Wednesday, 20 November 2013 1 point. At page 164, line --(10.00 am)2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This is again Day 4. 2 3 3 Reply submissions by MR WOLFSON MR WOLFSON: This is again Day 4, my Lord, Friday. On MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, Mr Wolfson. 4 4 page 164, if I can just mention it, my Lord, lines 18 to MR WOLFSON: Good morning, my Lord. I am addressing your 5 20, the transcript says "reference" and it should be Lordship from here. 6 "Auriferous". 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's fine. 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Can I just correct it. 8 MR WOLFSON: These reply submissions will be short. I am 8 MR WOLFSON: This is just where my learned friend referred 9 conscious that my role this morning is something of 9 to it, and of course if your Lordship were to use the 10 a warm-up act for Mr Trower. 10 index it wouldn't appear in the index. My Lord, of 11 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But not the graveyards. 11 course I am afraid I was not here, but I understand that 12 when my learned friend said -- if your Lordship has it? 12 MR WOLFSON: My Lord, Yes. We have a few points of reply 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see. Yes, it clearly and of course they arise out of submissions made by my 13 14 learned friends Mr Trace and Mr Isaacs. 14 means Auriferous. 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 15 MR WOLFSON: Exactly. "We have a rather different approach 16 MR WOLFSON: But we will keep it short because your Lordship 16 to Auriferous number 1." 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. plainly has the thrust of our submissions in any event. 17 18 Just therefore to run through the few points we do make 18 MR WOLFSON: Now, just so we understand how this point 19 at this stage by way of reply. First, Mr Trace appeared 19 arises on my learned friend's case, this point would be 20 to say that there was a difference between his approach 20 relevant on my learned friend's primary case, which 21 21 and my approach as to how to approach the would be that the contributory rule does not apply while 22 interrelationship between insolvency set-off and the 22 LBIE is in administration and there is no insolvency 23 23 contributory rule. This was on Friday afternoon at set-off in LBIE's administration. So on that case one 24 page 163 of the transcript. That's Day 4, line 16 to 24 would then have to ask whether there is insolvency 25 page 164, line 20. His approach was that the 25 set-off in LBHI2's administration. Page 1 Page 3 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. contributory rule dis-applies mandatory set-off and that 1 1 2 that leaves room for the operation of the equitable 2 MR WOLFSON: Or if there was going to be a distribution or 3 3 it was wound up in LBHI2's liquidation. So it's in that rule, ie the rule in Cherry v Boultbee. My learned 4 4 context that, on my learned friend's case, Auriferous friend did not, in my absence, rely on any authority for 5 5 number 1 becomes relevant. that approach but rather, with what I may say is 6 6 characteristic modesty, relied only on his own While on Friday my learned friend said that he took 7 7 a different approach to us on this point, again in my background in insolvency. 8 My Lord, I am not convinced there is actually 8 absence, once I was back on Monday he said -- and the 9 9 anything between us. I submitted and, my Lord, we do reference is transcript Day 5, Monday, page 3 -- that it 10 10 submit that the correct approach is to ask whether there wasn't actually relevant for the purposes of this case 11 11 is insolvency set-off because that's mandatory and and your Lordship didn't have to decide the point, 12 self-executing. It does, however, seem that we get to 12 although for good forensic reasons he went on to say 13 13 the same place ultimately as my learned friend. He, we that if your Lordship did decide the point he would take 14 14 say, starts off with the answer, ie the contributory the benefit of it. So we are not sure where we end up 15 15 rule dis-applies mandatory set-off, rather than what we with really with LBHI2's stance on Auriferous number 1, 16 say is the question does insolvency set-off apply. But, 16 but your Lordship knows from our primary submissions and 17 17 my Lord, I am not convinced that there actually is an our original submissions that we say, with respect to 18 ultimate difference between where we get to. 18 Mr Justice Wright, for the reasons we have set out, it 19 19 My Lord, the second point takes us back to our old was wrongly decided. 20 20 friend Re Auriferous number 1, the decision of On that point, my Lord, I am conscious that although 21 Mr Justice Wright. Again, on Friday afternoon my 21 we have said in writing on a number of occasions that 22 22 Auriferous number 1 was wrongly decided and that, learned friend suggested that he took a different 23 23 contrary to LBIE's submissions, the Court of Appeal in approach to us on this case and said that he would come 24 back to this point later. Your Lordship may wish just 24 Re White Star Line had not approved the judgment of 25 25 Mr Justice Wright in Re Auriferous number 1, that point to note that there is an error in the transcript on this Page 2 Page 4

1 wasn't dealt with orally by Mr Trower. No doubt he will 1 obligation to contribute but without the benefit of the 2 deal with it today. I just put a marker down that it 2 right to adjustment to which that gives rise. 3 may be I will have something to say about that and I 3 My Lord, the penultimate point is a short point on 4 will have to --4 the sub-debt in the context of the section 74 liability. 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think he accepted that the 5 This comes back to a point made by my learned friend 6 reference in White Star was to Auriferous number 2, but 6 Mr Trace on Day 4, Friday, pages 165 to 169, when he 7 there is I think a reference to Auriferous number 1 in 7 submitted that, assuming all provable debts were paid 8 Lord Walker's judgment in Kaupthing. 8 and that LBHI2 was met with that point in respect of the 9 MR WOLFSON: Yes, there is. He refers to it, but he does 9 LBHI2 sub-debt, and there was an insufficient surplus to 10 not pass comment on it either way. He notes that that's 10 pay all of the sub-debt, a call could be made on LBHI2. 11 what was decided. 11 But that since LBHI2 was the member as well as the 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Presumably no one was submitting 12 debtor, the Grissell's Case, objection to set-off, 13 in the Supreme Court in Kaupthing that Auriferous number 13 wouldn't apply as LBHI2 would, so to speak, be the only 14 1 was wrong. 14 player in the game. That was my learned friend 15 MR WOLFSON: I was not there, but it certainly doesn't 15 Mr Trace's submission. 16 appear that that was the case from the arguments. It 16 Of course that means that if there are not 17 was not necessary to decide the point in Kaupthing. 17 sufficient assets in LBIE, whether or not a call is made 18 My Lord, I mention that of course because, without 18 on LBHI2 in respect of the LBHI2 sub-debt, the effect 19 wishing to get into an argument about who speaks when, 19 would be the same, namely that, because of LBHI2's 20 we are all applicants. I doubt I will have to say 20 obligation or potential obligation to contribute to fund 21 anything or I would want to say anything after Mr Trower 21 the very claim that is being made against LBIE, there 22 on this, but I just want to put a marker down because so 22 will be a netting off and neither LBIE nor LBHI2 would 23 far we have not actually heard anything from Mr Trower 23 end up paying anything. As we have discussed, my Lord, 24 in response to our point, whether orally or in writing, 24 one way of looking at this is that LBHI2 is effectively 25 on Auriferous number 1. My Lord, that's all I propose 25 paid through its own contribution or notional Page 5 Page 7 1 contribution. Of course, just to take it a stage 1 to say about that now. 2 My Lord, moving on to a separate issue, which is the 2 further, from LBL's perspective that would obviously mean that whether, in those circumstances, a section 74 3 3 contribution claim, this is a point which your Lordship 4 debated with Mr Isaacs yesterday and to which I again 4 liability extends to the sub-debt would appear to be 5 5 draw the court's attention. This is in the context of irrelevant insofar as LBHI2 is effectively paid by 6 6 responding to a point LBHI makes, which is that if reference to its own contribution because, insofar as 7 7 that amounts to payment, there could be no call on LBL a proof could be made in respect of a liability under 8 section 74 before the company is in liquidation the 8 9 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. I mean, given the fact contributories might lose out on the right of adjustment 10 10 of the right of contributories inter se. Mr Isaacs that your client holds one share, this isn't terribly 11 11 material probably. But if you postulated a case where referred back to what Mr Trower accepted in his oral 12 submissions; that in proving in a members' insolvencies, 12 you had two members, each with 50 per cent of the 13 13 shares, with the subordinated debt owed to only one of "The valuation of LBIE's contingent claim to prove would 14 14 them, query whether the netting off would have that take into account the fact that any call made by the 15 15 liquidator exercising the court's power under affect. MR WOLFSON: My Lord, your Lordship is right. One can 16 section 150 would affect the right to adjust." That was 16 17 17 the transcript on Day 1, page 86. postulate a number of scenarios, and it would depend on 18 Now, it seems to us that, if contrary of course to 18 the relative amounts of the debt and the call, the 19 19 number of members and the ratio of shares between them, our primary position, LBIE can prove for contingent 20 liability, we submit that that approach of Mr Trower is 20 my Lord, yes. 21 right, and that's because of the point made by my 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I follow. 22 learned friend Mr Isaacs which is that it cannot be 22 MR WOLFSON: But certainly in this case, as your Lordship, 23 right that a proof can be made by LBIE's administrators 23 with respect, rightly says, given the proportion of the 24 for the contingent liability if that would have the 24 shareholdings of LBL and LBHI2 respectively and the way 25 25 result that the contributories are subjected to the in which they would ultimately inter se have to share

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1 the liability for the shortfall, in our respectful 1 now of course the court will say, "Even if the language 2 submission, it would be absurd for LBL to have to pay 2 is clear as a matter of language in a commercial 3 3 anything to LBIE to fund its co-contributor's sub-debt. contract, if it really does not make much commercial 4 Your Lordship has that point. 4 sense or possibly even if there is a better objectively 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It might have to pay a small 5 ascertained commercial construction of the words, that 6 amount. I have not done the maths. 6 is the approach I am going to adopt." Certainly, 7 7 MR WOLFSON: It depends upon the sums but, my Lord, yes. my Lord, that was not the approach Mr Justice Briggs is 8 Finally, my Lord, if I can come back to what's been 8 using in Bloom to approach the construction of statutes. 9 9 called the lacuna point, though of course that does beg He appears to be saying, "If the words are clear, I am 10 10 the question whether there is a lacuna or not. then in Lord Nicholls's approach where I have to be 11 11 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The alleged lacuna. abundantly sure." Of course you have to be abundantly 12 12 MR WOLFSON: And whether the post-administration interest sure of three things, according to Lord Nicholls: first 13 survives a winding-up. My learned friend Mr Trace 13 of all, (1), what was the intention; second, that there 14 14 submitted that your Lordship should not start where one has been a mistake; third, and perhaps most critically, 15 might want to end up; in other words, one shouldn't 15 exactly what Parliament would have done about it. 16 assume what Parliament did or did not intend. In this 16 Now, for the reasons I submitted earlier, and I am 17 regard, we would respectfully draw attention to the fact 17 not going to repeat, we submit, with respect, that my 18 that there may be an important difference between 18 learned friend Mr Trower's suggested solution is simply 19 19 construing contracts and construing statutes in this not an available construction of the Act. It's simply 20 regard in this case. It comes down to the discussion 20 not what the Act says in terms or, to put that more 21 21 I had with your Lordship as to whether what clearly, in terms it's not what the Act says. 22 Mr Justice Briggs was doing was adopting, so to speak, 22 Therefore, in order for your Lordship to get to 23 a one-stage or a two-stage approach. In other words, is 23 where Mr Trower wants your Lordship to get to, your 24 24 there an approach of saying, "I am going to construe the Lordship does effectively have to rewrite the Act. 25 statute, and if it doesn't work in construction one can 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Trower focuses on the Page 9 Page 11 then say, well, can I take the much more radical 1 construction of the rule, doesn't he, not the Act? 1 2 2 approach, in which case the dictum of Lord Nicholls MR WOLFSON: He does, but his construction of the rules, for 3 3 comes in, or is that actually part of the first stage of the reasons we submitted earlier, brings you into clear 4 4 conflict with the words of the Act. I am not going to construction?" 5 Let me explain what I mean, my Lord. When it comes 5 repeat those submission, my Lord. But of course 6 6 to contracts, as we all know, there is no limit to the Mr Trower proposes a solution to your Lordship where he 7 amount of red ink which can be used, and that's been now 7 says, "Well, read 2.88(7) in a different way." But the 8 stated in a number of cases with which your Lordship is 8 problem with that is once you read section 189 it's 9 9 clear what section 189 is doing. For the reasons I very familiar. But, my Lord, the issue here is of 10 course not the rules but section 189. That's the 10 submitted earlier, Mr Trower's reinterpretation of rule 11 288(7), in our respectful submission, conflicts clearly 11 problem, so to speak. 12 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. with section 189. Therefore, for those reasons we do 13 13 urge upon your Lordship the approach of MR WOLFSON: The first point we make is that you cannot 14 14 Mr Justice Briggs in Bloom v The Pensions Regulator. glean Parliament's intention in relation to a prior Act 15 15 I am not going to go back to the case, my Lord, from later changes to the rules. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 16 unless your Lordship want me to. 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. 17 MR WOLFSON: My Lord, we do submit that it's that which 17 18 accounts for Mr Justice Briggs's approach in the Bloom v 18 MR WOLFSON: But the relevant paragraphs, for your 19 19 Lordship's note, are paragraphs 115 to the end of that The Pensions Regulator case where, to use the phrase the 20 20 learned judge used, "sorely tempted" though he was judgment. 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 21 effectively to rewrite the rules, he was unable to 22 conclude that the Lord Nicholls's abundantly sure test 22 MR WOLFSON: My Lord, unless I can assist your Lordship 23 23 was satisfied in circumstances where the language is further, those are our submissions in reply. 24 24 clear. So it may be that there is an important MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. Can I tell you one thing. 25 25 difference here between contracts and statutes because Sometimes it's quite difficult to get the grid right in Page 10 Page 12

