. Particularly if one bears in mind	23	line 3 of 2.1.1 the reference to:
24	part of the context was agreeing their claim for the	24	"Releasing and forever discharging from any and all
25	purposes of a client money claim.	25	losses, costs, charges, expenses, claims, including all
	Page 73		Page 75
1	So far as the releases are concerned, again I can	1	claims to interest."
2	deal with that very shortly. They don't affect the	2	Now, your Lordship asked whether or not you can
3	position. Three essential points, if your Lordship goes	3	waive a right to statutory interest, and the answer to
4	to bundle 11, tab 1A. My Lord, the first point is the	4	that must plainly be yes, you can. If one was to take
5	obvious one, that clause 2.1 limits the agreed claim to	5	an excessively literal approach to clause 1.1, you would
6	the agreed claim amount, which shall constitute the	6	conclude therefore you had given up a right to statutory
7	creditor's entire claim. And the releases apply to	7	interest. As your Lordship knows, that's not the
8	everything else.	8	position for which Wentworth contends. There may be
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	9	disagreement about the scope of the right that's
10	MR DICKER: So the first point one essentially has to do is	10	effectively maintained, but you can't construe this
11	identify what is within the scope and what is preserved.	11	entirely literally.
12	And if this process is essentially a speedy proof	12	My Lord, that's all I was going to say in relation
13	process, what is preserved is effectively an agreed	13	to the release provisions. One final and probably
14	claim converted into sterling for the purposes of proof,	14	peripheral point concerns the benefit of the transfer
15	which one would expect to operate in just the same way	15	provision.
16	as any other claim admitted to proof in the ordinary	16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Can I just go back to 2.1?
17	way, save only that the creditor can't subsequently turn	17	I fully understand your primary submission, which is
18	round and say, "I dispute the administrator's	18	that the release does not release the agreed claim and
19	adjudication, I want to submit a supplemental proof",	19	what flows from the approval for the agreed claim. But
20	or" I want to amend my proof".	20	just looking at it more broadly, and you've mentioned
21	The second point is connected with that and the	21	the tree roots and certainly implied that, in your
22	second point is emphasised in BCCI v Ali the	22	submission, the tree roots claim would not be within the
23	context in which any release is agreed is absolutely	23	release, how do you construe the leaving aside for
24	vital. It is very common for draftsmen to draft	24	a moment what I take to be your primary submission about
25	releases extremely broadly, having a particular thing in	25	proof 1 is not affected, how do you construe this
	Page 74		Page 76

1	release? How far does it go in relation to other	1	the icous before your Lordship. It's quite difficult to
1 2	claims? If it doesn't include the tree roots claim,	2	the issue before your Lordship. It's quite difficult to express the dividing line between the two without
3	what is the limit of the release?	3	
4	MR DICKER: My Lord	4	knowing what the claim is, what the context is, and then having a look at the language in that context.
5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In other words, I think you're	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see. Okay, thank you.
6	saying to me you're submitting that the	6	MR DICKER: My Lord, perhaps my third point can best be
7		7	
8	post-administration tree roots claim, or let's say flood claim, is not released. Whichever way it was,	8	expressed I mean for the purposes of today as
9	I suppose, so Lehman's offices flood the offices of	9	essentially supporting my first and second points. In other words, there is some textual support, so one
10	a creditor below. The creditor has not released its	10	says the first point is the releases don't cover the
11	claim for nuisance or negligence arising from that.	10	agreed claim at all, and there is an issue about what is
12	MR DICKER: It's quite difficult to provide a clear answer	12	the agreed claim, what is it that survives. And the
13	to your Lordship's question because in a sense until one	13	second point is, well, if you look to the context, what
14	knows what the other claim is, you can assess whether or	14	survives is essentially whatever you would have had, had
15	not it formed part of what the draftsmen had in mind,	15	that claim been proved for in the ordinary way, subject
16	the context they were thinking of	16	only to the fact you can't re-open the adjudication.
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In your submission, does the	17	And the third point is if one wants some textual
18	release go further than provable claims?	18	support for that, when one looks, for example, at the
19	MR DICKER: Again, subject to the overarching context	19	exclusion of all claims for interest, if one was to take
20	point take claims 2 to 10.	20	a different construction and say somehow this release
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Which are all provable claims		was cutting across the agreed claim and what was being
22	MR DICKER: Well, they're all claims capable of proof.	22	preserved by way of the agreed claim, you can't approach
23	There may be potentially non-provable elements of those	23	the release literally because you then run into the
24	claims as well. Assume claim 2 was a US dollar claim,	24	problem that that's actually not even consistent with
25	for example.	25	Wentworth's own position. What's preserved on their
23	Page 77	23	Page 79
	1 age //		1 age //
1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It would make no sense to say	, 1	submissions as part of the agreed claim includes a right
2	"I've released claim 2 but preserved some what would	2	to interest. So either one says the releases just don't
3	by then be theoretical exchange loss"?	3	cover that, which, as your Lordship says, is our primary
4	MR DICKER: Absolutely. What goes is the claim.	4	submission, or the second connected submission is when
5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	5	you look at the releases, the language of them, it can't
6	MR DICKER: Not merely the provable part of it. That's why	6	mean that because otherwise it doesn't make sense, it
7	right at the start of my submissions I drew the	7	doesn't make sense to read it literally in that way.
8	distinction not between provable and non-provable, the	8	One may say Mr Fisher, to try and provide
9	submission was not that provable claims go, but all	9	your Lordship with a slightly clearer potential answer
10	non-provable claims survive. The distinction was	10	to the ambit of the releases one possibility might be
11	between claim 1 on the one hand, and claims 2 to 10 on	11	if the claims simply weren't ever eligible for proof, if
12	the other.	12	the different claims weren't ever the sort of claims
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I follow.	13	which are eligible for proof, ignoring distinctions
14	MR DICKER: So how far does clause 2 go in relation to	14	caused by cases like Re Dynamics or Lines Brothers as to
15	claims 2 to 10? If claims 2 to 10 are pretty much the	15	whether particular bits get shunted off as non-provable,
16	same sort of claim as claim 1, if I can put it as	16	then maybe they haven't been released.
17	generally as that, then they'd go.	17	I'm not putting that forward necessarily as the
18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If it's a provable claim goes	18	answer to the overall ambit. I think the position may
19	and any claim that is dependent on the proveable claim	19	well be one can't sensibly try and form a view on that
20	goes.	20	without having a particular claim and context in mind.
21	MR DICKER: Yes. We say there is an ambit beyond which	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.
22	clause 2 may not have been intended to go, whether it's	22	MR DICKER: My Lord, a small point, finally, on agreed
23	tree roots or flooding or fraud claims or whatever.	23	claims CDDs. There is reference in the evidence to one
24 25	There may be claims which for one reason or another	24	particular benefit that creditors are said to have
23	aren't extinguished by clause 2. As I say, that's not	25	received under the CDDs, and that's the benefit of the
Ì	Page 78		Page 80

1	transfer provisions.	1	effectively being able to sell once the administrators
2	On our submissions, as your Lordship knows, this is	2	had determined the amount of the claim. But as I say,
3	irrelevant because this agreement is not properly viewed	3	none of this, in our submission, matters because none of
4	as effectively a bargain between creditors in the sense	4	this can sensibly be regarded as a quid pro quo or the
5	that they've effectively agreed to exchange currency	5	price for giving up claims, statutory interest or
6	conversion claims or claims for interest in exchange for	6	currency conversion claims.
7	the benefit of a transfer provision. One is simply not	7	My Lord, can I then turn to deal with admitted
8	the quid pro quo for the other.	8	claims CDDs? Again, taking essentially the same
9	My Lord, dealing with the benefit of the provisions,	9	structure to my submissions. Starting with a few points
10	therefore, in our submission doesn't arise, but can	10	about the chronology, then looking at the process
11	I just add this: your Lordship remarked the benefit of	11	involved, and then turning to the admitted claims CDD
12	claims are generally assignable even absent agreement by	12	itself.
13	the administrators. That's rule 2.104. Obviously,	13	So far as the chronology is concerned, as
14	there may be contracts that prohibit assignment without	14	your Lordship knows, admitted claims CDDs were
15	agreement.	15	introduced in around April 2011, so some time after the
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It's the right to the dividend	16	first agreed claims CDD. We say there are three
17	that you can assign.	17	important points to note about the relationship between
18	MR DICKER: Yes.	18	the two types of documents, in other words which was
19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So you won't be in breach of	19	used. The first point is there is no sharp dividing
20	contract, a non-assignable contract, by assigning the	20	line in time between when an agreed claims CDD has been
21	right to the dividend. That's, I think, the theory.	21	used and when an admitted claims CDD has been used, save
22	Interestingly, here, I see, this is 4.2, this seems to	22	that admitted claims CDDs were only introduced
23	reverse the position, because 4.2 says that subject to	23	in April 2011. That's a cumbersome way of saying that
24	4.1, the creditor may not transfer the whole or part of	24	from April 2011 onwards, there was a period in which
25	its right to receive a dividend.	25	both types of CDDs were in use.
	Page 81		Page 83
1	Curious	1	MD HISTICE DAVID DICHARDS: Ves
1	Curious.  MR DICKER: One of the points I was going to make is that	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.  MR DICKER: The second point is admitted claims CDDs were
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tor have agreed to enter into an admitted claims  of the was told that the consequence of this wasn't	23	So far as the process involved in an admitted claims
If he was told that the consequence of this wasn't		
		CDD is concerned, it's essentially, with one difference,
	24	the same as the process for an agreed claims CDD.
ely converting his claim into sterling for the	25	Firstly, as with an agreed claims CDD, creditors were
Page 85		Page 87
ses of proof, but was effectively converting it to	1	required to submit proofs of debt, complying with the
g for all purposes at an exchange rate that was	2	Insolvency Act and Rules. And obviously, they needed to
wo years old, which exchange rate was much worse	3	do so in the currency of their underlying entitlement,
n than today's exchange rate?	4	given that was the claim which they had.
at creditor would obviously have been giving up	5	Secondly, as with agreed claims CDDs, LBIE
otential value in that situation, and we say	6	communicated its determination in the currency of the
ntely no reason to assume that that's what he would	7	underlying entitlement. My Lord, again, all of this is
ntended to do or should be taken to have done.	8	reflected in the statement of agreed facts and I have
TICE DAVID RICHARDS: Is there anywhere in evidence	- 9	shown your Lordship, I think, some of the paragraphs,
nt find it quite useful to see just some sort of	10	but just one specific paragraph on the last point
n as to the changing dollar/sterling exchange rate	11	in relation to admitted claims CDDs. If your Lordship
he relevant period at, let's say, quarterly	12	goes to the statement of agreed facts at tab 18, it's
als or something. It would be interesting to see	13	paragraph 75.
hing like that.	14	So 75:
OWER: I don't think there's anything in the evidence.	15	"Under an admitted claims CDD, if the currency of
CKER: Mr Copley contains a general statement that	16	a creditor's claim against LBIE was other than sterling,
ly most currencies appreciated against sterling	17	joint administrators would determine the amount of that
this period, but you don't have the details. I'm	18	claim in the currency of the underlying obligation and
-	19	then convert the claim into sterling pursuant to 2.86,
	20	express the amount of the creditor's admitted claim
OWER: We can easily put something together.	y 21	in the admitted claims CDD in sterling."