1	my mind as to whose position is on what. There is just	1	forward. Yes, thank you.
2	one aspect you may be able to help me with by reference	2	Now, in the administration or liquidation of LBL or
3	to your position and the position of the other parties.	3	LBHI2, what's the position there?
4	It's on this issue of proving and set-off.	4	MR WOLFSON: In those circumstances, our primary case is
5	Now, just assume for the moment that the	5	that there is set-off. Essentially for the reason that
6	contributory rule doesn't apply to a company in the case	6	when one looks at that administration, that estate, the
7	of a company in administration or indeed to a company in	7	LBIE claim ought not to be treated any better than any
8	liquidation before a court, just because otherwise these	8	other claim into that estate from any other creditor.
9	issues are not so important obviously. Let us look at	9	It's on that point of course where we say Re Auriferous
10	it, first of all, from the point of view of the	10	number 1 is wrong.
11 12	distributing administration of LBIE or indeed	11 12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
13	a liquidation of LBIE. You have members with provable	13	MR WOLFSON: Your Lordship was referred to it, I don't think
14	claims, unsubordinated provable claims. If a call has		we actually went to it in the text, but for your
	not been made, clearly if it's in administration a call	14	Lordship's note there is an interesting discussion in
15	cannot have been made, what do you say about the	15	Dr Derham's book from memory, I think the passages
16	operation of set-off?	16	are 11.06 to 11.11 where he discusses how and why you
17	MR WOLFSON: So, my Lord	17	can have a different result in the other estate.
18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So we are looking at your client		MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Perhaps that's the point it
19	lodges a proof in the administration of LBIE.	19	gives rise to.
20	MR WOLFSON: Yes. MR HISTIGE DAVID RICHARDS, Is there any set off?	20	MR WOLFSON: Yes. We set this out in writing. I can give
21 22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Is there any set-off? MR WOLFSON: No.	21 22	your Lordship the reference in a moment to our written submissions.
	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No.		
23		23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay.
24	MR WOLFSON: No set-off in LBIE.	24	MR WOLFSON: But perhaps at a convenient time we can just
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No set-off of a contingent claim Page 13	25	put in a little sheet of paper with the relevant Page 15
	rage 13		1 age 13
1	to a call.	1	references for your Lordship, but we have dealt with
1 2	to a call. MR WOLFSON: Against our exactly. My Lord, I hesitate to	1 2	references for your Lordship, but we have dealt with this in writing and we have cited Dr Derham's book.
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2 3	MR WOLFSON: Against our exactly. My Lord, I hesitate to tread on other people's toes. But since your Lordship	2 3	this in writing and we have cited Dr Derham's book. Of course, just to be clear, my Lord, if, contrary
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1	MR WOLFSON: For your Lordship's note, it's paragraphs 75 to	1	therefore, if LBIE were in liquidation and a call had
2	78 in our initial submissions.	2	been made, then there couldn't be set-off in LBIE's
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In your submissions. Thank you	3	liquidation but there would be set-off in yours.
4	very much, Mr Wolfson. That's very helpful.	4	MR TRACE: That's right.
5	Mr Trace, would you mind if I just asked you the	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you very much indeed.
6	same question.	6	MR TRACE: In ours, it would be the question of valuing and
7	MR TRACE: My Lord, yes. Just for your Lordship's note on	7	netting off.
8	that, I did set this out	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Once a call had been made in
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I know you have.	9	yours, there would be set-off.
10	MR TRACE: at the beginning of my submissions. Your	10	MR TRACE: Exactly.
11	Lordship will see it there in the transcript, but just	11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see.
12	to remind your Lordship the position is that, in	12	MR TRACE: In relation to what Mr Wolfson has said, my Lord,
13	relation to LBIE's administration, our position is we	13	I am not entitled to reply on anything, save in respect
14	say that LBHI2, our clients, is not under any contingent	14	of the matter inter se. There is nothing that he said,
15	liability in respect of section 74 whilst LBIE remains	15	in our respectful submission, to gainsay what I had
16	in administration.	16	submitted. But just for your Lordship's note, we have
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	17	set it out in two places. Obviously I won't repeat the
18	MR TRACE: That's because they cannot make a call.	18	transcript references, but in our submissions it was in
19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	19	our opening submissions at paragraphs 93 and following
20	MR TRACE: There is therefore nothing to set-off.	20	and in our supplemental submissions at paragraph 13 and
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	21	following.
22	MR TRACE: So that's why we take issue with what my learned	22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you very much. Thank you,
23	friend has just said. We say nothing is set-off because	23	Mr Trace.
24	there is no contingent liability.	24	Mr Isaacs, can I just ask you. So do you support
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	25	their positions?
	Page 17		Page 19
1	MP TPACE: For the reasons that Mr Isaacs was saving that	1	MP ISAACS: They and position my Lord. On set off They
1 2	MR TRACE: For the reasons that Mr Isaacs was saying, that	1 2	MR ISAACS: I have no position, my Lord. On set-off, I have
2	liability only arises when the call is made.	2	no position.
2 3	liability only arises when the call is made. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: When the call is made. So, in	2 3	no position. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: On proving.
2 3 4	liability only arises when the call is made. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: When the call is made. So, in other words, your position would be the same if LBIE	2 3 4	no position. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: On proving. MR ISAACS: If your Lordship accepts what I have said in
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1 show comes to mind. MR TROWER: I suppose that's one way of putting it, my Lord. 2 3 Reply submissions by MR TROWER 4 MR TROWER: My Lord, it may be helpful, particularly in the 5 light of the questions you have just asked my learned 6 friends, if I outline right at the beginning of my reply 7 submissions what our position is in relation to our 8 overall case on the interplay between the contributory 9 rule and set-off. That's actually was where I was going 10 to start anyway and it chimes with what your Lordship 11 has just been asking my learned friends. 12 We say that the contributory rule applies in 13

We say that the contributory rule applies in administration to prevent the member from claiming any dividend while there is a possibility of it having to contribute to the assets. If that is wrong, then, while LBIE is still in distributing administration, it has a contingent claim against the member which is available for set-off in LBIE's administration against the member's debt claim against LBIE.

Thirdly, if the member goes into distributing administration or liquidation, then our first position is that the contributory rule still applies to prevent the member claiming its debt from LBIE and that this trumps set-off in the member's insolvency; and that's Auriferous number 1 and we will be saying that's Page 21

Lord Walker said the equitable rule may be said to fill a gap left by dis-application of set-off, but he's there referring to the rule in Cherry v Boultbee. He's not referring to the contributory rule, and that's quite an important point because there is a problem which underpins -- and it may be that my learned friend did not say it is to the contrary, but it does undermine his whole approach to the interface between set-off and the contributory rule.

The first part of what I want to say in reply is this. It relates to the fact that it's said against us that the contributory rule does not apply pre-call and thus does not apply in an administration at all. When one picked apart the submissions that were made on this area by my learned friends, there were two arguments that were advanced. The first is because the rule in Cherry v Boultbee doesn't apply where the debt owed to the fund is a future liability. The second is, slightly more specifically in relation to the contributory rule, what was said in Grissell's Case. Submissions were based on that.

Can I take those points separately. So far as the first one is concerned, because the rule in Cherry v Boultbee doesn't apply where the debt owed to the fund is future, it's critical to bear in mind that the rule

Page 23

right. We have said that is right. I will be making a few submissions on that to your Lordship.

The fourth stage is if that's wrong, then there is set-off in the member's insolvency with the same consequences as if there was set-off in LBIE's administration. So there is an equivalence there, as one would expect; there is set-off in both.

Then the final stage in the analysis: if LBIE goes into liquidation and a call is made, then the contributory rule applies; there is no question of set-off; the member must wait to prove until it has paid everything that it owes. That's clear and I don't think anyone really contends to the contrary.

Before I just develop each of those parts of the analysis by reference to what my learned friends have said, can I just make one initial comment about my learned friend Mr Wolfson's position in relation to the interplay between the two because we say that his structure is flawed at the very outset. He says that you have to look first at set-off and then at the equitable rule, by which we think he means the contributory rule because that's what Lord Walker says in Kaupthing. Now, it's true -- and I think it's worth just looking at Kaupthing fairly shortly anyway but not now, I will take your Lordship to it in a moment -- that

Page 22

- 1 in Cherry v Boultbee is different from the contributory
- 2 rule. The rule in Cherry v Boultbee is a rule of
- 3 retainer, enabling payment to be made to the person
- 4 liable to swell the fund, that's the contributor --
- 5 I will call him that rather than contributory -- by
- 6 holding in his own hand the part of the mass which, if
- 7 completed, he would receive back. That's the way it's
- 8 put in Kaupthing, as your Lordship will recall.
- 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
- 10 MR TROWER: Now, the contributory rule, on the other hand,
- is directed at preventing payment being made via
- set-off. It's necessary to make sure that there is no
- payment to the member until he has contributed all that
- 14 he's undertaken to contribute. Put another way, payment
- of the call is a condition precedent to the
- shareholder's participation. I think it's worth just
- 17 reminding your Lordship of what was said in Kaupthing on
- this point. We can go to it in the bundle at tab 94.
- 19 It's a section right at the end of Lord Walker's
- 20 judgment in paragraph 52.
- 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Condition precedent, yes.
- 22 MR TROWER: It's the very last sentence.
- Now, the reason for the difference is that the
- shareholder is obliged to fund the insolvent estate for
 - the very purpose of enabling the assets to be applied in

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- accordance with the statutory scheme, including a pari passu distribution. It's the very fund which he has undertaken to complete, which is a clear conceptual difference from the rule in Cherry v Boultbee. We respectfully submit that a lot of what my learned friends have said in their cases doesn't give adequate recognition to that fundamental distinction between the two principles.
 - Mr Justice Swinfen Eady, your Lordship may remember, in the Rhodesia Goldfields case talks about a strange travesty of equity cited by Lord Walker in paragraph 18 in Kaupthing. We say that would be applicable if LBL and LBHI2 were entitled to be paid at once all that was due to them, in circumstances in which there is a possibility that the deficit in the insolvency which is now proceeding might be greater than the amount owed to them and therefore irrecoverable from them in full, notwithstanding the payment has already been made.

So not only do the Cherry v Boultbee line of cases not assist the shareholders, they emphasise the reason, we say, why the contributory rule should apply in an administration, because the fundamental principle that a shareholder of an unlimited company is liable to contribute to the assets of the company on its winding-up for the purposes of enabling the statutory Page 25

scheme to be worked through, including, in particular, a pari passu distribution, would be breached if the member received any dividend where it turns out that he was in fact liable to contribute to the assets and hasn't so contributed. On that basis, the fact that you cannot make a call until winding-up is actually irrelevant.

Of course we recognise, my Lord, that there isn't any specific authority which supports the application of this principle in the context of administration. We understand that. But it's in this context that what the Master of the Rolls Lord Jessel said in Hallett's Estate, which we have cited in our supplemental submissions, is important. Even if the contributory rule was restricted to accrued debts at the time a dividend is declared, as an established principle it's well capable of being developed in a principled manner to the present circumstances, given the introduction of distributing administrations into English law.

Now, one of the points that was made -- and I think it was probably made most forcefully by my learned friend Mr Trace -- was that LBHI2, in these sort of circumstances, cannot do what is required to participate because it won't know what to do by way of contribution. Put another way, it's said there is nothing that LBHI2 can do to improve their position by completing the Page 26

estate.

Now, there are two quite short answers to that. The first is the question simply doesn't arise in the present case because they cannot do what is required of them anyway as they are insolvent and there is no suggestion that they can fund the entirety of the deficiency in order to pay what's required.

But the second and more general point is that the reason for that, in any event, is they have undertaken the obligations of a member with unlimited liability. It is not surprising, nor is it objectionable in principle, that they cannot work out what to do by way of contribution at this stage. They have undertaken the liabilities of unlimited liability. The company in respect of which they have undertaken that liability is subject to a distributing insolvency process. It is entirely adventitious on this point that it happens to be administration rather than liquidation so far as they are concerned.

Mr Trace also made some submissions that it was contrary to the GHE case for the rule to be applied in administration, but we didn't really understand that submission. GHE was simply concerned with the issue of how best to protect the interests of creditors taken as a whole and we didn't understand why a contributory Page 27

1 should be entitled to take the benefit of the principal 2

in that case. 3 Now, as to the second point in relation to the contributory rule, ie why it doesn't apply pre-call and

4 5 doesn't apply in an administration at all, as my learned 6 friends would have it, they relied on what was actually

7 said in Grissell's Case. Mr Wolfson, in particular,

8 I think took your Lordship to the bottom of page 536 of 9

the judgment in Grissell's Case. Perhaps we could just

10 turn that up so your Lordship can see what it's talking 11

12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. That's tab?

13 MR TROWER: Sorry, tab 10. Your Lordship has looked at this

14 judgment on a number of occasions, but the bit I think

15 that is probably relevant on this point is the last

16 paragraph and, in particular, the bit that goes over the

17 page, the sentence starting the -- yes, the last

18 paragraph of page 536 and it goes over the page.

19 The submission on the back of that was made that

20 Grissell's Case is a circumstance in which it was clear,

21 so it is said, that the contributory rule was only

22 applicable in respect of an accrued liability to call.

23 Now, it's right -- and I think your Lordship pointed

24 out -- that the issue was at least potentially live in

25 the case because the call was made, I think it's £10 per

1	£50 share, on which only £15 had been paid up. The	1	Thonk you
2	court did not actually have to decide whether a debt	1	Thank you.
3	could be set-off against a future call. It doesn't	2	MR TROWER: Now, the way in which the power to call is
4	appear that argument was addressed on the point.	3 4	structured makes the point a bit of a non-issue in any liquidation for two reasons anyway, which is one of the
5	Neither in this case, nor in any later contributory rule	5	reasons why it's not been addressed. The liquidator, as
6	case, was the point in issue.	6	your Lordship may recall, can make a call for the full
7	Now, the way in which the power to call is	7	amount before the sufficiency of the company's assets
8	structured makes the point anyway a non-issue in any	8	has been ascertained. That's something which you get
9	liquidation for two reasons, which is perhaps one of the	9	from section 150(1), which has always been the law. So
10	reasons why it has not actually been addressed.	10	the form of the section which was under consideration in
11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Can I just ask you this.	11	Grissell's Case, section 102, which your Lordship has in
12	MR TROWER: Yes.	12	the bundle, is in exactly the same form on this point as
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Had Mr Grissell paid the call on		section 150(1). The liquidator can, in any event, delay
14	his shares or not?	14	making distributions until he knows the extent of the
15	MR TROWER: The £10?	15	call he will need to make. So it may be it's not that
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	16	surprising that this point hasn't arisen in the context
17	MR TROWER: I don't know, my Lord, is the short answer.	17	of a liquidation before.
18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, I think actually because his	18	But, as a matter of principle, Grissell's Case was
19	summons we see this at the foot of page 528 was	19	of course long before any concept of distributing
20	that he should be paid the amount of the proposed	20	administrations arose. If it is right, and we say it
21	dividend after deducting the amount of any call that	21	plainly is, that the contributory rule should be seen as
22	should have been made.	22	protecting the company's right to call upon its members
23	MR TROWER: No, that must be right, because actually this	23	to fund distributions to creditors in accordance with
24	case is simply about Mr Grissell seeking a set-off.	24	the statutory scheme, which is what we say it's all
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	25	about, then it must be the case that the contributory
23	Page 29	23	Page 31
	1 1150 2)		1 450 51
1	MR TROWER: That was the issue.	1	rule, as a matter of principle, is equally applicable in
2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, of the actual call that had	2	a distributing administration, because it's from that
3	been made.		
_	occii iliade.	3	moment in time that the need to protect the right to
4	MR TROWER: Yes.	3 4	moment in time that the need to protect the right to call against the member arises. You have, from the
		4	
4	MR TROWER: Yes.	4	call against the member arises. You have, from the
4 5	MR TROWER: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Then he took out another summons that the liquidators be ordered to pay to him a dividend of the same rate upon the amount of his debt, deducting	4 5	call against the member arises. You have, from the moment of the commencement of the administration, the
4 5	MR TROWER: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Then he took out another summons that the liquidators be ordered to pay to him a dividend	4 5 6	call against the member arises. You have, from the moment of the commencement of the administration, the whole panoply of a distributing regime, the pari passu
4 5 6 7	MR TROWER: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Then he took out another summons that the liquidators be ordered to pay to him a dividend of the same rate upon the amount of his debt, deducting	4 5 6 7	call against the member arises. You have, from the moment of the commencement of the administration, the whole panoply of a distributing regime, the pari passu distribution, the valuation of claims as at the
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1 bear in mind -- and it helps inform as well, amongst 1 it. It's there in the transcript, Day 2, page 129. It 2 2 other things, the interrelationship with the set-off is put again in that way in his skeleton argument at 3 3 principle -- that the way in which Lord Walker puts it paragraph 61. 4 4 We respectfully submit there is a very short answer in paragraph 52 is quite important. Those words 5 5 "everything" and "anything" are actually stressed in on this point. He is wrong because he turns the 6 italics in his judgment. 6 principles underlying the contributory rule on their 7 7 head. It's to protect the creditors of the company If the contributory rule doesn't apply in 8 8 against the member being paid when he still owes money administration, we say that there is a set-off in LBIE's 9 9 that the contributory rule has been developed. It works administration between the contingent call liability and 10 the debt due to the member. Now, Mr Wolfson's argument 10 so as to enable LBIE to claim from the member without 11 that there is no set-off in LBIE's administration if the 11 the member setting off, but you cannot possibly, we 12 12 respectfully suggest, rely on that very principle to contributory rule doesn't apply --13 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just hold on. permit the member to receive a dividend in LBIE's 14 14 MR TROWER: I think Mr Wolfson says that there is no set-off insolvency by preventing LBIE from setting off its 15 in LBIE's administration if the contributory rule 15 claim. 16 doesn't apply. 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think the one area of this 17 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. which I would like you to address is this. If there is 18 MR TROWER: That argument depends on two points, as we 18 set-off in the administration of LBIE. 19 19 MR TROWER: Yes. understand it. The first is the proposition that the 20 20 contingent call liability cannot be proved in the MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Let me start again. This isn't 21 21 insolvency of the member. He says there is no ability much of a problem, I don't think it's any problem, in an 22 to prove in the insolvency of the member. There is 22 unlimited company. But the same rule I think must apply 23 23 in the case of a limited company where there is unpaid nothing -24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Wolfson? 24 capital. 25 25 MR TROWER: Yes. MR TROWER: Yes. Page 33 Page 35 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, he says you can, because he MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Now, if in administration there 2 2 says Auriferous is wrong. is a set-off between the contingent liability to calls 3 MR TROWER: Well, okay. If that's right, the only reason --3 on shares and the debt, then that will, to some extent, MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think he says that there is no 4 discharge the liability for a call made in the future. 5 set-off in the administration of LBIE, but he says that 5 MR TROWER: Yes, but it may -- sorry. 6 LBIE can prove and therefore there would be set-off in 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That would perhaps undermine the 7 the administration or liquidation of LBL. 7 contributory rule. 8 MR TROWER: Well, maybe I don't need to -- if he says that 8 MR TROWER: Although don't forget that -- yes, two points 9 9 we can prove in the insolvency of the member, the only immediately occur. The first of course is that in the 10 reason then that there cannot be a set-off must be the 10 hypothetical example posited by your Lordship the 11 other proposition, which is it's precluded by the 11 company in administration would be able to make calls. 12 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. principles underlying the contributory rule. 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 13 MR TROWER: In those circumstances, you would simply then 14 MR TROWER: If it's as simple as that, I just need to 14 have the operation of the contributory rule in the 15 15 ordinary way. address that. 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right. 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: I think the clearest way I found it was being 17 MR TROWER: So I am not sure that the problem would ever 17 18 put was at Day 2, page 129, where he said this, if one 18 arise in the form posited by your Lordship. 19 turns up the transcript. He says because of the rule in 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It only would if the 20 Grissell's Case there cannot be set-off in the company's 20 adminstrator didn't make a call. Why wouldn't he? 21 MR TROWER: Why wouldn't he? It seems very odd. I can't 21 administration between the liability for calls, on the 22 22 one hand, and an independent debt owing by the company think of any reason why he wouldn't, in those 23 to the contributory, on the other, because that gives 23 circumstances, exercise the power to call. 24 the contributory 100p in the pound when the other 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 25 creditors are getting less. So that's the way he puts 25 MR TROWER: My Lord, would you give me just a moment? Page 34 Page 36

1 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 1 of claims by both a limited and unlimited company other 2 MR TROWER: I should make clear, in the light of what was 2 than calls made in a winding-up initially, although 3 3 said from my left, that the power to call is the power section 149 now excludes any call, which is 4 to call under the Articles. 4 a significant difference. We will come back to that. 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Indeed. No, I understand. 5 It then permits set-off in the case of an unlimited 6 MR TROWER: So far as Mr Wolfson's submissions are 6 company as between the company's claims, whether 7 7 concerned, we say what comes first -- and this is a pre-liquidation call or other claim, and the member's 8 8 another way of looking at it, is the pari passu rule and debt. By implication, it's been held that this 9 9 the other mandatory aspects of the statutory scheme, therefore precludes a set-off against a pre-liquidation 10 10 not, as Mr Wolfson would say, the question of whether or call in the case of a limited company; that's Grissell's 11 not you have set-off. You get that actually -- I don't 11 Case and Calisher's Case, the Breech-Loading case. That 12 know whether your Lordship still has Kaupthing open. 12 is all dealt with in the opening skeletons. 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. 13 Now, 101 says nothing at all, and nor does 149, 14 MR TROWER: You get that quite clearly from paragraph 53 in 14 about calls made in the winding-up. 149 actually 15 Kaupthing, the one we have just looked at. What one 15 doesn't say anything about calls at all now because all 16 gets from that paragraph is that there are three 16 calls, whether under the Companies Act or the Insolvency 17 concepts at work and they need to be worked through in 17 Act, are simply excluded from its ambit. So it's not 18 the following order. The first one is: what is the 18 correct to say, when 149 doesn't deal with calls at all, 19 cogent principle of the contributory rule? That's one 19 that in providing for set-off for an unlimited company 20 of the cogent principles. The second one is set-off, 20 against claims other than a call it must have implicitly 21 which may or may not be dis-applied in any particular 21 excluded set-off against calls. 22 case. The third is the equitable rule, as described in 22 In this context, I think it's fair to say that the 23 paragraph 13, which fills the gap where set-off is 23 way we put our case in paragraph 152 of our opening 24 24 dis-applied. skeleton does rather overstate the position. 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 25 Section 101 does not imply that there is no set-off Page 37 Page 39 1 MR TROWER: So the reference back to paragraph 13 is simply 1 against a post-liquidation call. The most that can be 2 a reference back to Akerman, which was approved by Lord 2 said is that in not dealing with post-liquidation calls 3 3 Walker as being the description of the rule in Cherry v at all, and thus necessarily not providing any set-off 4 Boultbee, the equitable rule. 4 against post-liquidation calls, it acknowledges the 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 5 premise that there is no set-off against 6 MR TROWER: It is very important, when reading what Lord 6 post-liquidation calls. That's all it does. So it's 7 Walker actually says in paragraphs 51 to 53, to bear in 7 actually irrelevant to the debate. All one gets out of 8 mind, we respectfully submit, that three-staged approach 8 it is that it doesn't provide a source for set-off or 9 and the fact that there are three quite separate 9 the call against a member's debt claim, but so what. 10 concepts at work here; the contributory rule, set-off 10 So we go back to first principles. There isn't a 11 and the rule in Cherry v Boultbee. 11 set-off between a call and a member's debt claim solely 12 Now, there is a slightly different point on which 12 because of the contributory rule, as explained in 13 submissions were made by my learned friends, namely that 13 Grissell's Case. That's where we go back to. If, which 14 set-off is precluded between a call and the member's 14 is the whole premise of this part of the case, the 15 15 debt claim as a matter of statutory construction, which contributory rule doesn't apply, there is no other 16 is the section 101 and 149 point, 101 of the 1862 Act 16 reason to conclude that insolvency set-off cannot apply, 17 and 149 of the 1986 Act; such that even if the 17 we would respectfully say. In short, the only reason 18 contributory rule doesn't apply, then there can be no 18 for dis-applying insolvency set-off is the contributory 19 set-off between LBIE's contingent call claim and the 19 rule. If the contributory rule doesn't apply, there is 20 20 member's debt claim. That's the way it's put. We say no reason to prevent insolvency set-off from operating. 21 that point is wrong. 21 It's not more complicated than that. 22 22 What I thought I would do, if it's helpful for your Can I next make some short submissions on how it is 23 Lordship, is just explain how we say 149 operates and 23 that set-off works for an unlimited liability company. 24 its relevance to set-off against calls. The first thing 24 This is, in particular, in response to some submissions 25 25 it does is it provides a summary remedy only in respect that were made by my learned friend Mr Wolfson. Because Page 38 Page 40

- 1 LBIE is an unlimited liability company, the member's 2 obligation to contribute includes the obligation to
- 3 contribute to enable LBIE's debt to the member to be
- 4 paid.
- 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
- 6 MR TROWER: Such that set-off will always lead to the
- 7 member's debt being paid by being set-off against that
- 8 portion of the member's liability which relates to its
- 9 own debt.
- 10 Now, that was sought to be answered by Mr Wolfson by 11 saying that the set-off is against the dividend only and
- 12 not the full claim. He made quite extensive submissions
- 13 on this point. We respectfully submit that he is simply
- 14 wrong on this. Set-off is as between debts and not as
- 15 between debts and dividends or as between dividends.
- 16 That's quite clear from the wording of rule 2.85 and
- 17 rule 4.90. An account is taken of what is due and what
- 18 is due is the debt, not the dividend.
- 19 Mr Wolfson relied in support of his submission on 20 a number of authorities which were referred to in his
- 21 argument, but they have nothing to do with set-off. 22 They are all about the way in which the rule in Cherry v
- 23 Boultbee operates, which is an entirely different point.
- 24 The mere fact that the rule in Cherry v Boultbee might,
- 25 in some circumstances, entitle the claimant to the fund
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 - to participate, once his estate is treated as having
- 2 paid a dividend on the amount to be contributed, is
- 3 neither here nor there on the question of set-off. It's
- 4 precisely the circumstance in which, as I think Lord
- 5 Walker makes explicitly clear in Kaupthing, the rule in
- 6 Cherry v Boultbee produces a different result from
- 7 set-off.

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- 8 There was discussion during the course of
- Mr Wolfson's submissions about the Peruvian Railway 10 case, which he heavily relied on, but as your Lordship
- 11 indicated I think that was a case on Cherry v Boultbee,
- 12 as were all the others on which he relied. In fact, in
- 13 this particular case, I don't think it was -- I mean,
- 14 your Lordship pointed out I think that the cases in
- 15 which only a dividend had to be contributed were all
- 16 ones where the contributor to the fund was an individual
- 17 bankrupt before the testator had died, which is one
- 18 explanation as to why the rule might have applied in the
- 19 way it did. But there is actually, we respectfully
- 20 suggest, a slightly more fundamental point or more
- 21 fundamental way of looking at it. The rule in Cherry v
- 22 Boultbee is all about a contributor to a fund receiving
- 23 payment of a debt owed to him by holding in his own hand
- 24 the part of the mass which, if completed, he would
- 25 receive back. It's a rule of equity which, in the case
 - Page 42

- 1 of an ordinary creditor of a fund, does not require him
- 2 to do more than bring his dividend into account before
- 3 he's able to pursue his creditor's right to payment, but
- 4 that's all it is. Set-off is based on an entirely
- 5 different principle and is simply about setting debts
- 6 off against each other. So we suggest there is simply
- 7 a fundamental misapprehension applying the principles
- 8 which are to be derived from Cherry v Boultbee when
- 9 looking at questions of set-off.
- MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I mean, those were cases where 10
- 11 they were time critical as to when the debt occurred or
- 12 the bankruptcy occurred.
- MR TROWER: Yes. 13
- 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So the debt due to the estate.
- 15 as it were, to the testator was the dividend.
- 16 MR TROWER: Yes.
- 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That seemed to be the important
- 18 point there.
- 19 MR TROWER: Lord Walker explains in precisely that way in
- 20 Kaupthing and tells you why there were different results
- 21 I think in different cases, based on that.
- 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He does. That's quite right,
- 23 yes. Sorry, this is taking you out of your way. Is
- 24 your basic submission in relation to Cherry v Boultbee
- 25 that it has no application in the case of companies

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- 1 incorporated under the Companies Act?
- 2 MR TROWER: Yes, my Lord, it is our basic submission. What
- 3 has happened in Kaupthing --
- 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It's a rule which applies, is
- 5 this what you would say, to distributions of
- 6 unincorporated funds?
- 7 MR TROWER: It undoubtedly arose originally in the context
- 8 of wills and distributions by testators. That's where
- 9 it arose from.
- 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It originates -- one can
- 11 understand it might then be applied to corporate funds.
- 12 MR TROWER: Yes.
- 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But is your submission, well,
- 14 actually the statutory provisions relating to companies
- 15 and their liquidation really preclude the operation,
- 16 because you have the obligation to contribute and the
- 17 contributory rule and you have the mandatory set-off.
- 18 MR TROWER: Yes.
- MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So what is left for Cherry v 19
- 20 Boultbee?
- 21 MR TROWER: Yes. That's important, and one actually gets
- 22 that from Grissell's Case, looked at properly, because
- 23 Grissell's Case makes clear that the contributory rule
- 24 and its incidence are derived from the statutory scheme.
- 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.