**	22	And as 75 indicates, assuming that the
**	23	administrators' determination was accepted, it would be
TICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't want anyone to go to an	24	formalised in an admitted claims CDD, and that showed
TICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't want anyone to go to an crouble, but it's quite interesting, and possibly		the amount of the determination in sterling, converted
TICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't want anyone to go to an trouble, but it's quite interesting, and possibly uld see let me get this right what	25	
ly	KER: Mr Copley contains a general statement that we most currencies appreciated against sterling this period, but you don't have the details. I'm  WER: We can easily put something together.  CICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't want anyone to go to an ouble, but it's quite interesting, and possibly ld see let me get this right what	KER: Mr Copley contains a general statement that y most currencies appreciated against sterling this period, but you don't have the details. I'm  WER: We can easily put something together. CICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't want anyone to go to any 21 ouble, but it's quite interesting, and possibly ld see let me get this right what ion would buy you in terms of dollars.

pursuant to 2.86(1), whether done as a matter of contract or otherwise, has precisely the effect you would expect.  MR USTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Does the agreement itself say anything about this process?  MR DICKER: It doesn't because in a sense it comes at the end of it. As I said, it's set out, summarised certainly in the statement of agreed facts, and your Lordship has seen references to it in some of the progress reports, particularly the fourth. It's also  Mr Garvey's-  MR DICKER: It doesn't because in a sense it comes at the dealt with perhaps I can just show your Lordship MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I raise it partly because- Mr Garvey's- MR Zacaroli objects to the admission of this part of Mr Garvey's evidence on this part of the argument. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I raise it partly because- dealt with perhaps I can just show your Lordship might be helpful. Mr Zacaroli? MR ZaCAROLI: My Lord, as I understand the point my learned friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these friend is making, that there was a conversion of these claims into sterling in the light of rule 2.86 before  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Anyway, it's telling us how this progress report, is it after April 2011?  MR ZACAROLI: It's before the process, so it's telling you what's going to happen.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Isee. So that would be probably on any footing admissible.  MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing  MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing  MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing  MR DICKE				
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10 your Lordship has seen references to it in some of the 11 progress reports, particularly the fourth. It's also 12 dealt with — perhaps I can just show your Lordship 13 Mr Garvey's — 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I raise it partly because — 15 Mr Zacaroli objects to the admission of this part of 16 Mr Garvey's evidence on this part of the argument. 17 That's what the statement of agreed facts states. There 18 hasn't been any submissions from anyone yet on 19 admissibility. I don't know where we are on that. This 20 might be helpful. Mr Zacaroli? 21 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, as I understand the point my learned 22 friend is making, that there was a conversion of these 23 claims into sterling in the light of rule 2.86 before 24 the admitted claims CDD was entered into, one gets that, 25 and I accept that, from the fourth progress report. 26 Page 89  1 That's clearly stated in the fourth. I took my Lord to 27 that in opening. 28 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Anyway, it's telling us how this 29 process is working? 30 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Anyway, it's telling us how this 31 process is working? 32 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So is a subsisting one. Can I show your Lordship, because 13 meters and a conversion page 225. There's an e-mail exchange. Essentially, the dispute was about the wording of the relevant paragraph in the statement of agreed facts. And we say in a sense, there's nothing 16 MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing 17 the statement of agreed facts. And the final point is, how do we get to sterling port to sterling ports to sterling ports to sterling ports to is, essentially, what is the nature of the conversion pursuant to rule 2.86.  Now, my Lord, where we appear to get to is, essentially, what is the nature of the conversion pursuant to rule 2.86.  Now, my Lord, where we appear to get to is, essentially, what is the nature of the conversion on the sestimally, what is the nature of the conversion on the sestimally a conversion outper 2.6 in relation to any claim.  18 the statement of agreed				-
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MR ZACAROLI: It's before the process, so it's telling you  10 us? The only reference I will show you in bundle 9, if  11 what's going to happen.  12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see. So that would be 13 probably on any footing admissible.  14 MR DICKER: I accept that.  15 MR ZACAROLI: It's put out to all creditors.  16 MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing  17 us? The only reference I will show you in bundle 9, if  18 your Lordship goes to correspondence at tab 29.  19 It's at page 225. Tab 29, page 225. There's an  10 us? The only reference I will show you in bundle 9, if  11 your Lordship goes to correspondence at tab 29.  12 It's at page 225. Tab 29, page 225. There's an  13 e-mail exchange. Essentially, the dispute was about the  14 wording of the relevant paragraph in the statement of  15 agreed facts. The first e-mail at the top of the page  16 is from Freshfields, my instructing solicitors, and it	8	MR ZACAROLI: No, it's explaining what the proposal is.	8	a subsisting one. Can I show your Lordship, because
what's going to happen.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see. So that would be  It's at page 225. Tab 29, page 225. There's an  robably on any footing admissible.  MR DICKER: I accept that.  MR ZACAROLI: It's put out to all creditors.  MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing  In your Lordship goes to correspondence at tab 29.  It's at page 225. Tab 29, page 225. There's an  e-mail exchange. Essentially, the dispute was about the  wording of the relevant paragraph in the statement of  agreed facts. The first e-mail at the top of the page  is from Freshfields, my instructing solicitors, and it	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see.	9	I think it encapsulates quite neatly the issue between
MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see. So that would be probably on any footing admissible.  It's at page 225. Tab 29, page 225. There's an e-mail exchange. Essentially, the dispute was about the WR DICKER: I accept that.  MR ZACAROLI: It's put out to all creditors.  MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing  It's at page 225. Tab 29, page 225. There's an e-mail exchange. Essentially, the dispute was about the wording of the relevant paragraph in the statement of agreed facts. The first e-mail at the top of the page is from Freshfields, my instructing solicitors, and it	10	MR ZACAROLI: It's before the process, so it's telling you	10	us? The only reference I will show you in bundle 9, if
probably on any footing admissible.  13 e-mail exchange. Essentially, the dispute was about the  14 MR DICKER: I accept that.  15 MR ZACAROLI: It's put out to all creditors.  16 MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing  17 e-mail exchange. Essentially, the dispute was about the  18 wording of the relevant paragraph in the statement of  19 agreed facts. The first e-mail at the top of the page  10 is from Freshfields, my instructing solicitors, and it	11	what's going to happen.	11	your Lordship goes to correspondence at tab 29.
MR DICKER: I accept that.  14 wording of the relevant paragraph in the statement of 15 MR ZACAROLI: It's put out to all creditors.  15 agreed facts. The first e-mail at the top of the page 16 MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing 16 is from Freshfields, my instructing solicitors, and it	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see. So that would be	12	It's at page 225. Tab 29, page 225. There's an
MR ZACAROLI: It's put out to all creditors.  15 agreed facts. The first e-mail at the top of the page 16 MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing 16 is from Freshfields, my instructing solicitors, and it	13	probably on any footing admissible.	13	e-mail exchange. Essentially, the dispute was about the
16 MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing  16 is from Freshfields, my instructing solicitors, and it	14	MR DICKER: I accept that.	14	wording of the relevant paragraph in the statement of
	15	MR ZACAROLI: It's put out to all creditors.	15	agreed facts. The first e-mail at the top of the page
17 uncontroversial in any of this. In fact it was all	16	MR DICKER: And we say in a sense, there's nothing	16	is from Freshfields, my instructing solicitors, and it
17 essentially records the final position, but the last	17	uncontroversial in any of this. In fact, it was all	17	essentially records the final position, but the last
reflected in the statement of agreed facts. 18 line:	18	reflected in the statement of agreed facts.	18	line:
19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I know, but there are these 19 "On 27 April 2015 Wentworth made clear by letter	19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I know, but there are these	19	"On 27 April 2015 Wentworth made clear by letter
caveats throughout the statement of agreed facts.  20 that it considers the words 'pursuant to' should read	20	caveats throughout the statement of agreed facts.	20	that it considers the words 'pursuant to' should read
That's the point I'm mentioning now. 21 'using the same official rate as under'."	21	That's the point I'm mentioning now.	21	'using the same official rate as under'."
22 MR DICKER: And I was going to go on and say that none of 22 So at one stage what Wentworth were contending was	22	MR DICKER: And I was going to go on and say that none of	22	So at one stage what Wentworth were contending was
what I've said to your Lordship should be controversial.  23 that the statement of agreed facts shouldn't read	23	what I've said to your Lordship should be controversial.	23	that the statement of agreed facts shouldn't read
I made the point that the creditor had to submit a proof 24 "conversion pursuant to rule 2.86"	24	I made the point that the creditor had to submit a proof	24	"conversion pursuant to rule 2.86"
25 of debt complying with the rules and the Act. 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, it's the paragraph in	25	of debt complying with the rules and the Act.	25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, it's the paragraph in the
Page 90 Page 92		Page 90		Page 92

1 statement of agreed facts, it's paragraph 2 MR DICKER: My Lord, you'll see, it's paragraph 75, and 3 your Lordship will see that perhaps I should have 4 started at the bottom of this e-mail chain. 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay. I'll just make a note 6 here to refer to this letter, the Freshfields e-mail. 1 really that it is as stated here, is 2 not That there is an objection 3 Mr Zacaroli? 4 MR ZACAROLI: The position i 5 to the form of paragraph 75. N 6 the objection at the top of page	
<ul> <li>3 your Lordship will see that perhaps I should have</li> <li>4 started at the bottom of this e-mail chain.</li> <li>5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay. I'll just make a note</li> <li>5 to the form of paragraph 75. No.</li> </ul>	
4 started at the bottom of this e-mail chain. 4 MR ZACAROLI: The position i 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay. I'll just make a note 5 to the form of paragraph 75. M	on to reliance.
5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay. I'll just make a note 5 to the form of paragraph 75. M	
	•
6 here to refer to this letter, the Freshfields e-mail. 6 the objection at the top of page	Iy understanding is that
	15 is in relation to
7 MR DICKER: And the e-mail chain starts and confirms we're 7 other parts of Mr Garvey's evice	lence.
8 dealing with paragraph 75 in the e-mail at page 226. 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR	DS: Oh, I see.
9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay. I think the only point 9 MR ZACAROLI: So to the state	ment in paragraph 75, although
10 I'm really raising is this: you've referred to this 10 there was a dispute about whet	her it had ever been
paragraph of the statement of agreed facts and maybe 11 agreed, that's no longer the cas	e. At least we're not
others which are marked with an objection to 12 pursuing that dispute.	
13 admissibility on the construction. What I don't want to 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR	DS: Okay. Is that the only place i
find is without submissions that I find I'm not quite 14 this it may be the only place	No, there are other
15 clear what these 15 places where There are a nu	imber of paragraphs where
16 MR DICKER: I understand your Lordship's position 16 you're recorded as objecting to	the relevance of
in relation to admissibility and I've addressed that.  17 While accepting the factual acceptance accepting the factual acceptance ac	curacy, I understand that,
The point I was making was a slightly different one, 18 you're objecting to the relevance	ce well, the wording
which is we say the conversion is essentially pursuant 19 is slightly different now I come	e to look at it, but
20 to rule 2.86. In other words, it does what any 20 I guess it comes down to the sa	me point.