MR TROWER: That's what it's all about. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's Auriferous number 1, yes. 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: They are explicitly stated. 2 MR TROWER: Auriferous number 2 was all about the ability to 3 3 MR TROWER: They are explicitly stated. So it's a mechanism take a dividend in the insolvency of the company. 4 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's clearly not a question at for ensuring that the statutory scheme in certain 5 5 defined circumstances is not undermined, which is why we all, yes. MR TROWER: Now, we need to go back. We say that Auriferous 6 say that it is so clear, with respect, that it is 6 7 7 number 1 is correct and it's Duckworth which is capable of application in an administration. 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Anyway, sorry, I just wanted to 8 anomalous. The best reason for saying that Auriferous ask you that. Thank you. 9 number 1 is correct it's because of the way it's cited 10 MR TROWER: So far as set-off in the member's insolvency is 10 in Kaupthing actually when it comes to it, and this was 11 concerned -- that's all I was going to say about set-off 11 a point that Mr Wolfson identified I was likely to be 12 in LBIE's insolvency by way of response to submissions. 12 saying and I am indeed saying it. 13 13 There are just a couple of points on set-off in the If your Lordship would turn back to Kaupthing again, 14 14 member's insolvency because it was treated differently. I am afraid, paragraph 52. What I need to say is this. 15 Our primary case is that there is no set-off in 15 It's true that set-off wasn't part of the actual --16 16 a member's insolvency while a contribution is well, what he says here is that it wasn't part of the 17 17 actual formal ratio of the case, but it was plainly outstanding, whether actual or contingent, ie the 18 contributory rule. It prevents set-off in either 18 cited with approval and it was cited with approval in 19 19 the context of an explanation of why it was that 20 20 This was the point I think at which Mr Wolfson Lord Justice Chadwick had missed the point of the 21 21 contributory rule cases. sought to say that Auriferous number 1 is wrongly 22 decided in part because --22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, you are talking about 23 23 MR TROWER: It was directly relevant to Lord Walker's 24 24 explanation that it would be wrong to treat the rule a set-off in a member's insolvency. 25 25 MR TROWER: Yes. against double proof, which he described as similar to Page 45 Page 47 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: And your basic position is, on 1 1 the contributory rule, ie a cogent principle, as 2 that, that there is, you said, no set-off. 2 trumping set-off but as not trumping the rule in Cherry 3 MR TROWER: There is no set-off because of the contributory 3 v Boultbee, which was the underlying point. We do 4 4 respectfully submit that he used this as an illustration 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Because of the contributory 5 of a particular principle within a line of authority 6 rule, yes. 6 that was necessary for him to go through in order for 7 MR TROWER: I think it's on this point that Mr Wolfson 7 him to explain why it was that Lord Justice Chadwick had 8 sought to say that Auriferous number 1 is wrongly 8 gone wrong in his treatment of this particular area. 9 decided, in part because of its inconsistency with 9 The way one gets there is paragraph 51 of his judgment 10 Duckworth. 10 refers back to paragraph 98 of Lord Justice Chadwick's 11 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. Auriferous, just to be 11 judgment on the line of authority dealing with special 12 clear about this, I am right, aren't I, arises in 12 case of shareholders liable for calls on shares which 13 circumstances where there is an outstanding call? 13 are not fully paid. 14 MR TROWER: Yes. 14 "Lord Justice Chadwick sets out a fuller citation of 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So what Auriferous decides is 15 the cases, but I have to say, with respect, he seems to 16 that if the company is in liquidation, the liquidator 16 have missed their point." 17 makes a call, there is no set-off in the member's 17 So what he's doing here in this part of his judgment 18 bankruptcy. 18 is explaining why it was that Lord Justice Chadwick had 19 MR TROWER: Yes. 19 missed the point of the cases that he had cited in MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, sorry, the member's 20 20 paragraph 98 of his judgment, those themselves being 21 21 cases which underpinned the analysis in the decision of 22 MR TROWER: In the member's liquidation, that's right. 22 the Court of Appeal. If you go back to paragraph 44 of 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Between the liability on the 23 Lord Walker's judgment, you can see that because he 24 call and the debt owed by the company to the member. 24 describes in paragraph 44 the scheme of 25 MR TROWER: Yes. That's Auriferous number 1. 25 Lord Justice Chadwick's judgment. In 6, he says what Page 46 Page 48

	1 00 . 117 1	,	MD HIGTEGE DAVID DIGHADDG W. I
1	paragraphs 98 to 117 do:	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see.
2	"Discuss and answer the three questions left	2	MR TROWER: My Lord, in short, we say that the contributory
3	unanswered in re Milton, the first being whether the	3	rule applies as between member and insolvent company,
4	equitable rule applies in a situation where statutory	4	and the insolvency of the member is no reason to depart
5	set-off is excluded by the rule against double proof."	5	from that rule. Auriferous 1 was right, as a matter of
6	He goes on in paragraph 51, as I say, to start to	6	principle, and your Lordship shouldn't and indeed cannot
7	deal with that bit of Lord Justice Chadwick's judgment.	7	find that it was plainly wrong, which is what your
8	So it is actually pretty fundamental to his analysis	8	Lordship was invited to conclude by Mr Wolfson.
9	that he should accurately describe, with citations, the	9	I think I ought also just to deal with the GEB case,
10	way in which the contributory rule works and its	10	where Lord Justice Romer touched on this area, because
11	manifestations. So we do respectfully submit that	11	your Lordship was taken to it. GEB is at tab 42. This
12	Auriferous number 1 has been cited in a context that is	12	was the case of the bankruptcy notice where the Court of
13	relevant to the actual result in the case, with apparent	13	Appeal was rather sympathetic to the position of the
14	approval, as an illustration of the proposition that	14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
15	Lord Walker was advancing. So while it may be that, on	15	MR TROWER: I don't know whether your Lordship remembers the
16	a very strict approach to questions of what is and is	16	facts. Now, it's important just to bear in mind what
17	not a ratio, your Lordship might be able to say, well,	17	was going on here and the assumptions on which the Court
18	it's open to me not to follow Auriferous number 1 or say	18	of Appeal was working. If your Lordship starts in the
19	Auriferous number 1 is wrongly decided, notwithstanding	19	judgment of Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams on page 346.
20	what Lord Walker has said, we respectfully suggest that	20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I mean, they were sympathetic
21	it would be stretching principles of prior precedence to	21	because the debtor couldn't obtain the benefit of the
22	a fairly extreme extent if your Lordship were to reach	22	set-off which would arise once he was made bankrupt.
23	that conclusion. So we do respectfully suggest that	23	MR TROWER: Correct.
24	Auriferous number 1 has, to all intents and purposes,	24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, page 346.
25	been approved by the Supreme Court in Kaupthing.	25	MR TROWER: Now, this company is in liquidation, the result
	Page 49		Page 51
1	MD HISTICE DAVID DICHADDS: Vos. Interestingly, I don't	1	of which is this.
1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. Interestingly, I don't	1	of which is this:
2	think I just note it that Lord Justice Chadwick	2	"The statute in relation to the Companies Act makes
2 3	think I just note it that Lord Justice Chadwick referred to Auriferous number 1.	2 3	"The statute in relation to the Companies Act makes such provisions as to what should be done in the event
2 3 4	think I just note it that Lord Justice Chadwick referred to Auriferous number 1. MR TROWER: No, I think that may be right, my Lord.	2 3 4	"The statute in relation to the Companies Act makes such provisions as to what should be done in the event of liquidation(Reading to the words) by him in
2 3 4 5	think I just note it that Lord Justice Chadwick referred to Auriferous number 1. MR TROWER: No, I think that may be right, my Lord. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He referred to Auriferous number	2 3 4 5	"The statute in relation to the Companies Act makes such provisions as to what should be done in the event of liquidation(Reading to the words) by him in the action. The real reason for that is that in such
2 3 4 5 6	think I just note it that Lord Justice Chadwick referred to Auriferous number 1. MR TROWER: No, I think that may be right, my Lord. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He referred to Auriferous number 2.	2 3 4 5 6	"The statute in relation to the Companies Act makes such provisions as to what should be done in the event of liquidation(Reading to the words) by him in the action. The real reason for that is that in such a case, although the action even after the liquidation
2 3 4 5 6 7	think I just note it that Lord Justice Chadwick referred to Auriferous number 1. MR TROWER: No, I think that may be right, my Lord. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He referred to Auriferous number 2. MR TROWER: Yes. Now, your Lordship asked I think it	2 3 4 5 6 7	"The statute in relation to the Companies Act makes such provisions as to what should be done in the event of liquidation(Reading to the words) by him in the action. The real reason for that is that in such a case, although the action even after the liquidation is an action which is brought in the name of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	think I just note it that Lord Justice Chadwick referred to Auriferous number 1. MR TROWER: No, I think that may be right, my Lord. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He referred to Auriferous number 2. MR TROWER: Yes. Now, your Lordship asked I think it must have been my learned friend Mr Wolfson for help	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	"The statute in relation to the Companies Act makes such provisions as to what should be done in the event of liquidation(Reading to the words) by him in the action. The real reason for that is that in such a case, although the action even after the liquidation is an action which is brought in the name of the company, in substance it is an action which is brought
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	think I just note it that Lord Justice Chadwick referred to Auriferous number 1. MR TROWER: No, I think that may be right, my Lord. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He referred to Auriferous number 2. MR TROWER: Yes. Now, your Lordship asked I think it must have been my learned friend Mr Wolfson for help on any analysis about Duckworth and Auriferous number 1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	"The statute in relation to the Companies Act makes such provisions as to what should be done in the event of liquidation(Reading to the words) by him in the action. The real reason for that is that in such a case, although the action even after the liquidation is an action which is brought in the name of the company, in substance it is an action which is brought by the liquidator on behalf of the creditors of the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	think I just note it that Lord Justice Chadwick referred to Auriferous number 1. MR TROWER: No, I think that may be right, my Lord. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He referred to Auriferous number 2. MR TROWER: Yes. Now, your Lordship asked I think it must have been my learned friend Mr Wolfson for help on any analysis about Duckworth and Auriferous number 1 and what authority there was on it. The only extra thing we have been able to find is there is a bit in McPherson. Your Lordship may recall that I think it's Derham says that he prefers the Duckworth approach. McPherson adopts an alternative. We have some bits of McPherson already in the bundle. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: Perhaps we could slot it in behind tab 104. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: What we have handed up is pages 642 to 644. The bit that's relevant on this point is the last paragraph under numbered 10036, immediately on page 644. It's, "But like all general rules", about two-thirds of the way down, which expresses the view that it's in fact the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	"The statute in relation to the Companies Act makes such provisions as to what should be done in the event of liquidation(Reading to the words) by him in the action. The real reason for that is that in such a case, although the action even after the liquidation is an action which is brought in the name of the company, in substance it is an action which is brought by the liquidator on behalf of the creditors of the company for the amount due from the shareholder to the company." Now, it appears that the Court of Appeal was working on the assumption that the only reason there was no set-off in the company's insolvency was because of a lack of mutuality. That appears to be the case. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Maybe. MR TROWER: You get that from, I think, Lord Justice Romer at 352 as well, at the top of the page 352. Now, one can see why they might have got to that conclusion from the argument you can see on page 345. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams refers to Whitehouse.

1 but there is no mention of Pyle which, as your Lordship 1 wasn't entitled to in the action. 2 may recall, is rather different. 2 MR TROWER: Indeed. We do respectfully, as a matter of 3 3 Now, it's also the case that this assumption principle, challenge the way in which Lord Justice Romer 4 4 puts the equality of rights as well. The creditors of actually proceeded on the back of what appears to have 5 been the common ground of the parties. You can get that 5 the member are creditors of a company which has 6 from the bottom of page 347. You get that much more 6 undertaken the obligations of unlimited liability in 7 7 clearly I think in Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams, the a case such as ours. It's a bit difficult to see why --8 last paragraph at the bottom of page 347. It's not 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So you say, well, that's just 9 9 the incident which follows from being a member of an 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. He couldn't use the 10 unlimited company. 11 MR TROWER: Yes. set-off in the action. I see, he could not do so by 11 12 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You are not going to be able to reason of the want of mutuality. 13 MR TROWER: But that was common ground. The contrary wasn't 13 recover your debt from the company until you have made 14 argued, possibly on the back of Whitehouse, who knows. 14 good your liability as contributory. 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 15 MR TROWER: Indeed. They have no better standing in 16 MR TROWER: When one then goes and looks at what 16 relation to recovery of the member's debts from the 17 17 company than the member itself. Lord Justice Romer says on page 352 and the passage 18 that's relied on by my learned friend, the principled 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 19 19 MR TROWER: So there is a principled objection, we would basis for there being ... 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 20 respectfully suggest, to looking at it through the 21 MR TROWER: For the set-off, it's undermined when the true 21 spectacles of Lord Justice Romer in GEB. Your Lordship 22 reason there is no set-off in the company's liquidation 22 does not need to grapple with the question of whether 23 23 is understood. The true reason is Grissell's Case this is right or wrong. 24 because to allow set-off would result in the member 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. 25 being paid in competition with outside creditors, MR TROWER: But we do respectfully suggest that, as a matter Page 53 Page 55 1 of principle, it doesn't actually advance matters very which breaches the principle. 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I am just looking at this 2 much further. 3 3 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It's relevant when considering passage. This is in the passage relied on by 4 Mr Wolfson. The first sentence is an interesting, very 4 whether Auriferous number 1 is right or wrong. 5 sort of broad principle, not rooted in detailed analysis 5 MR TROWER: Yes. 6 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's the other -- but clearly of the precise position. It's a broad principle, sort 7 of producing an equitable result. You have two groups 7 I don't have to decide whether this is wrong. If you 8 of innocent creditors. 8 are moving away from GEB, that might be a convenient 9 9 MR TROWER: Yes. moment. 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You have to achieve justice 10 MR TROWER: I was. Actually I was next going to move on to 11 between those two groups of innocent creditors. That 11 the next stage in the submissions, which was to say 12 12 strikes me as to how that sentence reads. He says those something about non-provable liabilities and interest as 13 rights are equal. Then he is providing the sort of 13 concepts. So I was moving away from the contributory 14 legal underpinning for the equitable result. 14 rule and set-off. 15 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Before we move away from set-off MR TROWER: Yes. 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He says the only way of dealing 16 completely, I will just pose the question now. It arose 17 with the difficulty is to treat the mutual rights as if 17 I think earlier with Mr Wolfson. It is the lack of 18 18 they were the old rights of the debtor in his individual symmetry that I would quite like you to say anything you capacity and the company in its individual capacity, and 19 19 wish to say about, but you could have a situation where 20 so the right of set-off accrues and must be enforced. 20 set off in one estate means that there is no debt but 2.1 21 I have some difficulty with that because of Grissell's there isn't set off in the other, so there is still 22 22 a debt. I just would like to hear if there is anything 23 you have to say about that. Mr Wolfson says, well, you 23 MR TROWER: My Lord, indeed. Indeed, one needs to take the 24 24 analysis one stage -have to focus on what you are doing here, you are MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's precisely the set-off he 25 looking at the position in two different estates. 25 Page 54 Page 56

1	MR TROWER: Yes.	1	explore the boundaries of 13.12.2, but I think it is
2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But if there is anything you	2	worth noting that there could be some difficult issues,
3	want to say about that, I would be grateful to hear it.	3	in particular, for example, I suppose, where the
4	DEFENCE COUNSEL: I will cogitate that in the break.	4	ultimate claim is the result of the sequential
5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You don't have to come back when	5	negligence of two parties, the negligence of the company
6	we come back now, you can come back later if you wish.	6	in liquidation coming first and the other party coming
7	I will rise for five minutes.	7	second but there being no possibility of damage until
8	(11.30 am)	8	both have occurred.
9	(A short break)	9	MR TROWER: Yes.
10	(11.35 am)	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It would but bold to say,
11	MR TROWER: My Lord, before going to the sub-debt agreement	11	without exploring various factual circumstances, that
12	of section 74, can I say something generally about	12	there is no claim in tort which is not capable of proof.
13	non-provable liabilities and interest because both these	13	MR TROWER: Yes.
14	things your Lordship has heard quite a lot of	14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It may be that is the case but
15	submissions on, I think largely from Mr Isaacs but there	15	clearly there are some tricky issues.
16	were also submissions from others of my learned friends	16	MR TROWER: All I say is that clearly a decision has been
17	as well on some of these points. So far as non-provable	17	made as to where to draw the line and the very fact that
18	liability is concerned, despite what Mr Isaacs said,	18	there is a line being drawn of itself indicates that the
19	this category of liability is well recognised as	19	legislature contemplated the possibility of
20	an established liability in the legislation and the	20	non-provability in relation to this.
21	authorities. While it is undoubtedly the case that the	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
22	legislature has moved to make more and more liabilities	22	MR TROWER: Now, with respect to my learned friend on the
23	provable, and the wide wording of 13.12 itself is	23	authorities, it simply is not right to suggest that the
24	a pretty good illustration of the approach that needs to	24	Supreme Court in Nortel had in mind, Lord Neuberger had
25	be taken. It has always been recognised that not all	25	in mind, only the postponed claims dealt with in rule
	Page 57		Page 59
1	liabilities can or should be proved. As to the	1	12.2 when he talked about non-provable claims in the
2	legislation, and can I just deal with the response to my	2	waterfall. For all I know, Lord Neuberger may have had
3	learned friend's points in two stages, legislation	3	those claims in mind as well but that was certainly not
4	first, then the authorities, it is not the case that	4	the focus of the argument.
5	non-provable liabilities are really only to be found in	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think that Mr Isaacs suggested
6	the list of postponed liabilities, which your Lordship	6	that he may have had in mind the postponed claims of
7	was taken to at 12.32 or that is the exclusive place in	7	members, (inaudible) members.
8	which they are found. That is actually obvious when you	8	MR TROWER: He may have done.
9	go on and read the next sub-rule, 12.33, which makes	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't know if he refers to
10	specifically clear that the earlier provisions of rule	10	those.
11	12.3 are without prejudice to the position in relation	11	MR TROWER: Under 72.4F.
12	to any other principle of law or enactment which would	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Exactly. Does he refer to those
13	make a liability non-provable. It is not more	13	at all in his judgment?
14	complicated than that.	14	MR TROWER: I don't remember, I am afraid, Mr Bayfield is
15	That is the first legislative point. The second	15	going to have a look while I carry on, if is that all
13	That is the first registative point. The second	16	right. I do not remember him doing so. What we know he
16	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2	16	right. I do not remember him doing so. What we know he
		17	had in mind, because it is referred to, is the
16	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2		-
16 17	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2 to exclude the provability of claims in tort in the	17	had in mind, because it is referred to, is the
16 17 18	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2 to exclude the provability of claims in tort in the light of T&N, left unprovable all tort claims where not	17 18	had in mind, because it is referred to, is the discussion in T&N on this area. He also had very
16 17 18 19	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2 to exclude the provability of claims in tort in the light of T&N, left unprovable all tort claims where not all of the elements, apart from damage, were present at	17 18 19	had in mind, because it is referred to, is the discussion in T&N on this area. He also had very lengthy submissions from the Lehmans' companies
16 17 18 19 20	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2 to exclude the provability of claims in tort in the light of T&N, left unprovable all tort claims where not all of the elements, apart from damage, were present at the insolvency date. Doubtless the legislators hoped to	17 18 19 20	had in mind, because it is referred to, is the discussion in T&N on this area. He also had very lengthy submissions from the Lehmans' companies represented by Mr Phillips, who was making the burden of
16 17 18 19 20 21	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2 to exclude the provability of claims in tort in the light of T&N, left unprovable all tort claims where not all of the elements, apart from damage, were present at the insolvency date. Doubtless the legislators hoped to have picked up everything that ought to be provable but	17 18 19 20 21	had in mind, because it is referred to, is the discussion in T&N on this area. He also had very lengthy submissions from the Lehmans' companies represented by Mr Phillips, who was making the burden of this argument, which trace through the history of
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2 to exclude the provability of claims in tort in the light of T&N, left unprovable all tort claims where not all of the elements, apart from damage, were present at the insolvency date. Doubtless the legislators hoped to have picked up everything that ought to be provable but the very wording of the rule itself contemplates that	17 18 19 20 21 22	had in mind, because it is referred to, is the discussion in T&N on this area. He also had very lengthy submissions from the Lehmans' companies represented by Mr Phillips, who was making the burden of this argument, which trace through the history of non-provable claims. We know that there was
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2 to exclude the provability of claims in tort in the light of T&N, left unprovable all tort claims where not all of the elements, apart from damage, were present at the insolvency date. Doubtless the legislators hoped to have picked up everything that ought to be provable but the very wording of the rule itself contemplates that not everything would be provable. So far as the	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	had in mind, because it is referred to, is the discussion in T&N on this area. He also had very lengthy submissions from the Lehmans' companies represented by Mr Phillips, who was making the burden of this argument, which trace through the history of non-provable claims. We know that there was a substantive issue as to whether the contribution
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	legislative point is actually the amendment of rule 13.2 to exclude the provability of claims in tort in the light of T&N, left unprovable all tort claims where not all of the elements, apart from damage, were present at the insolvency date. Doubtless the legislators hoped to have picked up everything that ought to be provable but the very wording of the rule itself contemplates that not everything would be provable. So far as the authorities are concerned	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	had in mind, because it is referred to, is the discussion in T&N on this area. He also had very lengthy submissions from the Lehmans' companies represented by Mr Phillips, who was making the burden of this argument, which trace through the history of non-provable claims. We know that there was a substantive issue as to whether the contribution notice liability was to fall down what was redefined as

1	plains. So that there was no supposition that such		and the common of the control of the control of
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	claim. So, that there was no suggestion that such a category was not a substantive category of claim in	1	so but the purpose of interest is obviously to
3		2	compensate a creditor for the use which is being made of
4	its own right, we know that. The point was simply that greater clarity would have been required from the	3 4	his money. In the context of a contract, it may be because the relationship between lender and borrower is
5	liability creating legislation if that was to be the	5	one under which the payment of interest is at the core
6	conclusion, so the question and you get that,	6	of the bargain, or it may simply be because the parties
7	I think, most clearly from Lord Neuberger at	7	have agreed that it should be payable if payment is not
8	paragraph 63 of his judgment.	8	made in time. Those are the two normal contexts in
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	9	which one thinks of interest.
10	MR TROWER: So the focus here was simply that greater	10	Where there is not a contract but judgment has been
11	clarity would have been required from the liability	11	obtained, which is another situation in which this issue
12	creating legislation if the conclusion was to be that it	12	might arise, the right to interest derives from the
13	was a non-provable claim.	13	judgment either because of the operation of section 35A
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But I mean I think that	14	or because the Judgments Act, depending on how you look
15	paragraph 39, as I read it, is saying that this is the	15	at it, depending on the pre- or post-judgment period.
16	state of the law as we have reached.	16	Then it fulfills a slightly different but closely
17	MR TROWER: Yes.	17	analogous function. It is a simple question of interest
18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This is the effect of the rules	18	being payable to reflect the fact that a creditor has
19	as interpreted and extended by the courts	19	been kept out of his money. Whatever their source
20	MR TROWER: Yes.	20	though, they are liabilities like any other. So,
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: that we have the following		whether it derives from the contract or whether it
22	order of priority. Now, it may be when you get to 7,	22	derives from the judgment, it is a liability like any
23	non-provable liabilities, that he possibly included	23	other.
24	within that the section 74.2F type claims, or it would	24	What we say happens under rule 2.88 and section 189
25	not be strictly accurate because they are provable but	25	is no more and no less than a simple exclusion of the
	Page 61		Page 63
1	he may have had those. In fact they would rank no,	1	right to prove for interest in respect of such part of
1 2	they are provable but only once everything has been	2	the underlying claim as relates to the period post the
3	paid, but the point I was going to make is this, that he	3	commencement of the insolvency. The exclusion is to
4	is stating this, if you like, before he gets to	4	enable and facilitate the process of collective
5	Glenister v Rowe. So, on the present state of the	5	execution identified by Lord Hoffmann in Wight v
6	authorities, as they exist before the Supreme Court	6	Eckhardt Marine and therefore operates in a manner which
7	decision in Nortel, there is clearly one category of	7	is entirely consistent with the common law position
8	debt which falls within it, which is adverse costs	8	before the introduction of these rules into the
9	orders. All right, they overrule those cases but does	9	company's legislation as exemplified by Humber Iron. We
10	it follow from that that he has now abolished that	10	submit that neither the creditors right nor the
11	category, apart from those expressed in the insolvency	11	company's liability is affected in any other way. What
12	rules? He certainly does not say so, does he?	12	then happens is that the right is given value again in
13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13	the process of collective execution by operation of
	MR TROWER: Plainly not.	13	the process of conective execution by operation of
14	MR TROWER: Plainly not. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No.	14	rule 2.88.7.
14 15	•		
	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No.	14	rule 2.88.7.
15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that, really, my	14 15	rule 2.88.7. So, in the case of circumstances where there is
15 16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that, really, my learned friend cannot get out of Nortel anything	14 15 16	rule 2.88.7. So, in the case of circumstances where there is an existing contract or an existing judgment and
15 16 17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that, really, my learned friend cannot get out of Nortel anything approaching the proposition that non-provable	14 15 16 17	rule 2.88.7. So, in the case of circumstances where there is an existing contract or an existing judgment and an entitlement that has been interfered with by
15 16 17 18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that, really, my learned friend cannot get out of Nortel anything approaching the proposition that non-provable liabilities are no longer recognised as a concept, indeed quite the contrary. They are confirmatory, the decision is confirmatory of the fact that they exist,	14 15 16 17 18	rule 2.88.7. So, in the case of circumstances where there is an existing contract or an existing judgment and an entitlement that has been interfered with by operation of the rule, if you like, the company's
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that, really, my learned friend cannot get out of Nortel anything approaching the proposition that non-provable liabilities are no longer recognised as a concept, indeed quite the contrary. They are confirmatory, the decision is confirmatory of the fact that they exist, albeit as a rump category of liabilities in most	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	rule 2.88.7. So, in the case of circumstances where there is an existing contract or an existing judgment and an entitlement that has been interfered with by operation of the rule, if you like, the company's continuing liability to pay interest and the creditors continuing, albeit unenforceable, right is simply vindicated by the occurrence of a condition, namely the
15 16 17 18 19 20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that, really, my learned friend cannot get out of Nortel anything approaching the proposition that non-provable liabilities are no longer recognised as a concept, indeed quite the contrary. They are confirmatory, the decision is confirmatory of the fact that they exist, albeit as a rump category of liabilities in most insolvencies.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	rule 2.88.7. So, in the case of circumstances where there is an existing contract or an existing judgment and an entitlement that has been interfered with by operation of the rule, if you like, the company's continuing liability to pay interest and the creditors continuing, albeit unenforceable, right is simply vindicated by the occurrence of a condition, namely the existence of a surplus. What the statute also does,
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that, really, my learned friend cannot get out of Nortel anything approaching the proposition that non-provable liabilities are no longer recognised as a concept, indeed quite the contrary. They are confirmatory, the decision is confirmatory of the fact that they exist, albeit as a rump category of liabilities in most insolvencies. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	rule 2.88.7. So, in the case of circumstances where there is an existing contract or an existing judgment and an entitlement that has been interfered with by operation of the rule, if you like, the company's continuing liability to pay interest and the creditors continuing, albeit unenforceable, right is simply vindicated by the occurrence of a condition, namely the existence of a surplus. What the statute also does, whether looking at it through 2.88 or 189 spectacles, is
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that, really, my learned friend cannot get out of Nortel anything approaching the proposition that non-provable liabilities are no longer recognised as a concept, indeed quite the contrary. They are confirmatory, the decision is confirmatory of the fact that they exist, albeit as a rump category of liabilities in most insolvencies. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: So far as statutory interest is concerned, can	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	rule 2.88.7. So, in the case of circumstances where there is an existing contract or an existing judgment and an entitlement that has been interfered with by operation of the rule, if you like, the company's continuing liability to pay interest and the creditors continuing, albeit unenforceable, right is simply vindicated by the occurrence of a condition, namely the existence of a surplus. What the statute also does, whether looking at it through 2.88 or 189 spectacles, is to grant an additional right to those not hitherto
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that, really, my learned friend cannot get out of Nortel anything approaching the proposition that non-provable liabilities are no longer recognised as a concept, indeed quite the contrary. They are confirmatory, the decision is confirmatory of the fact that they exist, albeit as a rump category of liabilities in most insolvencies. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	rule 2.88.7. So, in the case of circumstances where there is an existing contract or an existing judgment and an entitlement that has been interfered with by operation of the rule, if you like, the company's continuing liability to pay interest and the creditors continuing, albeit unenforceable, right is simply vindicated by the occurrence of a condition, namely the existence of a surplus. What the statute also does, whether looking at it through 2.88 or 189 spectacles, is

1 judgment rate because, in that situation, of course, 1 to interest is suspended not extinguished, then assume 2 2 there is no existing contractual right so one does not there is a surplus which is applied in accordance with 3 3 get into the question of which is the higher. That rate rule 2.88. 4 4 has been chosen, we submit, because it reflects the fact MR TROWER: Yes. 5 that the interest now payable is to compensate the 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Then one analysis is that all 6 creditor for being prevented by the statutory moratorium 6 creditors, whether they have a pre-existing entitlement 7 7 from obtaining a judgment and for being kept out of the to interest or not, are entitled to the application of 8 money to which he has also been entitled. 8 the surplus in that way --9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 9 MR TROWER: Yes. 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- to the extent that they had 10 MR TROWER: Now the right to payment, when the condition of 11 the existence of the surplus is satisfied, includes the 11 a pre-existing right, or if they had a pre-existing 12 12 right to have the surplus applied in a particular manner right, whether to judgment rate or to a higher 13 13 but it does not go beyond that. It certainly does not contractual rate, it has been satisfied by the 14 14 mean that the company does not have a liability. The application of the statutory regime. In other words, if 15 liability, whether derived simply from, in the case of 15 they were to assert their contractual claim, well, there 16 admin, 2.88.7 alone or from a contract or prior judgment 16 would be nothing because they have received payment or, 17 rendered enforceable by 2.88.7 is still a liability of 17 to the extent they could still assert it, there is 18 the companies, albeit one in respect of which the 18 nothing to pay it because the surplus was not sufficient 19 19 creditor's rights are only capable of being vindicated to pay all the interest. 20 in a particular way. 20 MR TROWER: That obviously is one way. 21 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. Just to add a little bit of flesh on one aspect of 22 this, it has not been and could not have been suggested 22 MR TROWER: But that has exactly the same --23 that the creditors have any form of beneficial interest 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The same result. 24 24 MR TROWER: -- result as extinguishing the liability. The in the surplus. An awful lot of play has been made 25 around this concept of the surplus, which indicates that 25 reason this operates at different levels on our case Page 65 Page 67 1 and, just so your Lordship knows how it fits, if it is 1 there is no liability there and you are simply talking 2 2 not obvious, the first is we say it goes to support the about the distribution of a fund. That is not what you 3 3 concept of a liability in the first place. are talking about in the context of corporate 4 insolvency. It would be inconsistent with the whole 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I understand, yes. 5 approach to the statutory scheme, apart from anything 5 MR TROWER: The second is it is important in relation to the 6 else, were that to be so; it would be inconsistent with 6 7 AS v CK Construction for starters. So we submit the 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I understand that too. 8 structure is simply that the rule operates so as to do 8 MR TROWER: -- because it strengthens my hand, if I can put 9 two things: to resurrect an existing liability, in the 9 it that way, in relation to the contractual or 10 sense of render it payable immediately, and to impose 10 pre-existing entitlements. 11 a new liability in such defined circumstances. That is 11 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You would say, presumably, if 12 12 the way the rule works and ought to be analysed. It is the right is suspended and then, to the extent it is 13 13 satisfied by the application of 2.88 and 1.89, okay, consistent with the whole approach to not interfering 14 14 there is nothing left but, to the extent it is not with existing contractual rights, save and insofar as is 15 15 satisfied, you still have your contractual right. necessary for the purpose of enforcing the process of 16 MR TROWER: Indeed. It is a non-provable claim, probably, 16 collective execution, which is described by 17 17 is where it comes. That is what we were going to say. Lord Hoffmann in Wight v Eckhardt. If what one were to 18 find was that the rule actually took away existing 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I follow. MR TROWER: Your Lordship asked, just before I go on, about 19 rights, it ought to be expressed far more clearly than 19 20 20 74.2F in the context of Nortel, whether it was actually it is. This is not a removal and replacement. This is 21 21 referred to anywhere in the judgment. a suspension and then followed by -- well, I use the 22 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. word resurrection, I am not sure whether that is quite 23 23 MR TROWER: It is not. We have made use of electronic the right word -- but followed by a rendering 24 enforceable again. 24 facilities. 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you. Right. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If you are right that the right 25 Page 66 Page 68