21 conversion pursuant to rule 2.86 does. 21 In some cases, such as parag	raph 27, paragraph 49,
Now, Wentworth's position initially was that they  22 it's expressed in terms to be an	objection to
23 weren't happy to have the statement of agreed facts 23 admissibility for the purposes	of construction. The
24 worded in that way. What they were happy to agree to 24 objection here is put in relation	to relevance, as is 58
25 was that it should say not that it's "pursuant to", but 25 and 75. That's it.	
Page 93 Page 9.	5
1 that "vaine the same official rate as an day". So the	undonatan din a ia that uua dank
that "using the same official rate as under". So the  1 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, my	•
2 difference between us appears to be whether it's 2 object to the statements being	accepted as agreed facts
pursuant to 2.86, in the sense it does whatever 3 that appear in this statement.	DC. Commont
4 a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR	
4 a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 5 MR ZACAROLI: Can I take ins	tructions about whether
4 a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is
4 a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 7 different consequences because it's a conversion for all 7 admissible on the issue of consequences.	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is
4 a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 7 different consequences because it's a conversion for all 8 purposes and for all times. 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 7 admissible on the issue of consequences because it's a conversion for all 8 MR ZACAROLI: Yes.	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.
4 a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 7 different consequences because it's a conversion for all 8 purposes and for all times. 9 My Lord, I thought that continued to be reflected in 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is
4 a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 7 different consequences because it's a conversion for all 8 purposes and for all times. 9 My Lord, I thought that continued to be reflected in 10 the latest version of the statement of disputed facts.  4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 5 MR ZACAROLI: Can I take ins 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 7 admissible on the issue of cons 8 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 10 moment.	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction. DS: Which is what we're on at the
4 a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 7 different consequences because it's a conversion for all 8 purposes and for all times. 9 My Lord, I thought that continued to be reflected in 10 the latest version of the statement of disputed facts. 11 I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up  4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 5 MR ZACAROLI: Can I take ins 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 7 admissible on the issue of cons 8 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 10 moment. 11 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I will consume the statement of disputed facts. 11 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I will consume the statement of disputed facts. 11 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I will consume the statement of disputed facts.	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.  DS: Which is what we're on at the offirm that. For the moment,
a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an  4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 7 different consequences because it's a conversion for all 8 purposes and for all times. 9 My Lord, I thought that continued to be reflected in 10 the latest version of the statement of disputed facts. 11 I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up 12 taking out that dispute. But that, as your Lordship's 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 10 moment. 11 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I will continued to be reflected in 12 my Lord can proceed on the base	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.  DS: Which is what we're on at the offirm that. For the moment, asis it is admissible. I'm
a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an  4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 7 different consequences because it's a conversion for all 8 purposes and for all times. 9 My Lord, I thought that continued to be reflected in 10 the latest version of the statement of disputed facts. 11 I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up 12 taking out that dispute. But that, as your Lordship's 13 seen from the correspondence, was the issue between the 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 15 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 17 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 18 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 10 moment. 11 I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up 12 taking out that dispute. But that, as your Lordship's 13 not taking that point at the more	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.  DS: Which is what we're on at the offirm that. For the moment, asis it is admissible. I'm ment.
a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an  4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 7 different consequences because it's a conversion for all 8 purposes and for all times. 9 My Lord, I thought that continued to be reflected in 10 the latest version of the statement of disputed facts. 11 I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up 12 taking out that dispute. But that, as your Lordship's 13 seen from the correspondence, was the issue between the 14 parties. And we say the answer is perfectly clear.  4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 5 MR ZACAROLI: Can I take ins 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 7 admissible on the issue of consumption of the statement of disputed facts. 10 moment. 11 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I will consumption of the base of the parties. And we say the answer is perfectly clear. 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.  DS: Which is what we're on at the original
a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an  a greement to convert at a rate that happens to be the  same as the official rate, but which has totally  different consequences because it's a conversion for all  purposes and for all times.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up  taking out that dispute. But that, as your Lordship's  seen from the correspondence, was the issue between the  parties. And we say the answer is perfectly clear.  It's pursuant to 2.86.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I will con  my Lord can proceed on the bar  not taking that point at the moment.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.  DS: Which is what we're on at the original
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a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an  4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR 5 agreement to convert at a rate that happens to be the 6 same as the official rate, but which has totally 7 different consequences because it's a conversion for all 8 purposes and for all times. 9 My Lord, I thought that continued to be reflected in 10 the latest version of the statement of disputed facts. 11 I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up 12 taking out that dispute. But that, as your Lordship's 13 seen from the correspondence, was the issue between the 14 parties. And we say the answer is perfectly clear. 15 It's pursuant to 2.86. 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: There is an anterior question 17 because if you go back to the statement of agreed facts 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS in the taken objecting? 19 MR ZACAROLI: That's my under the parties of the statement of agreed facts 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS in the statement of agreed facts 11 MR ZACAROLI: That's my under the parties of the statement of agreed facts 12 MR ZACAROLI: That's my under the parties of the statement of agreed facts 13 MR ZACAROLI: That's my under the parties of the statement of agreed facts 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: There is an anterior question objecting? 15 MR ZACAROLI: That's my under the parties of the statement of agreed facts 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: There is an anterior question objecting?	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.  DS: Which is what we're on at the original
a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an  a greement to convert at a rate that happens to be the  same as the official rate, but which has totally  different consequences because it's a conversion for all  purposes and for all times.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up  taking out that dispute. But that, as your Lordship's  seen from the correspondence, was the issue between the  parties. And we say the answer is perfectly clear.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I will contain the because if you go back to the statement of agreed facts  mR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  MR JUSTICE DAVID RI	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.  DS: Which is what we're on at the original
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a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an  a greement to convert at a rate that happens to be the  same as the official rate, but which has totally  different consequences because it's a conversion for all  purposes and for all times.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up  taking out that dispute. But that, as your Lordship's  seen from the correspondence, was the issue between the  tir's pursuant to 2.86.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I will consider that the monomal taking that point at the monomal taki	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.  DS: Which is what we're on at the original
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a conversion under 2.86 would do, or is simply an  a greement to convert at a rate that happens to be the  same as the official rate, but which has totally  different consequences because it's a conversion for all  purposes and for all times.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  I understand it wasn't, so Wentworth obviously ended up  taking out that dispute. But that, as your Lordship's  seen from the correspondence, was the issue between the  tir's pursuant to 2.86.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHAR  moment.  MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I will consider that the monomal taking that point at the monomal taki	tructions about whether DS: Whether that evidence is struction.  DS: Which is what we're on at the original

1 1 there's multiple claims. underlying currency. If it's acceptable to a creditor, 2 it's then converted into sterling, and the disagreement 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 3 between the two of us appears to be whether it's 3 MR DICKER: My Lord, we say Wentworth's position again can't 4 converted, as we say, pursuant to 2.86 or, as Wentworth 4 be right. Take the example of a euro or yen creditor. 5 5 appeared to say, simply at a rate that happens to equal So far as they are concerned, this agreement is 6 6 effectively taking away with one hand but not giving the official rate. 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 7 back with the other, if I can put it that way. They're 8 8 losing any existing currency conversion claim they have MR DICKER: Then turning to interest and currency conversion 9 9 claims, our submissions in relation to interest are despite the fact that the provision is -- but they're 10 10 identical to those that we made in relation to the not getting anything in exchange. It's simply being agreed claims CDD, the same point is made by Wentworth 11 11 converted under an admitted claims CDD into sterling. 12 12 in relation to these, and the answers that we give are We say this doesn't raise any issue at all. Again, 13 the same. 13 if one bears in mind that all this is simply conversion 14 14 for the purposes of proof. If one gets to a stage where In relation to currency conversion claims, 15 15 the underlying entitlements are relevant, you simply similarly, Wentworth says to the extent its a claim in 16 sterling you have given up any currency conversion 16 disaggregate the amount of the admitted claim into its 17 claim, and our short answer is, as your Lordship well 17 underlying constituent parts and you work out the 18 knows, no, because it's only converted for the purposes 18 currency conversion claim in respect of each underlying 19 19 of proof. It's true that it's not done in a two-stage constituent part. And that actually is precisely, as 20 process in the way that it was under the agreed claims 20 I recall, what the parties' common position was 21 21 in relation to question 37, as part of part A. In other CDD. It didn't need to be because there wasn't a client 22 money issue, so you didn't need to separate out the two 22 words, where you have blended, you have one proof of 23 23 stages in the way that you did for an agreed claims CDD. debt, which effectively involves a number of underlying 24 24 claims. If it becomes necessary for currency conversion So when you came to express the figures, you could 25 simply cut to the chase, carry out your conversion and 25 purposes, you disaggregate them. Page 97 Page 99 1 give the converted sum. 1 My Lord, non-provable claims, in particular Bower v 2 But when you read reference to the admitted claim 2 Marris. Our submissions are exactly the same. Your 3 3 and you see a sterling sum, one needs to construe that rights in respect of the rule in Bower v Marris ought to 4 4 as effectively "an admitted claim (converted pursuant to be exactly the same as the rights you would have had if 5 rule 2.86) for the purposes of proof", because that's 5 you had proved in the ordinary way. And again, so far 6 essentially what's going on here. 6 as the releases are concerned, our submissions are also 7 7 the same as they are for agreed claims CDDs. Wentworth's position, we say, elevates form over 8 8 substance and ignores the context. The logic of its So far as CRA CDDs are concerned, again just 9 9 position is that if the admitted claims CDD had in one starting with the context. Creditors who entered into 10 document recorded the agreed claim in the foreign 10 the CRA, as your Lordship knows, are entitled to payment currency and then had another clause saying it is 11 of a net financial claim expressed in US dollars. The 11 12 12 CRA provided a complete mechanism for the quantification converted into sterling for the purposes of proof, on 13 13 their analysis you would still have a currency of claims arising under financial contracts. So to that 14 conversion claim. Their argument essentially is that 14 extent it wasn't actually necessary for a CRA creditor, 15 because you skip step 1, there's no need for it in this 15 one might have thought, to enter into a CDD. His claim 16 case, and simply record the figure after conversion 16 had already been quantified under the CRA. 17 17 pursuant to 86, that makes all the difference. We say The position appears to be that the administrators 18 18 that can't possibly be the case. adopted a policy of requesting signatories to enter into 19 19 Now, my learned friend mentioned a situation in CDDs because they considered that a CDD provided a more 20 20 straightforward and less time-consuming way of which you have a mixture of claims denominated in 21 21 different underlying currencies. And where the agreed documenting the claim than the CRA. 22 22 claim is expressed in the currency of the majority of Just so your Lordship has the paragraph, it's in the 23 the claims -- your Lordship's seen the reference in the 23 statement of agreed facts, tab 18. Bundle 1, tab 18. 24 24 It's paragraph 79: statement of agreed facts -- it is generally in the 25 currency of the underlying entitlement, save where 25 "A CDD is generally considered by the joint Page 98 Page 100

1	administrators to be a more straightforward and less	1	an ascertained claim and shall qualify for dividends
2	time-consuming way of documenting the unsecured claim		from the estate of the company available to its
3	than issuing the various notices required under the CRA.	3	unsecured creditors pursuant to the Insolvency Rules and
4	Creditors could also transfer their claims pursuant to	4	the Act or a scheme of arrangement or CVA."
5	the transfer notice appended to the CDD."	5	And then releases in broadly similar terms in 2.1.4.
6	So the only reason for creditors who were	6	The definition of net financial claim amount,
7	signatories to the CRA entering into the CDD was	7	your Lordship has at the top of page 4, and it is to the
8	apparently, it's easier, you don't have to provide the	8	same effect as definitions your Lordship has seen
9	same notices under the CRA.	9	previously. It's converted into sterling and we're told
10	My Lord, I'm not sure why the existing notices under	10	that it's the value of the net financial claim converted
11	the CRA were thought to be particularly onerous. This	11	to pounds sterling at the official exchange rate set out
12	appears to be a relatively innocuous alternative.	12	in rule 2.86, sub-rule 2, of the Insolvency Rules, and
13	As your Lordship knows, there are also a variety of	13	the rate is given. So exactly the same is going on here
14	different kinds of CRA CDDs. Agreed claims CDD is an		as was going on in relation to ordinary agreed and
15	admitted claims CDD in particular. Our submission	15	admitted claims CDDs.
16	is that they all had, surprisingly, the same effect.	16	The only additional point is that not all
17	Wentworth's position is, again not surprisingly, that	17	definitions are contained in this agreement. For
18	the distinction they draw between admitted claims CDDs	18	example, net financial claim requires you to go to the
19	and agreed claims CDDs is reflected in the different	19	CRA and the requirement to do so appears in
20	kinds of CRA CDDs. If it's a CRA, if it's an agreed CRA		clause 1.2.1:
21	CDD, you keep your currency conversion claim. If it's	21	"Terms used but not defined in this deed shall have
22	an admitted CRA CDD, you don't.	22	the meanings given to them in the CRA."
23	We say that can't be what the parties sensibly	23	Now, I won't take your Lordship back to the CRA,
24	intended. If the signatory to the CRA has already had	24	your Lordship's seen it probably more often than you
25	his claim determined and if he is told by the	25	need to, but the short point is that when you go back
	Page 101		Page 103
1	administrators "I would like you to enter into a CRA CDD	1	into the CRA and you go back through the net financial
2	because it's easier, we don't need to deal with as many	2	claim and you get to the net contractual position, the
3	notices", and if the administrator says, depending on	3	net contractual position is the sum of close-out
4	whether he thinks they have a client money claim or not,	4	amounts, and close-out amounts are effectively the
5	"Here's an admitted or here's an agreed CRA CDD", the	5	position in relation to the underlying financial
6	last thing in the world, in our submission, a creditor	6	contracts. So to the extent it matters, this definition
7	would have expected is that which he signs would	7	of net financial claim amount ultimately through the CRA
8	determine whether or not he gives up any currency	8	refers back to the underlying contracts in respect of
9	conversion claim he might have. Simply on Wentworth's	9	which the proof was agreed and admitted.
10	case, we say, it's commercially inexplicable.	10	We also in the skeleton deal with a CRA CDD
11	My Lord, we deal in our skeleton argument with two	11	Wentworth referred to in the attachment to their
12	types of CRA CDDs, the first referred to as the standard	12	position paper. I'll just show your Lordship the
13	CRA CDD and the second Wentworth's CRA CDD. Can I just	13	paragraphs, I don't think I need to say anything more.
14	show your Lordship a couple of provisions in relation to	14	It's paragraphs 183 to 185 of our skeleton argument.
15	the first, so the standard CRA CDD, which is bundle 11,	15	183 to 185. Can I just perhaps draw your Lordship's
16	tab 15.	16	attention to one small point? Again for what it's
17	Your Lordship's seen these, so I can deal with this	17	worth, 185, sub-paragraph 3. This essentially is
18	very quickly. Starting with clause 2, 2.1.1:	18	a slight difference from the document your Lordship has
19	"The creditor's aggregate net financial claim shall	19	just seen:
20	be limited to, and in an amount equal to, the net	20	"In addition to recording the minimum net financial
21	financial claim amount and shall constitute the	21	claim in sterling, along the words being the value of
22	creditor's entire claim against the company."	22	the net financial claim converted [et cetera], the
23	2.1.3:	23	Wentworth CRA CDD also identifies the claims admitted as
2.	11771 11	2.4	
24	"The creditor's net financial claim in an amount	24	an ascertained claim in appendix 1, all of which are
24 25	"The creditor's net financial claim in an amount equal to the net financial claim amount shall constitute  Page 102	24 25	an ascertained claim in appendix 1, all of which are shown in US dollars."  Page 104

1			
	The Wentworth CRA CDD is at bundle 11, tab 21, and	1	My Lord, that's currency conversion claims. We make
2	pages 24 and 25 contain appendix 1, and your Lordship	2	the same submissions in relation to non-provable claims,
3	can see the only bits that aren't blanked out in the	3	in particular the right to appropriate payments in
4	middle under the heading "Currency". It's all US	4	accordance with the rule in Bower v Marris.
5	dollars.	5	Then one very short point concerns at the later
6	So releases under the CRA CDDs. My Lord, as my	6	stage, one gets CDDs with preservation language. Now,
7	learned friend mentioned, they come in different forms.	7	as we understand Wentworth's position, it is that you
8	There are releases which are in similar terms to those	8	have rights to statutory interest, both Judgments Act
9	your Lordship has already seen. There are also releases	9	rate interest or contractual, whichever is the greater,
10	which are narrower in scope, and my learned friend	10	but what you have apparently given up, as far as one can
11	Mr Zacaroli dealt also with those. Can I just briefly	11	see the only thing one has given up in relation to your
12	respond?	12	claim, so far as interest is concerned, is the right to
13	If your Lordship goes to bundle 11, tab 17.	13	appropriate in accordance with the rule in Bower v
14	My Lord, as I understand the way the argument went, you	14	Marris. Again, for similar reasons, we say that cannot
15	need to look at clause 2.1.3	15	have been the intention of the draftsmen. What they
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just to say, I don't think	16	plainly intended, having realised that this issue arose,
17	Mr Zacaroli took me to this. Is there an almost	17	was to insert language in the CDDs designed to protect
18	identical version?	18	creditors. And in our submission, it's plain that what
19	MR ZACAROLI: I took you to tab 21, which I believe is the	19	the draftsmen intended to do was not draw a distinction
20	same narrow release.	20	between preserving claims so far as statutory interest
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see.	21	were concerned, but not preserving non-provable claims
22	MR DICKER: I think one can do it, and I probably should do	22	resulting from the rule in Bower v Marris, assuming it's
23	it, by reference to tab 21. My Lord, if your Lordship	23	not within 2.88 and a credit is limited to that rule.
24	goes to clause 2, 2.1.4, and the important provision, as	24	So that's all in relation to the different types of
25	I understand it, is (v):	25	CDDs. My Lord, can I then deal briefly with the
	Page 105		Page 107
1	"The creditor hereby irrevocably releases and	1	circumstances in which make a few points in relation
2	discharges the certain excluded claims."	2	to the evidence dealing with the circumstances in which
3	So one has to go back to the definition of "certain	3	they were entered into, the purpose and genesis.
4	excluded claims". That's on page 2:	4	Again, just as we submitted in relation to the CRA,
5	"B, claims referred to in paragraph 4 of the	5	we say it would be extremely surprising, and one might
6	definition of excluded claims. To the extent that those	6	add unfortunate, if the effect of the CDDs was to have
7	claims arise as a consequence of the company and the	7	released claims to statutory interest or currency
8	creditor entering into this deed."		
		8	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the
9	My Lord, as I understand the argument, it's that if	8 9	-
9	My Lord, as I understand the argument, it's that if you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA,		conversion claims. Again, the structure of the
	·	9	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and
10	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA,	9 10	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll
10 11	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's	9 10 11	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number.
10 11 12	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain	9 10 11 12	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.
10 11 12 13	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the	9 10 11 12 13	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand
10 11 12 13 14	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that	9 10 11 12 13 14	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:
10 11 12 13 14 15	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that a claim arises as a consequence of the company and the	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:  "Such an approach is likely to result in an
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that a claim arises as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:  "Such an approach is likely to result in an equitable and relatively consistent approach to claims
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that a claim arises as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's right, yes.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:  "Such an approach is likely to result in an equitable and relatively consistent approach to claims determination and resolution."
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that a claim arises as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's right, yes.  MR DICKER: My Lord, in our submission, that's a wholly, if	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:  "Such an approach is likely to result in an equitable and relatively consistent approach to claims determination and resolution."  Creditors were also told that if they wanted a dividend, they needed to enter into a CDD. That was stated in relation to the various dividends again
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that a claim arises as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's right, yes.  MR DICKER: My Lord, in our submission, that's a wholly, if I may say, artificial construction with a strong element of circularity. A creditor under the CRA, if he does have a currency conversion claim, to say that he's to be	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:  "Such an approach is likely to result in an equitable and relatively consistent approach to claims determination and resolution."  Creditors were also told that if they wanted a dividend, they needed to enter into a CDD. That was stated in relation to the various dividends again just giving your Lordship one reference in bundle 9,
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that a claim arises as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's right, yes.  MR DICKER: My Lord, in our submission, that's a wholly, if I may say, artificial construction with a strong element of circularity. A creditor under the CRA, if he does have a currency conversion claim, to say that he's to be treated as having released it because in some way he	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:  "Such an approach is likely to result in an equitable and relatively consistent approach to claims determination and resolution."  Creditors were also told that if they wanted a dividend, they needed to enter into a CDD. That was stated in relation to the various dividends again just giving your Lordship one reference in bundle 9, tab 26. Tab 26, "First interim dividend" and:
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that a claim arises as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's right, yes.  MR DICKER: My Lord, in our submission, that's a wholly, if I may say, artificial construction with a strong element of circularity. A creditor under the CRA, if he does have a currency conversion claim, to say that he's to be treated as having released it because in some way he gets it under this agreement and promptly releases it,	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:  "Such an approach is likely to result in an equitable and relatively consistent approach to claims determination and resolution."  Creditors were also told that if they wanted a dividend, they needed to enter into a CDD. That was stated in relation to the various dividends again just giving your Lordship one reference in bundle 9, tab 26. Tab 26, "First interim dividend" and:  "The below FAQs relate to the 4 May general creditor
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that a claim arises as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's right, yes.  MR DICKER: My Lord, in our submission, that's a wholly, if I may say, artificial construction with a strong element of circularity. A creditor under the CRA, if he does have a currency conversion claim, to say that he's to be treated as having released it because in some way he gets it under this agreement and promptly releases it, I have to say I even find difficulty following the	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:  "Such an approach is likely to result in an equitable and relatively consistent approach to claims determination and resolution."  Creditors were also told that if they wanted a dividend, they needed to enter into a CDD. That was stated in relation to the various dividends again just giving your Lordship one reference in bundle 9, tab 26. Tab 26, "First interim dividend" and:  "The below FAQs relate to the 4 May general creditor update regarding the first interim dividend
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	you have a currency conversion claim under the CRA, you are irrevocably giving up that claim because it's a claim which falls within the definition of certain excluded claims, which you are giving up because the consequence of entering into this agreement is that a claim arises as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's right, yes.  MR DICKER: My Lord, in our submission, that's a wholly, if I may say, artificial construction with a strong element of circularity. A creditor under the CRA, if he does have a currency conversion claim, to say that he's to be treated as having released it because in some way he gets it under this agreement and promptly releases it,	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	conversion claims. Again, the structure of the submission is similar to the CRA. CDDs devised and recommended to creditors by the administrators. I'll just show your Lordship one reference out of a number. If your Lordship goes to bundle 4A, page 375.  It's just the last paragraph in the right-hand column, the last sentence:  "Such an approach is likely to result in an equitable and relatively consistent approach to claims determination and resolution."  Creditors were also told that if they wanted a dividend, they needed to enter into a CDD. That was stated in relation to the various dividends again just giving your Lordship one reference in bundle 9, tab 26. Tab 26, "First interim dividend" and:  "The below FAQs relate to the 4 May general creditor

	The relevant personant is over the page	1	are as a matter of fact not entirely clear, this
1 2	The relevant paragraph is over the page, paragraph 6:	2	potentially raises additional issues. Just to explain
3	"What is the process for participating in the first	3	why, take the stage when the administrators became aware
4	interim dividend?	4	of the possibility the documents might have the effect
5	"Answer: to be considered eligible to participate in	5	of releasing such I'm sorry, take the stage when the
6	the first interim dividend. To the extent they have not	6	administrators became aware of the possibility of
7	·	7	
8	already done so, creditors must (a) submit a proof of debt; (b) have their claim assessed by LBIE; (c) execute	8	a surplus and of the question of whether or not these
9	a claims determination deed or similar agreement issued	9	documents might release your claim to interest.  The administrators' reaction at that stage was to
10	by LBIE and any ancillary documentation as determined by	10	say they considered it was unnecessary to insert
11	the administrators."	11	language to preserve a creditor's right to statutory
12	So if you wanted an interim dividend, you were told	12	interest. Mr Lomas deals with that in his witness
13	you had to enter into a CDD.	13	statement.