1	MR TROWER: Having said that about interest and non-provable	1	(Pause)
2	debt, can I just move on to some submissions in reply to	2	Yes?
3	what was said about the sub-debt agreement.	3	MR TROWER: The subordination provision that we need to just
4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Certainly.	4	look at is at page 60 and this was a trust subordination
5	MR TROWER: Now, the first series of points just relates to	5	but that does not matter for this point. It is page 60,
6	Mr Trace's submissions in relation to subordination	6	tab 7, letter G. If you read 5A(ii), that will be all
7	being legally impossible, and I will take it quite	7	you will need to read.
8	quickly but there is one point I just need to draw your	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Hold on. (Pause)
9	Lordship's attention to, which is quite important, we	9	Sorry, I have read clause 5A of the trust.
10	submit. Now, the points made against us were that	10	MR TROWER: I think that is probably all you need to read
11	subordination to the bottom of the list is a step too	11	for the moment. If we then go on to where this point is
12	far and they have not been able to find any case in	12	dealt with in the judgment, which is at page 65,
13	which subordination of statutory interest has been	13	Mr Blackburn's alternative submission, 65B to F.
14	recognised. Now, we say there is nothing in the first	14	(Pause)
15	point, there can be no principle distinction between	15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, I am going to have to
16	a subordination of a preferential claim that was	16	reread this.
17	recognised in MCC and a subordination of a creditor	17	MR TROWER: Yes, it is quite dense.
18	claim to the bottom of the waterfall, why should there	18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Blackburn's submission was:
19	be? Both the preferential rights under section 175 and	19	"Although under the scheme, the claims of the scheme
20	the rights in relation to interest under section 179 use	20	creditors include interest up to and not beyond the
21	the word "shall". It is plain, we submit, that, as	21	effective date, the scheme creditors will be entitled in
22	a matter of principle, the same principle should apply.	22	a winding up [I see] to prove for interest from the
23	As to the second point, that they had not been able	23	effective date up to the date of winding up and will be
24	to find any case in which subordination of statutory	24	entitled under 189.2 to have any surplus applied and
25	interest was recognised, in our written opening, to just	25	payment of interest on their debts thereafter."
23	Page 69		Page 71
	1 450 07		1 450 / 1
1	draw your Lordship's attention to this, we referred not	1	MR TROWER: So that was under the scheme.
_			
2	just to Maxwell but to B v C, which your Lordship has	2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He is contrasting, isn't he,
3	not been taken to but it is referred to in paragraph 40,	3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He is contrasting, isn't he, there the position under the scheme with the position in
3	not been taken to but it is referred to in paragraph 40,	3	there the position under the scheme with the position in
3 4	not been taken to but it is referred to in paragraph 40, footnote 15, of our opening submissions. It is in the	3 4	there the position under the scheme with the position in a liquidation. Then it is said:
3 4 5	not been taken to but it is referred to in paragraph 40, footnote 15, of our opening submissions. It is in the bundle behind tab 68.	3 4 5	there the position under the scheme with the position in a liquidation. Then it is said: "Under 5A(ii) the claims of subordinated creditors are subordinated to the claims of other creditors
3 4 5 6	not been taken to but it is referred to in paragraph 40, footnote 15, of our opening submissions. It is in the bundle behind tab 68. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, tab? MR TROWER: Tab 68.	3 4 5 6	there the position under the scheme with the position in a liquidation. Then it is said: "Under 5A(ii) the claims of subordinated creditors are subordinated to the claims of other creditors admitted to proof and not to interest under 189.2."
3 4 5 6 7	not been taken to but it is referred to in paragraph 40, footnote 15, of our opening submissions. It is in the bundle behind tab 68. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, tab?	3 4 5 6 7	there the position under the scheme with the position in a liquidation. Then it is said: "Under 5A(ii) the claims of subordinated creditors are subordinated to the claims of other creditors admitted to proof and not to interest under 189.2." MR TROWER: So the question there, for the purposes of
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MR TROWER: Yes. 1 forth, and he said there could not be a proper analysis 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- because I think that 2 of the factual matrix without looking at them. 3 3 Mr Trace's argument is that you cannot by agreement Now, two fairly basic points. Of course it is the 4 reach the result for which you contend, rather than you 4 case that the sub-debt agreement must be construed with 5 cannot do it by way of trust. 5 those materials in mind. The regulatory context plainly 6 MR TROWER: I understand that, my Lord, but that point was 6 informs the construction, not least because this is 7 put to bed in Maxwell, in MCC. 7 a standard form agreement which is provided for under 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Trace says it was put to bed 8 the FSA rules. The second sort of basic point is that to the extent that Maxwell decided, but no further. 9 they, although my learned friend took your Lordship to 10 MR TROWER: Yes. Well, it is really very difficult to see 10 the Basle materials and the directive and so on, we 11 because it could only be on policy grounds and the 11 submit that, if this is what it was designed to do, they 12 argument in relation to Maxwell was simply a point of 12 do not actually support any proposition that interest is 13 construction. 13 not caught by the concept of subordination. 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It is interesting. Yes, 14 So, so far as those materials go, there were two 15 I follow that. It is not actually an agreement -- well, 15 things in particular that came out of them which we 16 it is in one sense an agreement to subordinate but it 16 would suggest support our case rather than Mr Isaacs' 17 achieves the subordination through the use of a trust, 17 case. The first is that sub-debt is treated as capital, 18 rather than just resting in contract. 18 like preference shares -- your Lordship saw a number of 19 MR TROWER: Absolutely, and it really is very difficult to 19 references to that -- which is obviously a member 20 see how, where you have a combination of what was said 20 interest. The second is that the ranking is intended to 21 in MCC in relation to the general principles of a 21 be after the claims without qualification of all other 22 subordination contract working, where we are talking in 22 creditors. I think you got that most clearly from 23 the way that was expressed and the ability to 23 paragraph 64 of the last of the directives. I don't 24 subordinate through a trust mechanism which, on any 24 need to go back to it but it simply talks about the 25 view, was what B v C was actually about in relation to 25 claims of all other creditors. Page 73 Page 75 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Actually, can I just see that. 1 statutory interest. It is very difficult to see why, in 2 2 MR TROWER: Of course. I think it is in 3A, the last of the those circumstances, it might be said that there was 3 3 a particular problem in relation to subordination of directives is at tab 6. 4 statutory interest achieved through the mechanism of 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 5 5 a mere subordination agreement, as opposed to a trust. MR TROWER: That is the wrong one. Tab 5? 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. I mean it is interesting MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, right. 6 7 that Mr Justice Vinelott construed the word "claims" of MR TROWER: Tab 5, article 64. 8 all other creditors as not being informed by the 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Incidentally, is LIBIE a credit 9 9 subordination trust that then followed, because the institution or an investment firm? Oh, it is 10 subordination trust is limited to the extent that such 10 a different --11 claims are admitted to proof in the winding up --11 MR TROWER: It is not a credit institution, no. 12 MR TROWER: Yes. 12. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Anyway, 3A, tab 5, did you say? 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- which, I think, everyone is 13 MR TROWER: It is 3A, tab 5, article 64. 14 agreed that 189 interest is not the subject of proof. 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 15 15 MR TROWER: No. MR TROWER: You were taken to 3. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He read "claims" as having 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 16 17 MR TROWER: They rank after the account all other creditors. 17 a wider meaning than the trust expressly provided. 18 MR TROWER: Yes, and he had little difficulty in seeing the 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: All other creditors. 19 concept of claims was capable in those circumstances of 19 MR TROWER: It is not a more complicated point than that. 20 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. extending to 189 interest. 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see. Yes. 21 MR TROWER: From a regulatory perspective, we submit that it 22 is difficult to see why a creditor claim should not 22 MR TROWER: Now, there were some submissions made by 23 23 Mr Isaacs in relation to the purpose of the sub-debt include interest, given that interest is compensation to 24 24 agreement and he took your Lordship to all the materials the creditor for being kept out of his money or for the 25 derived from the directives and IPRU, and so on and so 25 use of his money. It is intended, on any view, to be Page 74 Page 76

1	loss absorbing capital, this, so it is difficult to see	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I just want to be absolutely
2	why the losses it is designed to absolve should not	2	certain of the regulatory background.
3	include the costs a creditor should bare through late	3	MR TROWER: Mr Isaacs thinks he can answer.
4	payment. It is not really more complicated than that as	4	MR ISAACS: It may be I can, my Lord, and just save some
5	a submission of ours.	5	time. At tab 6, my Lord, your Lordship has article
6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The reason I asked about the	6	13.1. Subject to paragraphs 2 to 5 and article 4
7	status of LIBIE is because the directive at tab 5	7	(inaudible) 17, the owner(?) funds shall be determined
8	relates to credit institutions, according to its title,	8	in accordance. Then, if your Lordship goes down to
9	relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of	9	paragraph 2C, there is a reference to subordinated loan
10	credit institutions, and the capital adequacy directive	10	
			capital and another one at 3, I should say, and then
11	at tab 6, promulgated on the same day, relates to	11	again at 4 and again at 5.
12	investment firms and credit institutions.	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Isaacs, you took me to these
13	MR TROWER: Yes. MR HISTIGE DAVID RICHARDS: Lithink you are caving LIRIE is	13	provisions and I mean, obviously, you did so on the
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think you are saying LIBIE is	14	basis that they applied here but that seems to provide
15	an investment firm.	15	the sort of express link, doesn't it? It does? I am
16	MR TROWER: Yes.	16	very grateful, thank you.
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: A question I had had in mind to	17	Yes. Nonetheless, if you are able to provide me
18	ask, anyway, was whether the template subordinated loan	18	an answer to that question about the template, I would
19	agreements we have here, do the FSA use the same	19	be grateful.
20	template for banks?	20	MR TROWER: We will certainly see if we can find the answer
21	MR TROWER: I will find out, my Lord. I certainly do not	21	to that.
22	know the answer here.	22	My Lord, that is all I was going to say about the
23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. Anyway, you see why I am		purpose of the agreement. The next topic was Mr Isaacs'
24	asking the point.	24	submissions on the meaning of the word liabilities in
25	MR TROWER: I see entirely why your Lordship is asking.	25	the subject agreement, in particular as they related to
	Page 77		Page 79
1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: What is the regulatory regime	1	interest. Now, it is not an issue, and I have sort of
2	for capital adequacy for investment firms?	2	touched on this already, that, prior to an insolvency,
3	MR TROWER: Yes. My Lord, I see entirely why your Lordship	3	contractual interest is the liability of the borrower to
4	is asking. I cannot tell your Lordship now but I will	4	which the sub-debt is subordinated. It can't be. It is
5	endeavour to be able to do so after the short	5	
_)	a present and future sum payable by the borrower. But
6	adjournment.	6	a present and future sum payable by the borrower. But it is said nonetheless that statutory interest is not
6 7	adjournment. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The 1989 directive, which is at		
6 7 8	3	6	it is said nonetheless that statutory interest is not
7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The 1989 directive, which is at	6 7	it is said nonetheless that statutory interest is not a liability as defined and we respectfully suggest that
7 8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The 1989 directive, which is at tab 2, relates to well, that related to credit	6 7 8	it is said nonetheless that statutory interest is not a liability as defined and we respectfully suggest that that doesn't make any commercial sense. Really, neither
7 8 9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The 1989 directive, which is at tab 2, relates to well, that related to credit institutions but the one at tab 3 related to investment	6 7 8 9	it is said nonetheless that statutory interest is not a liability as defined and we respectfully suggest that that doesn't make any commercial sense. Really, neither Mr Isaacs nor Mr Trace, when questioned on this by your
7 8 9 10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The 1989 directive, which is at tab 2, relates to well, that related to credit institutions but the one at tab 3 related to investment firms and credit institutions. Then the one at tab 6,	6 7 8 9 10	it is said nonetheless that statutory interest is not a liability as defined and we respectfully suggest that that doesn't make any commercial sense. Really, neither Mr Isaacs nor Mr Trace, when questioned on this by your Lordship, had a satisfactory answer to your Lordship's
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The 1989 directive, which is at tab 2, relates to well, that related to credit institutions but the one at tab 3 related to investment firms and credit institutions. Then the one at tab 6, in a sense, is that one recast. MR TROWER: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So what does the one at tab 6 say about capital adequacy I mean about	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	it is said nonetheless that statutory interest is not a liability as defined and we respectfully suggest that that doesn't make any commercial sense. Really, neither Mr Isaacs nor Mr Trace, when questioned on this by your Lordship, had a satisfactory answer to your Lordship's description of the consequences of their case on the difference between a creditor's position in relation to pre-admin interest entitlement, when they would rank ahead of the sub-debt on any view, and the creditor's
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- 1 statutory interest. I noted down four anyway -- I have 2 not, I am afraid, gone back to check in the transcript -- but the first was that it is not a right 3 4 in respect of which a creditor can at any stage sue the 5 company. The second is that, prior to administration, 6 their entitlement arises because it is only payable, if 7 at all, thereafter. I think I have misnoted this point. 8 I think it is because, prior to administration, there is 9 no statutory entitlement because it is only payable, if 10 at all, thereafter and there is a surplus. I think that 11 was the point. The third point is that no creditor has 12 the right to prove in respect of it, and the fourth 13 point is that the amount of interest is limited to the
 - Those were all points as to the characteristics of the statutory entitlement to interest in circumstances where there is no pre-existing contractual entitlement. We say that those points don't actually justify the conclusion that statutory interest is not a liability as defined as a matter of principle. I don't need to repeat the point I think I have already made, that, where the creditor has a pre-insolvency contractual right, it continues to be a liability. That is the point I have already made.
 - As to the non-contractual element, we respectfully Page 81

- 1 excluded by 5.2A if it is not provable and we simply say
- 2 that is wrong. We say it is plain that what is payable
- 3 is a quite different concept from what is provable. So
- 4 if your Lordship has the wording there in front of
- 5 vou --

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- 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
- 7 MR TROWER: -- we say, on any view, looked at through -- and
- 8 I will deal with it -- looked at through English
 - spectacles and then looked at through foreign
- 10 spectacles, because they are both relevant in the
- 11 context of construing this agreement given the nature of
- 12 insolvency proceedings as defined, but, on any view,
- 13 interest is payable in the insolvency of LIBIE because
- 14 rule 2.88 and section 189 provide for that to be the
- 15 case and we really do not understand how it could be
- 16 suggested that it is not payable in the insolvency of
 - the borrower.
- 18 The same could also be said about all non-provable
- 19 liabilities because, although the analysis is slightly
- 20 different, they are payable out of the assets before a
- 21 return to members in accordance with the sort of ideas
- 22 that your Lordship was floating in T&N and which were
- 23 considered in Nortel. So they are payable in the
- 24 insolvency of the borrower in that sense. Even if it
- 25 were to be the case that provability was a satisfactory

Page 83

- 1 suggest that exactly the same analysis arises, save that
- 2 the right is derived from the statute rather than the
- 3 contract and it the liability is a liability on the

amount of the surplus.