14	And as your Lordship knows, creditors were also told	14	Now, the consequence of that was that some CDDs were
15	the documents were non-negotiable and that there would	15	entered into in the period between the administrators
16	be likely to be considerable downsides to any creditor	16	becoming aware of the possibility of a surplus, the
17	who decided not to enter into a CDD. Your Lordship has	17	issue about the effect of the releases, and saying they
18	seen the references in the evidence where the	18	didn't think they had any effect on the one hand and, on
19	administrators claim the downside the obvious	19	the other hand, actually producing revised standard
20	downside is that if you don't participate and you don't	20	forms containing preservation language.
21	get an interim dividend, and it turns out that there is	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
22	no surplus, then you are not going to be compensated for	22	MR DICKER: My Lord, we say whatever the position may be
23	the time, value and money which you would suffer before	23	in relation to any other CDDs, saying that a creditor
24	your claim is eventually admitted and eventually	24	who enters into a CDD having been told by the
25	eligible for dividends. So there was a real price to be	25	administrator they don't think preservation language is
	Page 109	20	Page 111
	*****		
1	paid for creditors who didn't participate in this	1	necessary because their interest claim is also
2	process. If you didn't think there would be a surplus,	2	preserved, concluding that those CDDs nevertheless
3	you would be losing money every single day. They were	3	release claims to interest would be the most
3 4	you would be losing money every single day. They were also told if they wanted to negotiate their claims under	3	release claims to interest would be the most extraordinary result.
3 4 5	you would be losing money every single day. They were also told if they wanted to negotiate their claims under a bilateral basis they could, but, as the administrators	3 4 5	release claims to interest would be the most extraordinary result.  Now, there's a similar point in relation to currency
3 4	you would be losing money every single day. They were also told if they wanted to negotiate their claims under a bilateral basis they could, but, as the administrators explained, it was likely to be much more time-consuming	3	release claims to interest would be the most extraordinary result.  Now, there's a similar point in relation to currency conversion claims, although as a matter of fact it
3 4 5 6 7	you would be losing money every single day. They were also told if they wanted to negotiate their claims under a bilateral basis they could, but, as the administrators explained, it was likely to be much more time-consuming and expensive and the administrators may well end up	3 4 5 6 7	release claims to interest would be the most extraordinary result.  Now, there's a similar point in relation to currency conversion claims, although as a matter of fact it operates in a slightly different way. There came
3 4 5 6 7 8	you would be losing money every single day. They were also told if they wanted to negotiate their claims under a bilateral basis they could, but, as the administrators explained, it was likely to be much more time-consuming and expensive and the administrators may well end up looking rather more closely.	3 4 5 6 7 8	release claims to interest would be the most extraordinary result.  Now, there's a similar point in relation to currency conversion claims, although as a matter of fact it operates in a slightly different way. There came a stage at which LBIE identified the possibility of
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	you would be losing money every single day. They were also told if they wanted to negotiate their claims under a bilateral basis they could, but, as the administrators explained, it was likely to be much more time-consuming and expensive and the administrators may well end up looking rather more closely.  So although Wentworth says creditors have a choice,	3 4 5 6 7	release claims to interest would be the most extraordinary result.  Now, there's a similar point in relation to currency conversion claims, although as a matter of fact it operates in a slightly different way. There came a stage at which LBIE identified the possibility of a currency conversion claim. The administrators'
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	you would be losing money every single day. They were also told if they wanted to negotiate their claims under a bilateral basis they could, but, as the administrators explained, it was likely to be much more time-consuming and expensive and the administrators may well end up looking rather more closely.  So although Wentworth says creditors have a choice, that of course is true in the sense they couldn't be	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	release claims to interest would be the most extraordinary result.  Now, there's a similar point in relation to currency conversion claims, although as a matter of fact it operates in a slightly different way. There came a stage at which LBIE identified the possibility of a currency conversion claim. The administrators' reaction in that respect was in March 2003. Mr Copley
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	you would be losing money every single day. They were also told if they wanted to negotiate their claims under a bilateral basis they could, but, as the administrators explained, it was likely to be much more time-consuming and expensive and the administrators may well end up looking rather more closely.  So although Wentworth says creditors have a choice, that of course is true in the sense they couldn't be forced to enter into this agreement, these documents,	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	release claims to interest would be the most extraordinary result.  Now, there's a similar point in relation to currency conversion claims, although as a matter of fact it operates in a slightly different way. There came a stage at which LBIE identified the possibility of a currency conversion claim. The administrators' reaction in that respect was in March 2003. Mr Copley refused to change the documents at that stage. His view
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1	which Wentworth contend. I say the boundaries of these	1	then but came back on some occasions as underpinning the
2	two categories may not be clear and if it ever became	2	argument. So page 130 actually, the bottom left-hand
3	relevant, it may be necessary to investigate further.	3	corner of page 33 of the transcript. Line 10:
4	We say ultimately it doesn't matter because the same	4	"My Lord, next a few general background points
5	answer applies in relation to all CDDs. But if that	5	before I come to the CRA. Those four points are these.
6	wasn't right then your Lordship would need to deal with	6	The first point concerns the administrators' functions
7	these.	7	and duties."
8	So finally, as your Lordship knows, so far as the	8	And then the crux of it is at line 23:
9	CRA is concerned, we say it preserved creditors' claims	9	"Neither of those duties [which is returning assets
10	to statutory interest in both kinds. It entitled	10	and dealing with creditors] required or indeed permitted
11	signatories to a right to payment in US dollars, or at	11	the administrators to try and minimise the amount
12	least it didn't deprive those whose underlying claims	12	recovered by beneficiaries or creditors so as to benefit
13	were in US dollars to a currency conversion claim, and	13	shareholders."
14	it also entitled certainly creditors didn't give up	14	That's the first point.
15	any rights they may have pursuant to the rule in Bower v	15	He goes on to refer to the quasi-judicial capacity
16	Marris, and we say similarly in relation to all the	16	in which the administrators act. The second point is
17	different kinds of CDDs.	17	page 131, line 20, he says:
18	My Lord, unless I can help your Lordship further.	18	"It concerns the purposes of the CRA and the CDDs.
19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you very much, Mr Dicke		We say the purposes of those agreements did not require
20	I'll rise for five minutes.	20	creditors to give up potentially valuable rights which
21	(3.22 pm)	21	they had in the event of a surplus."
22	(A short break)	22	And then he goes on to say:
23	(3.27 pm)	23	"If one, for example, takes the CDDs, they could
24	Reply by MR ZACAROLI	24	have achieved what the administrators wanted to achieve
25	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, a preliminary point about	25	without such claims being released."
	Page 113		Page 115
	0		0
1	terminology. My learned friend Mr Dicker's submissions,	1	The third point is at page 132, line 9, and is:
2	not surprisingly, were replete with the concept of	2	"If such claims were nevertheless released, it's
3	giving up currency conversion claims as if their	3	plain from the background material this was entirely
4	currency conversion claim is some freestanding claim	4	inadvertent in the sense that no specific thought
5	that exists.	5	appears to have been given as to whether or not they
6	It's not of course, and the way we put our case	6	should be released."
7	in relation to releases is very important in this	7	And the fourth point is page 133, beginning at
8	respect. The currency conversion claim, so-called, and	8	line 4:
9	I have made this point in opening, is merely the right	9	"My Lord, the fourth point is this. No sensible
10	to be paid the remains of your contractual rights which	10	reason has been provided why, although the parties never
11	are not satisfied out of the insolvency process. It's	11	consciously thought about them, creditors should
12	not a freestanding claim, it's just a reversion to your	12	nevertheless now be taken to have agreed to release
13	contractual rights.	13	claims to statutory interest and currency conversion
14	With that preliminary point, can I now turn to the	14	claims. Why, for example, should any creditor with
15	way my learned friend introduces four, he called them	15	a right to interest in the event of a surplus have
16	background points but I think they're probably more	16	agreed to limit itself to interest at the Judgments Act
17	likely called underpinning points, he started off with	17	rate and release any right to contractual interest?"
18	yesterday. Does my Lord have the transcript for	18	And similarly at line 17:
19	yesterday?	19	"Why would any creditor with a US dollar claim have
20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I do, yes.	20	agreed to release any currency conversion claims he
21	MR ZACAROLI: I'm going to take my Lord to each of the four	21	might otherwise have had?"
22	points, they're all in the same place, and then deal	22	Now, my general response to those four points
23	with them in turn. It begins on page 129 of the	23	is that they involve posing fundamentally the wrong
24	transcript for yesterday.	24	question when one is construing the documents. Taking
	*	~~	1 6.1
25	I start with these because these points were made	25	each of them in turn, so going back to the first point,
25	1 start with these because these points were made Page 114	25	Page 116

1	the crux of which is line 23 on page 130, the duties of	1	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
2	the administrator did not require or permit them to try	2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So it doesn't help creditors
3	to minimise the amount recovered by beneficiaries or	3	with an entitlement to statutory interest that some
4	creditors so as to again benefit shareholders.	4	creditors have released currency conversion claims
5	That is, we say, to mischaracterise what the	5	because we haven't got there.
6	administrators in fact did. First, they were not	6	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, when the I'm going back to the
7	seeking to minimise the claims of creditors. What they	7	time the releases were entered into and asking what were
8	were trying to do was to reach a final position with	8	the administrators then doing. At that stage, we didn't
9	creditors as to their claims against LBIE, with a view	9	know whether there would be a surplus
10	to saving substantial amount of costs and time and	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In which case none of this would
11	enabling those creditors to benefit from early	11	be relevant of course.
12	distributions. That involved exercising their power to	12	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord says none of this would be relevant.
13	compromise. Any compromise involves give and take on	13	What were they doing? It's very important to have this
14	both sides, in circumstances where the creditor was	14	in mind. They did not have in mind specifically
15	receiving the benefit of an early distribution and	15	non-provable claims to interest or currency conversion
16	receiving the advantage of knowing precisely where it	16	claims. What they were doing was agreeing releases of
17	stood in terms of its financial relationship with LBIE,	17	all possible claims
18	and where the price for that was the broad and unlimited	18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, we're trying to identify
19	reciprocal release of all possible claims against LBIE	19	who benefits from this.
20	or by LBIE.	20	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
21	Now, that exercise or that conduct is undoubtedly	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay. It doesn't seem to me
22	within the duties of the administrators and within the	22	that creditors in their capacity as creditors with
23	purposes of administration. I'll not repeat the	23	proved claims benefit, because their claims have to be
24	submissions I made in opening to that effect.	24	quantified, assets realised, proceeds distributed to
25	The second point is that it is nonsense to suggest	25	them pari passu until they get 100 per cent.
	Page 117		Page 119
1	the administrators did this, they were trying to	1	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
1 2	the administrators did this, they were trying to minimise claims, so as to benefit shareholders.	1 2	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So it doesn't matter. What
	minimise claims, so as to benefit shareholders.	1 2 3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So it doesn't matter. What
2		2	
2 3	minimise claims, so as to benefit shareholders.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, this slightly goes back	2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So it doesn't matter. What follows doesn't matter, does it?
2 3 4	minimise claims, so as to benefit shareholders.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, this slightly goes back perhaps to something Lord Justice Lewison says in his	2 3 4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So it doesn't matter. What follows doesn't matter, does it?  MR ZACAROLI: What follows doesn't matter MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: To them.
2 3 4 5	minimise claims, so as to benefit shareholders.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, this slightly goes back perhaps to something Lord Justice Lewison says in his judgment in waterfall 1. Your point is, well, it would	2 3 4 5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So it doesn't matter. What follows doesn't matter, does it?  MR ZACAROLI: What follows doesn't matter MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: To them.  MR ZACAROLI: What I'm quibbling with is who benefits from
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1 upon where one is in terms of assets and liabilities. 2 That's the point I'm making. And it goes back to my 3 point at the beginning. It's fundamentally the wrong 4 question to ask who benefits from release of currency 5 conversion claims because that wasn't what they were 6 doing, they were releasing any claims. 7 One can't construe I'll come on to this perhaps 8 later a release entered into of all claims back in, 9 say, 2010 when one didn't know what the state of the 10 estate would be by reference to what we now know the 11 position to be. 1 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Absolutely.  2 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, going back to the second underpropers and it is point, which was the one at page 131, line 20:  4 "The purpose of the CRA did not require creditors to 5 give up potentially valuable rights which they had in 6 the event of a surplus." 7 And he goes on to say they could have achieved what 8 the administrators wanted to achieve without such claims 9 being released. 10 The purpose of the CRA and the CDD undoubtedly 11 required creditors to give up valuable rights. That's
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11 position to be. 11 required creditors to give up valuable rights. That's
So that's the first point. Just as an aside, yes,  12 an obvious statement given the releases. Ie claims they
the administrators or a liquidator has a quasi-judicial 13 may have had but for the CDD and may have been able to
14 role in determining whether to permit or reject claims, 14 assert. That is an essential part of the quid pro quo
but there is no case which goes as far and those 15 of any compromise.
16 cases cited don't go as far as to suggest that when the 16 The SCG accept that the effect of the release is to
17 administrators are trying to compromise claims, exercise 17 release both provable and non-provable claims, and that
their power of compromise with a particular creditor, 18 was stated yesterday by Mr Dicker and repeated today.
19 they're exercising any quasi-judicial function.  19 There's a slight nuance on that today, which was: yes,
20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, what they're doing is 20 but the non-provable claims that are being given up are,
21 exercising statutory functions. 21 as it were, adjuncts to other provable claims.
22 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Which are being given
23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: They're not acting in their own 23 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. I'll come back to that when I deal wi
24 commercial self-interest. 24 the submission made today, but in short we say there is
25 MR ZACAROLI: Of course. 25 no basis for carving up the releases that one sees
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1 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's the point there. 1 in the documents as between provable claims and
2 MR ZACAROLI: Their duty in doing that is to allow only 2 non-provable claims, on the other hand. So let's say
3 proper claims, and the words that appear in those cases 3 there's claim 1 and claims 2 to 10 in my learned
4 are "proper claims". So to the extent a claim is being 4 friend's example and one of those claims 2 to 10 is
5 advanced, they need to ensure that it is proper and they 5 an entirely non-provable claim of some other type.
6 are fully entitled to compromise claims that are being 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think he was taking a p
7 made, with give and take on both sides, to arrive at 7 claim in his example.
8 a number. That's entirely within their functions. 8 MR ZACAROLI: He was. I'm suggesting let's say there is
9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Absolutely. 9 a claim 11, which is a non-provable claim.
10 MR ZACAROLI: In so doing they're not looking out for the 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You wouldn't dispute his
interests of the counterparty to that contract.  11 proposition that if you release a provable claim, you
12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, but they're not like an 12 also release the claims for interest and currency
ordinary commercial party who is seeking simply to 13 conversion claims that stem from that. I appreciate
14 advance its own interests within the bounds of the law. 14 you'd say they've gone anyway, but you wouldn't dispute
15 In other words, you can drive as hard a bargain as you 15 that part?
possibly could as an ordinary commercial counterparty; 16 MR ZACAROLI: No. In other words, he accepts the release
17 it wouldn't be necessarily proper for an office-holder 17 goes beyond provable claims to non-provable claims.
to do that. It all depends what one's talking about.  18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But in terms of if you
19 I don't think the position is analogous between an 19 a claim which is a wholly independent and entirely
20 ordinary commercial party and an office-holder. 20 non-provable claim, I didn't understand Mr Dicker to
21 MR ZACAROLI: I don't suggest it is, but I don't say the 21 advance a case on that. He said, well, basically it's
difference is relevant to the exercise undertaken here 22 difficult to do it in the abstract, to take a concrete
because, as office-holders, they owe a duty to the 23 example. He really adopted no position on that either
estate to ensure that any points that can be taken  24 way.
25 properly against someone asserting a claim can be taken. 25 MR ZACAROLI: From which I take
Page 122 Page 124

	MD HISTOR DAVID DIGHADDS. I dealed be a second of the seco		
1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't think you can take it		in the sense that the particular claims now asserted
2	he says it's not a point that arises.	2	were not in contemplation. But that's irrelevant since
3	MR ZACAROLI: No. So no positive case perhaps is being	3	the release of any non-contemplated claim by definition
4	asserted against me. I make a positive case in response	4	is inadvertent in that sense. It always will be.
5	that you cannot carve up the releases that appear in	5	But it's no reason to deny the reason that the
6	CDDs, for example, between claims that would otherwise	6	language its plain meaning.
7	have been provable or not provable. That is not	7	The second point here is a factual one. It's not
8	a permissible carving out. There is nothing in the	8	true to say that no one envisaged the possibility of
9	language which enables that to be done. Now, no	9	a surplus in relation to actually the majority of CDDs
10	positive case against me is made on that, and I'll come	10	that were entered into. The evidence here is in three
11	to deal with that perhaps in more detail later on.	11	different places but we'll piece it together. First of
12	That's our basic proposition.	12	all, the statement of agreed facts at bundle 1, tab 18,
13	If that's right, then the addition of the words in	13	paragraph 16:
14	this second underpinning point, which is "the purposes	14	"From early 2012, the possibility of a surplus was
15	did not require creditors to give up potentially	15	being discussed in the market."
16	valuable rights which they had in the event of	16	So the possibility was out there from the beginning
17	a surplus" takes us nowhere. Because if one accepts	17	of 2012. Then if we look at the dates on which CDDs
18	that non-provable claims are being released, those	18	were entered into, and for that we need to go to
19	claims could only ever be assertible against surplus, so	19	bundle 2, the witness statements, tab 2. It's Mr Lomas'
20	the acceptance that non-provable claims, or the	20	tenth witness statement, paragraph 68. Paragraph 66
21	conclusion, if it's not accepted, that non-provable	21	tells us the same thing about the surplus being
22	claims are not released by the terms of the CDDs,	22	discussed from early 2012. That gave rise to the
23	necessarily means that that concept of purpose didn't	23	statutory interest language question. At paragraph 68
24	require the release of valuable rights against the	24	you'll see in the last sentence:
25	surplus is irrelevant.	25	"The first CDD incorporating an express reference to
	Page 125		Page 127
1	They're giving up valuable rights against the	1	statutory interest was executed on 28 June 2012."
2	estate. It doesn't matter at which point in the	2	So roughly six months after the possibility of
3	waterfall those rights might have been respected. Nor	3	a surplus was out there in the market.
4	does it achieve anything to say that the purposes could	4	Then the final reference is in tab 4, Mr Lomas' 11th
5	have been achieved by a different document or	5	witness statement, paragraph 64, which contains a table
6	a different agreement, which didn't have that effect.	6	of CDDs entered into by value and number of different
7	So for example, yes, it may be the purposes could have	7	types.
8	been achieved by a document which didn't release	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, where is that?
9	a currency conversion claim and we know that when	9	MR ZACAROLI: Tab 4, page 23, which is part of paragraph 64.
10	currency conversion claims arose, many CDDs were entered	10	You'll see in the table there the first block is
11	into which did carve out that. But that's again	11	CDDs with no language, dealing with either statutory
12	a completely impermissible approach to construing the	12	interest or currency conversion. The second block is
13	documents entered into at the time.	13	CDDs with statutory interest language but without
14	The fact that you could enter into a different	14	currency conversion language; and the last block is both
15	agreement that might have achieved reasonably a similar	15	forms of preservation language.
16	result has no relevance at all to the question of what	16	If you just look at the far right column, CDDs
17	does this agreement mean.	17	entered into by value, 1.2 billion plus 2.2 billion,
18	As to the third point, which is at page 132, line 9,	18	which is 3.3 billion, were entered into before any
19	beginning at line 9, that is the releases were	19	statutory interest language was included, which means
20	inadvertent, no one envisaged the possibility of	20	that a total of 6.5 billion by value were entered into
21	a surplus. There are two points in response to that.	21	afterwards. That means 6.5 billion by value of CDDs
22	The first is the release of non-contemplated claims was	22	were entered into after June 2012. The point being most
23	clearly deliberate and the wording is beyond doubt	23	of them, and there will have been more because of the
24	in the releases. No one could have misunderstood that	24	period between January and June 2012, most of them were
25	language. So inadvertence here can only be being used	25	entered into after the discussions about a surplus were
	Page 126		Page 128

1	happening in the market. So it was at least	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think it'd be very difficul
2	contemplated.	2	to read this agreement as not releasing all claims
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	3	capable of proof.
4	MR ZACAROLI: The fourth underpinning point was at page 133	4	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
5	of yesterday's transcript, line 4:	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Which goes slightly wider
6	"No sensible reason has been provided why the	6	than well, it does go wider than that.