- company that derives from the statute rather than the
- 5 contract, but it has all of the incidence of the
- 6 liability of the borrower, we would say. The surplus
- 7 referred to as, I have indicated in 189 and 2.88, is no
- 8 more and no less than the measure of the creditors'
 - entitlement to be paid an amount quantified in
- 10 accordance with the rules. With respect, we don't
- 11 understand why it might be thought that creditors whose
 - principal claims have been unpaid should not rank ahead
- 13 of capital in respect of that element of their claim,
- 14 which may be very important in a case like this, being
- 15 that element which reflects the loss of the use of their 16 money.
- 17
 - He also made submissions on paragraph 5.2A and how that works, and it might just be worth turning that up,
- 19 if your Lordship has it open while I just make my
- 20 submissions on what he had to say about this.
- 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 22 MR TROWER: The essence of the submission was that, for the
- 23 borrower to be solvent, it must be able to pay its
- 24 liabilities in full except for the excluded items. We
- 25 agree so far. But he said that an obligation will be
 - Page 82

- 1 touchstone looked at through English spectacles, which,
- 2 for the reasons I have given, we say it is not, it is
- 3 particularly unsatisfactory in the context of
- 4 an agreement which contemplates formal insolvency
- 5 agreements in other jurisdictions. In fact, that is
- 6 a very strong point against the provability test because
- 7 what is provable in some countries may not be provable
- 8 in others. What is payable out of the assets is a far
- 9 more appropriate concept to describe a generic category
- 10 of liabilities which are intended to be senior to the
- 11 subordinated liabilities. So it is all claims of other
- 12 creditors, however arising and however described, come
- 13 first. This, we say, clearly is statutory interest.
- 14 Just on the point about insolvency, your Lordship,
 - the way it works is that the definition of insolvency on
- 16 page 1 explicitly refers to the equivalent in any other
- 17 jurisdiction to which the borrower may be subject.
- 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. Yes. So, for example,
- chapter 11, proceedings would be a rehabilitation 19
- 20 I suppose?

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- 21 MR TROWER: Indeed, and, in a LIBIE type context, that is
- 22 the most obvious context in which this issue might
- 23
- 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Actually, the term insolvency is
- 25 defined in a manner which is not specific to any

1 jurisdiction --1 resurrected for the purposes of some form of catch up on 2 MR TROWER: Correct. 2 a revaluation. So it is conceptually different. 3 3 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- in the sense that terms are So far as future liabilities are concerned, it is 4 4 again wrong to suggest that future liabilities are not used there, particularly sequestration and 5 5 rehabilitation that are not a part of our law. paid in full. The full amount is proved and the 6 MR TROWER: Indeed. Indeed. 6 dividend payable on the proof is simply reduced by 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 7 operation of rule 2.105 to reflect early payment. It is 8 MR TROWER: There was another submission made in this 8 still payment in full. You are getting earlier that 9 context and I am not sure I fully understood exactly 9 which you would otherwise get at the time you were 10 10 entitled to receive it, subject to a deduction in where it went as a submission but it was that contingent 11 11 respect of the discount. It is still payment in full. and future liabilities are not paid in full in an 12 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. insolvency because the operation of the insolvency rules 13 may mean that the debt is discharged without payment in 13 MR TROWER: So we respectfully suggest that there is not 14 14 anything in that submission, insofar as we understood full being made. I don't know whether your Lordship 15 remembers those submissions? I was not quite sure 15 the submission. 16 exactly where they went but they are in any event, we 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't know, I was asking, 17 17 wasn't I, how clause 5.1B is operated in practice with respectfully suggest, just wrong on contingent liability 18 and future liability. 18 a going concern. 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It is particularly relevant, 19 MR TROWER: Yes. 20 I think, to the foreign currency conversion claims. 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, we just don't know. 21 21 MR TROWER: Yes. I mean the evidence doesn't tell me how it is applied. 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It came in here as well, yes. 22 MR TROWER: No. 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't know whether there are 23 MR TROWER: Because of the phrase "in full", I think in 5.2. 24 24 some --MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You are quite right, the 25 25 submission was that it can't be read literally because MR TROWER: The problem is with excluded --Page 85 Page 87 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- returns which are used for 1 a future claim in an insolvency, it was submitted, would 1 2 2 not be paid in full. this purpose or quite how it is done. MR TROWER: I think one the problems with the operation of 3 3 MR TROWER: The only thing I just wanted to say about those 4 two points is that, actually, the contingent liability 4 5.1B in the context of a company still a going concern 5 and the future liability, they are not good examples. 5 is actually working out how you define excluded 6 6 liabilities or how excluded liabilities work. You need The reason they're not, so far as contingent liabilities 7 is concerned, is that an estimation is made of the 7 to disregard excluded liabilities for the purposes of 8 8 extent of the liability which can then be revised from insolvency. Excluded liabilities require the opinion of 9 9 time to time, if necessary taking advantage of the an insolvency office holder. 10 hindsight principle. Conceptually because of the 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: There is a slight oddity there. 11 11 MR TROWER: There is a slight oddity there but your Lordship ability of the court to revalue and the operation of the 12 12 hindsight principle, payment of a dividend of 100 pence was on a slightly broader point. 13 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I was, actually. in the pound on the admitted proof will, ipso facto, 14 14 discharge the full amount for which the creditor can MR TROWER: I know. It does seem in the light of Mr Isaacs' 15 15 submissions in relation to the financial resources ever be entitled. There isn't anything in the so-called 16 unpaid element of the contingent liability. In practice 16 requirement that the prime focus of this subordination 17 17 it maybe that a distribution will have been made out of provision is that the going concern question is to be 18 the available assets and then, at some future moment in 18 answered in accordance with 5.1A --19 time, an event occurs which causes the liability to be 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 20 20 increased in some way but that is dealt with MR TROWER: -- and the insolvency proceedings question is to 21 be answered in accordance with 5.1B. Doubtless there 21 conceptually. All that has happened there is that the 22 22 assets of the company have been used pursuant to the was a strong supposition that, if you got over 5.1A, you 23 23 statutory scheme in order to discharge the liability wouldn't also get over the solvency test. I think that 24 established at the prior moment in time. Subsequently, 24 is likely to be the reality. 25 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right. if further assets come in, then the company can be Page 86 Page 88

1 MR TROWER: The only other submission I just wanted to deal 1 of winding up is to pay interest if there are sufficient 2 with, very briefly, in relation to the sub-debt 2 assets to do so and to apply the remaining surplus to 3 3 agreement was this. It was said that the mechanism for members, after ensuring that any remaining claims have 4 4 achieving subordination does not refer to proof, in been discharged in accordance with principles discussed 5 other words it does not of itself, there is nothing 5 in T&N. 6 within the subordination agreement that explicitly 6 It is also said that the phrase "debts and 7 7 restricts the right to prove in circumstances -liabilities" could not extend to interest because 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 8 section 189 is only a direction to a liquidator as how 9 MR TROWER: -- by way of effectively of enforcement of the 9 to apply the surplus. Our starting point is that that 10 10 subordination. So it was said there is no restriction is wrong as a matter of language and I have already 11 on LBHI2 for proving its sub-debt. We say this 11 really made submissions to your Lordship about that, in 12 12 submission is wrong because exactly the same result is the context of what I had to say about interest and 13 achieved by 7D and 7E. Now, they are wider than proof, 13 non-provable debts generally. 14 they go far beyond that, but they are presumably drafted 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 15 in the way they were because of the need for this 15 MR TROWER: But it is also plainly incorrect if there is any 16 agreement to have a sort of broad application in 16 payment which can be enforced under section 74 which 17 relation to insolvency proceedings both inside and 17 falls below interest in the Nortel waterfall. 18 outside England. 18 Otherwise, once a recovery has been made from 19 19 I think the way Mr Isaacs put his submissions on a contributory in respect of that element, it would have 20 this point is that 7E is not part of the subordination 20 to be applied first in paying interest and so a further 21 21 provision but simply preserves the effect of recovery would have to be made in respect of that 22 paragraph 5 -- I think is that is what he said -- but, 22 liability and so on. It can be best illustrated by the 23 just to remind your Lordship, 7E restricts the taking or 23 member adjustment provisions in section 74, which I will 24 24 omitting to take of any action whereby the subordination turn to in a moment, but it is also the consequence of 25 might be terminated, impaired or adversely affected. We 25 the fact that the legislation in the Neuberger waterfall Page 89 Page 91 1 simply say this: if the consequence of proving is that 1 contemplate that there may be liabilities that rank 2 2 the sub-debt is paid before statutory interest, the after interest but before the members. 3 3 effect is to adversely effect the subordination, which So, just dealing with the adjustment provisions, 4 is therefore contrary to 7E. It is not more complicated 4 adjusting rights between contributories, we say, means 5 than that. So it fortifies the restriction on proof --5 in practice the following type of situation: you make 6 it fortifies the subordination in that way by 6 a call on Member A, whose £100 share is only £10 paid 7 restricting proof. 7 up, in order to repay something to Member B, whose £100 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 8 share is fully paid up. 9 MR TROWER: I was not going say anything else specifically 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes? 10 on the subordination agreement, unless your Lordship has 10 MR TROWER: That sort of example may arise where the only 11 any further questions for me on it? 11 source for equalising the position between shareholders 12 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't think so, no. is by making a call on Member A, because that may be the 13 MR TROWER: I was going to turn now to the extent and 13 only way of doing it. Despite what was submitted, 14 characteristics of the section 74 liability. 14 I think by Mr Isaacs, the money received from Member A 15 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. in response to that call would not be held on any sort MR TROWER: I think Mr Wolfson said on a number of occasions 16 16 of purpose trust for paying Member B. It would simply 17 17 that section 74 has to be construed against the be a contribution to the assets of the company. One 18 background that the point of winding up is to pay the 18 place one can get that is a case which your Lordship has 19 provable debts, that is the way he put it on a number of 19 seen, and had cited to you by all parties, I think, or 20 20 most parties, which is Pyle, volume 1A, tab 34. occasions. This was all in support of a more general 21 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. approach that was taken by all of my learned friends 22 22 that debts and liabilities within section 74 is MR TROWER: Lord Justice Cotton at page 575, commenting on 23 23 restricted -- improvable debts and liabilities -- but, Webb v Wiffin -- your Lordship has not had the pleasure 24 as a starting point, that is of course an incomplete 24 of seeing Webb v Wiffin and I don't think it is 25 25 description of the position because part of the purpose necessary for your Lordship to go there. Page 90 Page 92

1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	1	MR TROWER: Yes. That is certainly the point. I think your
2	MR TROWER: Would your Lordship just read from "Then Webb v	2	Lordship made a slightly different point during the
3	Wiffin", until halfway down the 576.	3	course of argument, as we recall, which is that the
4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. (Pause)	4	liquidator ought not to make a call if it would result
5	Read to?	5	in the money being used for the purpose of paying
6	MR TROWER: To "Fund per payment of the creditors", the	6	interest, if he was going to call, for example, on
7	bottom of about two-thirds of the way down, I am	7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
8	afraid.	8	MR TROWER: But the problem with respect to that is that it
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay. (Pause)	9	would mean the right to make a call on a member to
10	Yes.	10	adjust the rights between contributories could in
11	MR TROWER: What is going on here is you are creating a fund	11	practice never arise, because there will never be
12	out of which everything is then paid.	12	a liquidation which is completed within a day, there
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	13	will always be a liability in the event of a surplus to
14	MR TROWER: That fund is taken into account in computing,	14	face liquidation interest.
15	amongst other things, a surplus within the meaning of	15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You say, well, you have paid all
16	section 189.2 or rule 2.88.7. It must be applied before	16	the provable dates, you have then got statutory
17	being applied for any other purpose than payment of	17	interest?
18	a statutory interest.	18	MR TROWER: Yes.
19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This was presumably an argument	19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If there is a call
20	in Webb v Wiffin by creditors whose contracts were made	20	MR TROWER: Yes.
21	before the B contributories had ceased to be members,	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: then the fund constituted by
22	saying, "Ah, well, their contributions should come to	22	the calls is a surplus that goes to pay interest. So if
23	us."	23	he has it, therefore, as you say, he could never if
24	MR TROWER: Yes, it was at a time it was a very early	24	it is right that statutory interest falls outside
25	stage when people had not quite got to grips with how it	25	section 74 he could never adjust the rights.
	Page 93		Page 95
1	was that filling the company's coffers should be dealt	1	MR TROWER: Yes Indeed It is as simple as that
1 2	was that filling the company's coffers should be dealt with	1 2	MR TROWER: Yes. Indeed. It is as simple as that. Your Lordship gets a little bit of further
2	with.	2	Your Lordship gets a little bit of further
2 3	with. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	2 3	Your Lordship gets a little bit of further assistance in this context from section 74.2F as well,
2 3 4	with. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: Now, Mr Trace I think it was who said that	2 3 4	Your Lordship gets a little bit of further assistance in this context from section 74.2F as well, and the way it works on this point. Let us just remind
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1 Then the same argument follows. 1 purposes of funding interest. 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think that may have in mind, 2 My Lord, that was all I was going to say in relation 3 3 mightn't it, that you have a shareholder who has paid to the component parts of the section 74 liability. 4 4 out less on his shares than other shareholders but more Your Lordship has, in our written submissions, rather 5 5 is owed to him by way of an unpaid dividend? more detail as to why it is that we say both interest 6 MR TROWER: It is that sort of context in which it arises. 6 and non-provable liabilities fall within it, within the 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But, on the other hand, 7 concept of debts and liabilities. I was going to move 8 supposing you had a number of shareholders with fully 8 next on to the nature the section 74 liability and 9 paid shares, and other shareholders with partly paid 9 Mr Isaac's submissions about the extent to which it is 10 shares, dividends owed to the members or certainly those 10 provable as a liability in the insolvency of the members 11 with fully paid shares --11 and those sorts of questions. 12 MR TROWER: Yes? 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't know whether you are 13 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- there presumably could be going to address anything beyond what you have already 14 14 a call on the unpaid, those with partly paid shares, to as to what is meant by the word surplus in rule 2.88 in 15 fun the payment of dividends, these dividends, to fully 15 relation to or in the context of an unlimited company. 16 paid shareholders? It would be more than just adjusting 16 So let's assume for the moment that we have no liability 17 17 the rights of contributories, it would actually be ranking below statutory interest. 18 providing a fund to pay a debt. At that point, assume 18 MR TROWER: Yes. 19 all creditors have been paid, there is now a debt. 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Let us assume the total amount 20 MR TROWER: Correct. So it is a sort of second stage in the 20 of statutory interest payable, if there were a surplus 21 21 argument. Because there is no longer a competition, so sufficient to cover it, would be let's say a million, 22 as to mean it is no longer a deemed debt, yes, so it 22 but the surplus of assets actually held by the 23 23 administrators is let's say 100,000, so what is the becomes a liability. 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. Yes. 24 surplus for the purposes of rule 2.88 where we are MR TROWER: The same argument can be made in relation to any 25 dealing with an unlimited company? Page 97 Page 99 1 Well, the answer to that is you say the right to 1 lower ranking liability as against interest. So, even 2 2 if we park for a moment the reference to adjustment of interest is a liability, so you call for that under 3 3 section 74 from the members. the rights of contributories, the way in which the 4 section operates means that if a call can be made as a 4 MR TROWER: Yes. 5 result of an insufficiency in the company's ability to 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 6 6 MR TROWER: I mean it is -- yes. pay a lower ranging claim, and this is one of the places 7 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: They say, no that is wrong in which non-provable liabilities becomes relevant, it 8 must follow that the higher ranking liability will be 8 because liability exists, if at all, to the extent of 9 9 the surplus, that is to say to the extent the paid out of the proceeds of the call first. This really 10 10 administrator actually holds the funds, there would be is a point that deals with the specific argument against 11 11 some sort of liability at that point. The point I am me in relation to interest. So it is said that interest 12 is not a debt or liability, but if there is anything 12 driving at is, do you say it is right to analyse the 13 13 surplus as being the assets held by the administrator or that constitutes a liability that ranks below interest, 14 14 is one of the assets held by the administrator the claim exactly the same analysis applies as does apply in 15 15 relation to the adjustment of the rights of it has against the members? 16 contributories. So, if your Lordship, for example, were 16 MR TROWER: Well, the way I would put it is it is actually 17 the company's asset which is within the management of 17 to be uncomfortable with the idea that interest, 18 statutory interest, is a liability within the meaning of 18 the company's affairs, business and property by the 19 19 administrator at that moment in time. section 74, and of course we say your Lordship need have 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, I am getting confused 20 no such discomfort, but, if you were to be, but were 21 21 comfortable nonetheless that non-provable liabilities because we are talking -- the actual call, of course, is 22 22 was conceptually called, the consequence of the way in in the liquidation, so I was wrong to refer to the 23 23 which section 74 works is that a call can be made for administrators there. So can I rephrase it and put it 24 the purposes of paying non-provable liabilities which 24 in the context of liquidation. 25 25 MR TROWER: If one was in a pure liquidation context, yes, would inevitably bring money into the estate for the Page 98 Page 100