7	creditors should now be taken to have released claims to	7	MR ZACAROLI: Of course it goes wider than that, yes. I'm
8	statutory interest and currency conversion claims."	8	not suggesting it's limited.
9	And he poses the question why should a creditor with	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I appreciate that.
10	a right to interest in the event of a surplus have	10	MR ZACAROLI: On any view, it is that, claims arising out of
11	agreed to release any contractual right to interest, and	11	the creditor agreement, because both of the claims in
12	similarly why would someone with a currency conversion	12	issue in this application are claims that arise out of
13	claim have agreed to release that. That is, we say,	13	the creditor agreement. Now, the distinction is they're
14	fundamentally the wrong question. You cannot assess the	14	not provable as opposed to provable. That's not a valid
15	construction of a release clause in general terms of	15	distinction we say you can draw on the document.
16	uncontemplated claims by reference to whether the	16	Dealing just briefly with that point, again I'm not
17	parties would, had they thought about it at the time,	17	going to repeat what I said in opening but just to
18	have released one particular claim that is now	18	remind my Lord of the three or perhaps four points as to
19	contemplated. One very good reason for that is you must	19	why the release in clause 2.1.1, whichever one it is,
20	construe a contract against its matrix at the time, and	20	that release cannot be limited to provable claims.
21	by definition these claims do not form part of the	21	First of all, it is worth turning it up to remind
22	matrix.	22	ourselves of this. Perhaps we can look at the language
23	The only valid question is, looking at the	23	in tab 7, which is where I started. My Lord, the first
24	circumstances in which the contract was entered into, is	24	point is the timing point that, in 2.3, the claims that
25	there any ground for limiting what is an apparently	25	are released are not limited to claims in existence
	Page 129		Page 131
1	limitless release by, for example, reference to the	1	at the date of administration because it includes claims
2	subject matter of the agreement? And this goes back to	2	coming into existence at some time in the future, which
3	the tree roots point of Lord Nicholls in BCCI v Ali. We	3	on any view could not be provable.
4	maintain the point that I made in opening that the terms	4	The second point was
5	of this release, no matter actually, no doubt with	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Give me one moment, sorry.
6	the words of the House of Lords in BCCI v Ali in mind,	6	(Pause).
7	do go wide enough to release tree roots claims. That's	7	Let's just have a look at that.
8	our first point.	8	MR ZACAROLI: It's four lines from the end of 2.3 three
9	But even if we are wrong about that, therefore even	9	lines:
10	if it's permissible on this broad wording to narrow it	10	"Whether arising out of the creditor agreements or
11	by reference to the subject matter, if you asked	11	not, whether in existence now or coming into existence
12	yourself what is the subject matter of these releases,	12	at some time in the future."
13	well, you've got at the one extreme the peripheral	13	(Pause).
14	claims like tree roots claims. At the centre you have	14	Similar wording appears slightly higher up in the
15	what is undoubtedly covered by the release, and what is	15	fifth line. It's in parenthesis towards the end of the
16	undoubtedly covered by this release clause is any claim	16	fifth line:
17	arising out of the creditor agreement. It goes much	17	"Including those which arise hereafter upon a change
18	wider than that, we would say, but that's certainly	18	in the relevant law."
19	included because it's expressly referred to.	19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That I think is the wording
20	My Lord probably remembers the wording, I can take	20	included in the light of BCCI v Ali. That was what
21	my Lord to it, but "whether or not arising under the	21	I had in mind when I said that.
22	creditor agreement" is wording in each of the release	22	MR ZACAROLI: I suspect the language, whether in
23	clauses. So in any view, anything arising out of the	23	contemplation of the creditor or not, was also added
24	creditor agreement is released save insofar as it's the	24	in the light of that.
25	admitted claim amount.	25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Maybe.
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	ND ZAGADOVA GALANG SANIA STANIA		â
1 2	MR ZACAROLI: So that's the first point. The second point is that it includes a release of all proprietary claims,	1	a foreign currency released by the CRA? And the second
3	very broadly defined, and that's page 3. Well, pages 2	2 3	question, which is whether the creditor had a sterling
4	to 3 is the definition of claim, including proprietary	3 4	right or a yen or euro right, does the conversion of
5	claim defined broadly at pages 3 to 4.	5	that claim into dollars for the purposes of the CRA create a currency conversion claim? And they are
6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	6	•
7	MR ZACAROLI: The third was the mutuality point, or the	7	different questions and must be kept separate.
8			My learned friend says that the euro creditor, for
9	reciprocity point perhaps, because it's not about	8	example, has the same currency conversion claim as the
	set-off, but about reciprocity. The release given by	9	US dollar creditor and since we accept that a US dollar
10	the company is in similarly unlimited terms including	10	creditor still has its currency conversion claim, which
11	proprietary claims and future claims. There is no basis	11	we do under the CRA, it must follow that the euro
12	whatsoever for limiting that to claims which might have	12	creditor also keeps its currency conversion claim. But
13	been provable in the bankruptcy or insolvency or	13	that, we say, is to elide the two different issues.
14	whatever other process of a creditor anywhere in the	14	So far as the euro creditor is concerned, the reason
15	world. So that reinforces the point that the releases	15	it does not have a currency conversion claim in the
16	is not of just provable claims both ways.	16	sense of being entitled to claim for the numbers of euro
17	And the fourth point I made was that this	17	which it didn't receive under its contractual
18	contemplates the claim being admitted for the purposes	18	entitlement from the statutory process once converted
19	of a scheme of arrangement, and excluding anything else,	19	back into euros, the reason it doesn't have that claim
20	and of course the definition of claim for a scheme of	20	is because it doesn't have any subsisting entitlement to
21	arrangement is much broader, it includes matters beyond	21	be paid in euros. And that is quite simply the
22	provable debts. That's in the definition of admitted	22	consequence of clause 4.2.3 of the CRA, which releases
23	claim at page 2.	23	all claims in respect of any financial contracts.
24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: We had this discussion before		We don't for this argument, or for any of our
25	As you'll gather, I have some difficulty with that.	25	arguments on the CRA, go so far as to say that the CRA
	Page 133		Page 135
1	MR ZACAROLI: This isn't the time my Lord has my	1	provides entirely new claims in the sense of a new
2	submissions.	2	claim, in a sense, any different from any other
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	3	compromise of rights. To the extent the rights have
4	MR ZACAROLI: The first three reasons stand up on their own	4	been compromised, they are gone, as with any compromise.
5	So there is no basis, we say, for distinguishing between	5	To the extent they survive in the amount agreed to be
6	provable and non-provable claims. This was a release,	6	paid under the compromise agreement, then we accept that
7	intended to be of general and unlimited scope.	7	they continue. And that's why the US dollar creditor
8	As my learned friend accepts no, I won't continue	8	does not lose its entitlement to be paid in US dollars
9	that sentence.	9	that it always had.
10	I'll come back to the particular arguments	10	But the euro creditor does lose that entitlement by
11	in relation to the admitted claims CDD and agreed claims	11	4.2.3 because all that it gets coming out of the CRA is
12	CDD later on in the order my learned friend took his	12	the net financial claim, whose rights and attributes are
13	submissions. But those are my responses to the opening	13	defined entirely by the CRA, and one of those rights and
13 14	submissions. But those are my responses to the opening underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to	13 14	defined entirely by the CRA, and one of those rights and attributes is it's payable in dollars.
14	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to	14	attributes is it's payable in dollars.
14 15	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the	14 15	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best
14 15 16	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the approach to construction, and the key point is one	14 15 16	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best first tested by reference to a sterling creditor. The
14 15 16 17	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the approach to construction, and the key point is one should not be construing a document entered into in	14 15 16 17	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best first tested by reference to a sterling creditor. The evidence suggests that there may be very small numbers
14 15 16 17 18	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the approach to construction, and the key point is one should not be construing a document entered into in unlimited release terms by reference to the types of	14 15 16 17 18	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best first tested by reference to a sterling creditor. The evidence suggests that there may be very small numbers of any creditor with a foreign currency claim other than
14 15 16 17 18 19	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the approach to construction, and the key point is one should not be construing a document entered into in unlimited release terms by reference to the types of claim which it's now discovered have been released.	14 15 16 17 18 19	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best first tested by reference to a sterling creditor. The evidence suggests that there may be very small numbers of any creditor with a foreign currency claim other than dollars, but it's an issue that has been raised and
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the approach to construction, and the key point is one should not be construing a document entered into in unlimited release terms by reference to the types of claim which it's now discovered have been released.  Turning then to the submissions in relation to the	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best first tested by reference to a sterling creditor. The evidence suggests that there may be very small numbers of any creditor with a foreign currency claim other than dollars, but it's an issue that has been raised and therefore we're dealing with it.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the approach to construction, and the key point is one should not be construing a document entered into in unlimited release terms by reference to the types of claim which it's now discovered have been released.  Turning then to the submissions in relation to the CRA. My learned friend Mr Dicker wrapped up the two	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best first tested by reference to a sterling creditor. The evidence suggests that there may be very small numbers of any creditor with a foreign currency claim other than dollars, but it's an issue that has been raised and therefore we're dealing with it.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the approach to construction, and the key point is one should not be construing a document entered into in unlimited release terms by reference to the types of claim which it's now discovered have been released.  Turning then to the submissions in relation to the CRA. My learned friend Mr Dicker wrapped up the two different issues raised by issue 34 and 38 in relation	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best first tested by reference to a sterling creditor. The evidence suggests that there may be very small numbers of any creditor with a foreign currency claim other than dollars, but it's an issue that has been raised and therefore we're dealing with it.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.  MR ZACAROLI: So if my Lord will make the assumption that
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the approach to construction, and the key point is one should not be construing a document entered into in unlimited release terms by reference to the types of claim which it's now discovered have been released.  Turning then to the submissions in relation to the CRA. My learned friend Mr Dicker wrapped up the two different issues raised by issue 34 and 38 in relation to the CRA as one. And we submit it's very important to	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best first tested by reference to a sterling creditor. The evidence suggests that there may be very small numbers of any creditor with a foreign currency claim other than dollars, but it's an issue that has been raised and therefore we're dealing with it.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.  MR ZACAROLI: So if my Lord will make the assumption that there's a creditor with an underlying claim in sterling
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	underpinning points. It's very important, I say, to correct those points because they do underpin the approach to construction, and the key point is one should not be construing a document entered into in unlimited release terms by reference to the types of claim which it's now discovered have been released.  Turning then to the submissions in relation to the CRA. My learned friend Mr Dicker wrapped up the two different issues raised by issue 34 and 38 in relation to the CRA as one. And we submit it's very important to keep those issues distinct from each other. The first	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	attributes is it's payable in dollars.  Now, the second question, which is issue 38, is best first tested by reference to a sterling creditor. The evidence suggests that there may be very small numbers of any creditor with a foreign currency claim other than dollars, but it's an issue that has been raised and therefore we're dealing with it.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.  MR ZACAROLI: So if my Lord will make the assumption that there's a creditor with an underlying claim in sterling and that claim is then compromised by the CRA, does that

1	of being entitled to complain at the end of the	1	creditor's right? To receive a sterling amount in
2	statutory distribution process when it gets paid	2	a distribution?
3	sterling that it hasn't got the full amount of dollars	3	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
4	which the CRA said it would be paid?	4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So why isn't that true of a US
5	The reason we say that creditor does not have such	5	dollar creditor?
6	a claim is that the conversion into US dollars under the	6	MR ZACAROLI: Well, it is true of a US dollar creditor.
7	CRA is for limited purposes. Those purposes are the	7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Why does a US dollar creditor
8	calculation mechanisms and netting processes implemented	8	have anything other than that?
9	within the CRA. My learned friend Mr Dicker pointed out	9	MR ZACAROLI: They don't under the CRA.
10	that it's not just to create the net financial claim	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I thought you said they did.
11	that that netting process takes effect, there may be	11	MR ZACAROLI: No, but they had an existing right to be paid
12	a further, as he called it, interim step when the net	12	in dollars.
13	financial claim can itself be offset or used as an	13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, but it's gone, hasn't it?
14	offset against non-financial liabilities, and for that	14	MR ZACAROLI: Well, that's
15	purpose it still needs to be in dollars. But the point	15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: How do you say the euro
16	is, whatever comes out of the CRA process at the end as	16	creditor's right to be paid in euros has gone, but the
17	a claim in favour of the creditor, necessarily has to be	17	US dollar creditor's right to be paid in US dollars
18	converted into sterling because it's a claim which	18	hasn't gone?
19	qualifies for distribution in a winding-up. That's the	19	MR ZACAROLI: Because in any compromise, to the extent that
20	definition of ascertained claim.	20	claims are released forever they're gone, but to the
21	I will show my Lord the references again.	21	extent that they are released but then reappear in the
22	Ascertained claim is defined at page 443.	22	rights that you're given under the compromise, the true
23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	23	analysis is they're not new claims but they're
24	MR ZACAROLI: So the point is that the purpose of the	24	a continuation of the existing claim. You had an
25	conversion is for offsetting purposes defined in the	25	existing right to be paid in dollars. Your close-out
	Page 137		Page 139
1	CRA, but if after that process has run its course there	1	amount is calculated in dollars
2	is then a net claim owing to the creditor, that's to	2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It has been replaced with a
3	become an ascertained claim in a following distribution,	3	right to be paid in dollars.
4	for which purpose it would necessarily be converted back	4	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
5	into sterling.	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You have given up your
6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So if you're a sterling	6	contractual claim to be paid in dollars.
7	creditor, what are you accorded under the CRA?	7	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
8	MR ZACAROLI: You're accorded a right to have your close-ou		MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You now have a right to be pair
9	amount calculated in accordance with the agreement, the	9	in dollars, do you?
10	mechanism of the agreement.	10	MR ZACAROLI: Well, you do.
11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Why doesn't the euro creditor
12	MR ZACAROLI: The right to have that determined to	12	have that right?
13	determine your net contractual position.	13	MR ZACAROLI: The euro creditor does have a right to be paid
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	14	in dollars, yes.
15	MR ZACAROLI: All in dollars because the close-out amounts	15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So why doesn't he have
16	are all to be converted into dollars.	16	a currency conversion claim?
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: From sterling?	17	MR ZACAROLI: Because the right given to the creditor who
18	MR ZACAROLI: From sterling into dollars. Then to produce	18	didn't already have a right to be paid in dollars, so
19	a net financial claim, if that's a positive number,	19	the new right that's given to a euro creditor or
20	which assuming there is no further offset becomes your	20	sterling creditor is for limited purposes.
21	ascertained claim in a subsequent distribution.	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Why isn't it for limited
22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	22	purposes for the dollar creditor?
23	MR ZACAROLI: In a liquidation or administration, or	23	MR ZACAROLI: The continuation of that right is for limited
23	THE LATE TROOP. IN a HYDRAUGH OF AUTHINSTIATION, OF	23	L. Torricola. The continuation of that fight is for infined
24	a scheme	24	nurnoses
24 25	a scheme.  MR IUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: At that point, what is the	24 25	purposes.  MR ILISTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Why does be have a currency
24 25	a scheme.  MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: At that point, what is the Page 138	24 25	purposes. $ \label{eq:mr_purposes} \mbox{MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Why does he have a currency} $ $ \mbox{Page 140} $

1	conversion claim?	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: What is the source of his right
2	MR ZACAROLI: Why does he?	2	to be paid in dollars?
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	3	MR ZACAROLI: His underlying contractual entitlement.
4	MR ZACAROLI: I am arguing against myself.	4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Why does the euro creditor los
5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, it is your case.	5	it?
6	MR ZACAROLI: We don't go that far, is how I put it. We	6	MR ZACAROLI: Because under this agreement the euro creditor
7	don't go that far because we accept that although it's	7	loses any rights the creditor loses its right to be
8	described as a	8	paid in euros and that right is not continued in the
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I thought it was part of your	9	rights given by the CRA. It's a question of
10	case that they do have that claim. They do have	10	continuation of rights. So like any compromise, if one
11	a currency conversion claim.	11	goes away from the language of the CRA for a moment
12	MR ZACAROLI: Well	12	because the language of release and new claims that's
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You may have good reasons for	13	why I say in substance these aren't new claims, they're
14	that.	14	continuations of the old claim compromised. So any
15	MR ZACAROLI: Well, I don't make a positive case about that.	15	creditor who came into a compromise with a US dollar
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I'd understood you to do so.	16	right has not had its US dollar right compromised by the
17	MR ZACAROLI: No, we'd never advanced a positive case about	17	CRA, but a creditor who came into this with a euro
18	that. We accept that they don't have a currency	18	entitlement has had that claim compromised by the CRA.
19	conversion claim for the reasons I'm elaborating.	19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see.
20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, you accept	20	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord raised a question that perhaps it's
21	MR ZACAROLI: Sorry, they do have a currency conversion	21	best to deal with at this stage about whether rule 2.86
22	claim.	22	is mandatory and what relevance that has. This probably
23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't at the moment understand	1 23	affects the CDDs argument more directly. We say the
24	how you square the position as you describe it	24	rule is mandatory in the sense that dividends can only
25	in relation to the euro creditor, on the one hand, and	25	be paid on proved debts once converted into sterling.
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1	the dollar creditor on the other.	1	But that cannot prevent and does not prevent a creditor
2	MR ZACAROLI: If I can go over it again if I may.	2	agreeing to release its right to be paid in a foreign
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, please.	3	currency in exchange for a right in sterling or any
4	MR ZACAROLI: The dollar creditor comes into this process	4	other currency in advance of its claim being submitted
5	with an entitlement to be paid in dollars. We say on	5	to a process for the purposes of a distribution.
6	a proper analysis of what the CRA does to that claim, it	6	So take the CDD. Take a dollar creditor who enters
7	allows that right to be paid in dollars to continue.	7	into a CDD. The fact that rule 2.86 is mandatory does
8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But why do you say that if you	1 8	not prevent the creditor and the administrators agreeing
9	say that the euro creditor only gets a right to be paid	9	that that claim, which was a dollar claim, is to be
10	in sterling?	10	compromised by a payment of a sterling sum, which sum
11	MR ZACAROLI: Because the dollar creditor's existing right	11	will then be admitted for the purposes of proof. That
12	was always to be paid in dollars. It came into this	12	doesn't involve any contradiction defend the mandatory
13	process with a right to be paid in dollars, and it's the	13	nature of rule 2.86.
14	fact that that original contractual right to be paid in	14	My Lord, the other point on the CRA, in fact the
15	dollars is not respected	15	main point in terms of economic value on the CRA, is
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But his right to be paid in	16	non-provable claims to interest. This morning
17	dollars is a contractual right, which, by a parity of	17	my Lord won't have a transcript yet, but I can give you
18	reasoning with your submissions on euro creditors, he	18	the reference. I assume the pages stay the same.
19	loses.	19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Roughly.
20	MR ZACAROLI: That's where I part company with my Lord	20	MR ZACAROLI: Page 21 [draft], lines 5 to 8. My learned
21	because we say he doesn't lose that right to be paid in	21	friend Mr Dicker said in relation to clause 25.1 of the
22	dollars.	22	CRA:
23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He retains the contractual righ	t 23	"The net financial claim accrues interest in
24	to be paid in dollars?	24	accordance with rule 2.88 of the Insolvency Rules. You
25	MR ZACAROLI: In substance, yes.	25	don't get more than that, you get what you would get
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1	under rule 2.88."	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Very well. 10.30 tomorrow
2	Which at that point appeared to be an acceptance	2	morning. I've got a hearing at 9.30, which I suspect is
3	that as a matter of contract the only right which the	3	listed at the moment here. I may try and get it in
4	net financial claim carried so far as interest is	4	another court, but I apologise in advance if you're all
5	concerned is a right under 2.88. We would agree with	5	kept outside or I run over 10.30, but we'll sit at 10.30
6	that. As I made clear this morning, we don't contend	6	or as soon after that as we can.
7	that under the CRA the statutory right to interest is	7	(4.18 pm)
8	cut down in any way. You have the full remit, the full	8	(The hearing adjourned until 10.30 am the following day)
9	range of rights under 2.88, including the reflection of	9	
10	your otherwise contractual rights. However, that is the	10	
11	only right you have coming out of the CRA. I don't	11	
12	think my Lord was presented with any argument as to how	12	
13	one could construe, as a matter of language, clause 25.1	13	
14	in any other way.	14	
15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	15	
16	MR ZACAROLI: The argument that my learned friend advanced	16	
17	was either they are right on issue 2 and therefore Bower	17	
18	v Marris is incorporated within rule 2.88, but, if not,	18	
19	they haven't lost the right to appropriate under the	19	
20	Bower v Marris principle in respect of whatever right to	20	
21	interest comes out of the net financial claim or the	21	
22	CRA.	22	
23	The principal response to that is that the right	23	
24	under Bower v Marris is wholly dependent upon interest	24	
25	continuing to accrue under a contract or other	25	
23	Page 145	23	Page 147
	1 450 1 10		1 11/2
1	pre-insolvency right as it were in the background whilst	1	INDEX
2	the insolvency runs its course. That is the foundation	2	
3	for the reason we've developed at length in issue 2		Submissions by MR DICKER (continued)1
4	under the right in Bower v Marris. So without	3	
5	a contractual right to interest ticking along in the		Reply by MR ZACAROLI113
6	background, there is no scope for Bower v Marris to	4	
7	apply at all. So if Bower v Marris doesn't apply under	5	
8	rule 2.88, then it's gone.	6 7	
9	My learned friend didn't deal with, and I assume	8	
10	therefore accepts, that any other possibility has been	9	
11	released, didn't deal with, for example, the argument	10	
12	advanced in relation to issue 2 or issue 39 that we	11	
13	dealt with back in February about other non-provable	12	
14	rights to interest. For example, on the assumption that	13	
15	under rule 2.88 compounding is only for the period	14	
16	within which the debt is outstanding. If there was	15	
17	a contractual right to compound beyond that date, my	16	
18	learned friend advanced no argument as to how that can	17	
19	possibly survive. Well, of course it can't because your	18	
20	rights are limited to what you get under rule 2.88, so	19	
21	there are potentially other non-provable claims to	20	
22	interest which would undoubtedly be released or taken	21	
23	away by the operation of the CRA.	22	
24	My Lord, is that a convenient moment? I have quite	23	
25	a bit it's more than a few minutes to go.	24 25	
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	1 450 1 10		1 480 110

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