1 we do say that, that the entitlement to call is a right 1 different, one can conceive it could have been, before 2 2 which is available to the company, the exercise in the rules were changed in relation to set-off which 3 3 allowed an outwards contingent claim by the company to accordance with the procedures laid down which is 4 4 realised into the company's estate -be taken into account for set-off purposes, because one 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 5 could see there might be timing questions which would 6 MR TROWER: -- by making and recovering on the call. 6 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. Okay. 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 8 MR TROWER: I mean that point does actually come up again in 8 MR TROWER: Now that they have been changed so that inwards 9 a slightly different way in the next series of 9 and outwards contingent plans can be taken into account 10 submissions because what I am next going to address is 10 in both estates, it is very difficult to see how 11 the question of what you can do with the actual 11 you should not end up with exactly the same result on 12 12 set-off in both estates. We cannot conceive on the section 74 liability, where you go with it --MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 13 13 basis that what we are here looking at is a circumstance 14 14 MR TROWER: -- and in particular the question of whether or in which the contributory rule does not apply and so 15 not it is provable when the company is still in 15 one is simply looking at set-off in the two estates. 16 16 administration. We respectively submit as a matter of principle 17 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: All right. there cannot be any good reason why you should not 18 Mr Trower, how are you doing? 18 simply have an identical set-off in both estates. 19 MR TROWER: I think I am doing quite well. Looking at my 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 20 20 notes, I am making reasonably good progress in fact. In MR TROWER: Assuming you have two insolvent estates. 21 fact I am making really very good progress. 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Two insolvent estates. 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Would it be a problem if we were 22 MR TROWER: Yes. 23 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If the company which has a claim to rise now and sit at 2.05? 24 MR TROWER: My Lord, I don't think it would at all because 24 to call capital --25 25 I think I should not think I will be much more than MR TROWER: Yes. Page 101 Page 103 another hour, I would guess. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- either a limited or an MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Good. Well, I will rise now and 2 2 unlimited company has gone into liquidation but a call 3 we will resume at 2.05. 3 has not yet been made. Leave aside -- again assume 4 (12.58 pm) 4 against you contributory rule does not apply until 5 (The Luncheon Adjournment) 5 a call has been made. 6 (2.05 pm)6 MR TROWER: Yes. 7 MR TROWER: My Lord, two points from this morning. First 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It would seem odd if there was 8 was the question in relation to the template, if any, 8 set-off in that liquidation. 9 9 which was applicable in relation to facts. Two points. MR TROWER: There would not be then because a contributory 10 IPRU(INV) does not apply to banks. It only applies to 10 rule on that analysis would apply the company having 11 investment firms. There is something called IPRU Bank 11 gone into liquidation since. 12 12 which does apply to banks, call it institutions, MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, well it is said against 13 there is no template, but there are requirements which 13 you it does, the contributory rule as such does not 14 are set out in IPRU Bank in relation to banks. 14 apply until a call is made. 15 15 MR TROWER: Yes, although for --MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: As regards --16 MR TROWER: As regards --16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But of course one has that 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- subordinated debt. 17 section whatever it is. 18 MR TROWER: -- subordinated debt. 18 MR TROWER: It is most unlikely it would ever arise this 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you. 19 point because the liquidator can make a call at any time 20 MR TROWER: That is as far as we got at the moment but there 20 irrespective of the surplus. 21 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He is likely to make a call is not a template. 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. 22 before. The question I suppose is if there is a time 23 MR TROWER: The second point, your Lordship asked me about 23 lag and after all it notionally takes effect as at the 24 24 if I can put it this way symmetry in relation to set-off date of liquidation when there will not have been 25 in two estates. Now, the position might have been 25 a call. Page 102 Page 104

1	MR TROWER: Yes.	1	MR TROWER: Yes and we gave I think I slightly had
2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It would seem inconsistent with	2	misunderstood your Lordship's question then because
3	whatever the section now is which restricts set-off, one	3	we had thought the answer lay simply in the fact that
4	that permits it to the limited extent of?	4	the liquidator is always able to make the call.
5	MR TROWER: 149.	5	Perhaps I can think again on that.
6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, 149.	6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I mean you gave me an
7	MR TROWER: Yes. I am not sure I see that my Lord. This is	7	answer to the symmetry question I put. What I put to
8	in the circumstance where there is no contributory rule	8	you now is a development of that.
9	and the simple question is whether or not you have	9	MR TROWER: Is a slight development of that.
10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No contributory rule until	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
11	a call was made.	11	MR TROWER: I realise I do not have very long to do so but
12	MR TROWER: Until a call is made.	12	if I can come back to that or perhaps I could leave it
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It seems strange, does it not,	13	to no, I better not say that to Mr Zacaroli. No,
14	that a company in liquidation which could make a call	14	I will definitely come back to it. Where I was going to
15	would assert a contingent claim for the call?	15	go next, my Lord, was Mr Issacs' submissions on the
16	MR TROWER: Yes.	16	nature of the section 74 liability and particular, is it
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Either the liquidator is going	17	provable?
18	to make a call or he is not. That in a sense was your	18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
19	point.	19	MR TROWER: It was a central part of his submissions on
20	MR TROWER: Yes.	20	section 74 that liability under it is not a contingent
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But conceptually it does not	21	liability of LBHI2s within the Nortel test. That is
22	seem right it should be a set-off in that circumstance.	22	what this is all going to.
23	MR TROWER: I am being	23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If you cannot set-off an actual	24	MR TROWER: In particular he said that the statutory
25	call which you cannot, section 149, it would be odd if	25	liability differs from the contractual liability to pay
	Page 105		Page 107
1	you could get off a continuent claim for a call in the	1	and the second of the second o
1 2	you could set-off a contingent claim for a call in the liquidation, would it not?	1	unpaid capital and he identified a number of
		2	
	-	2	differences. MR HISTIGE DAVID RICHARDS: Voc
3	MR TROWER: But 149 does not prohibit the call, the set-off	3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
3 4	MR TROWER: But 149 does not prohibit the call, the set-off per se.	3 4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: Those, just so your Lordship remembers the
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1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	1	we say in Nortel at paragraph 77 where he looks at the
2	MR TROWER: That the section 80 liability commences at the	2	nature of contingent liabilities. It is recognisably
3	time of membership. It is also clear from Pyle and I am	3	a contingent liability to the company at the time the
4	not sure your Lordship remembers Pyle on this point.	4	membership commences. There is nothing in the wording
5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No.	5	of the section which suggests that the liability springs
6	MR TROWER: It is the way Lord Justice Lindley puts it at	6	up once the winding-up order has been made or possibly
7	page 582, it is tab 34. I think my learned friend took	7	once the call has been made. One just does not see that
8	your Lordship to a passage at the top of page 582 when	8	anywhere. The closest analogy I could think of was to
9	he was making submissions to your Lordship about	9	the sort of relation back, the old relation back
10	capital. The bit that matters on this point is the next	10	provisions in bankruptcy where you can see very clearly
11	paragraph starting "the sections which relate to calls"	11	the relation back but there is nothing in the wording
12	and it is just that paragraph.	12	here which fits with it. Apart from anything else the
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	13	submission made by Mr Issacs give no weight to the fact
14	MR TROWER: And really the next paragraph too as well.	14	that the section provides for a simple staged approach
15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay, I will just look at it.	15	as to when a liability is due and when it is payable.
16	(Pause). Yes, I see. "The debt due to the company	16	So it is already within the section. So we respectfully
17	accrue in respect of each (inaudible) from the time of	17	suggest that section 80 is not really capable of bearing
18	its acquisition". Just to confirm the various sections	18	the meaning attributed to it by Mr Issacs.
19	referred to are, they do not just relate to the	19	Now, the parts of Whitehouse which you were taken to
20	liability	20	by Mr Issacs on this point really cannot stand with
21	MR TROWER: No.	21	Pyle. We have looked at Whitehouse and Pyle on a number
22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: to pay calls on unpaid	22	of occasions. I am not going to go back to that.
23	shares. I do not think it can be.	23	In particular, as I say it is not correct to say the
24	MR TROWER: No, it is 38. 38 and 75 are the two that	24	statutory liability is not owed to the company. On this
25	matter. Page 109	25	point, just to clear up one minor issue, you were taken Page 111
	1 agt 109		Tage 111
1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: They are the liquidation.	1	to a case called Branwhite Re West of England Bank which
2	MR TROWER: They are the liquidation ones.	2	adds little to Whitehouse and cannot stand insofar as
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you.	3	it is inconsistent with Pyle for obvious reasons.
4	MR TROWER: Very well let me just we have them in	4	It was only a first instance decision. I should just
5	the bundles. I will give your Lordship them. Yes, 75	5	make one point. Mr Issacs said that Branwhite had
6	is the one that matters on this point. It is behind	6	itself been approved in White Star which was a decision
7	tab 3 of bundle 2.	7	in the Court of Appeal. That is not actually right.
8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you. That relates to	8	It was another West of England Bank case that was
9	a winding-up.	9	approved in White Star. It is perfectly understandable
10	MR TROWER: Yes.	10	why it was not got right because they are described in
11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay, thank you. Yes, I see		the same way. It is the same liquidation but actually
12	that one.	12	it is a different decision. We have that just to go in
13	MR TROWER: So that is stage 1. So that is when	13	your Lordship's bundle. It is called West of England
14	it commences. The liability we say is to the company.	14	Bank Ex Parte Brown. That is the one that was referred
15	It is enforceable by call in the liquidation. There is	15	to. The reason it was referred to was because it was on
16	no reason in principle why it cannot be in force by	16	the same line of authorities as Auriferous No 2 which
17	proof in the insolvency of a member pre-liquidation.	17	was being referred to in White Star at that time.
18	We must always bear in mind in this analysis that we are	18	Your Lordship may recall that there was an exchange at
19	only of course concerned with a situation in which the	19	one stage I think during Mr Trace's submissions where
20	member is subject to a formal insolvency process.	20	he drew attention to the fact that I had said that
21		21	White Star had approved Auriferous No 1 and said I got
100	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.		. v. 1 10 3 4 4 4 4 4 1
22	MR TROWER: For the purposes of these submissions we are	22	it wrong. It was Auriferous No 2 and we had a little
23	MR TROWER: For the purposes of these submissions we are looking at life through the spectacles of the insolvent	23	bit of debate about that. It is actually exactly that
23 24	MR TROWER: For the purposes of these submissions we are looking at life through the spectacles of the insolvent member Mr Issacs, Mr Wolfson and Mr Trace. Now, this	23 24	bit of debate about that. It is actually exactly that same passage of White Star. This is another
23	MR TROWER: For the purposes of these submissions we are looking at life through the spectacles of the insolvent	23	bit of debate about that. It is actually exactly that

1	MD HISTIGE DAVID DIGHADDS, V.	1	in a consistant and
1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	1	inconsistency.
2	MR TROWER: But just so you have it. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you.	2 3	Now, one of Mr Issacs' objections was that if
3	•		we were correct the directors of a company could claim
5	MR TROWER: That is that. So going back to the Nortel test. It was said that the relationship was not sufficient to	5	to enforce a call without the contributories having the benefit of the protections granted by the scheme.
	engage stage 1. Your Lordship will recall the way		He said once you start to advance away from the call
6	Lord Neuberger developed in paragraph 77 of his judgment	6	·
7 8		7	itself you run into that kind of issue. It is quite
9	the stages of assessing a contingent liability. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	8	important though to bear in mind the context in which
	MR TROWER: Shall we perhaps turn it up while I am making	9	this point arises though. It only arises as a complaint at all because the contributories have unlimited
10	these submissions.	10	
11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	11 12	liability. If this was just a case in which the members
12 13	MR TROWER: It is volume 1D again. It is paragraph 77 on	13	had limited liability but there were unpaid shares, of course the directors could make calls in any event
14	this point and the sentence beginning:	14	•
15	"However it is normally(Reading to the words)	15	under the articles. It also only arises in the context of a proof in the liquidation or administration of the
16	legal relationship." MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	16 17	members when the directors of the company on Mr Issacs'
17 18	MR TROWER: As I understood it one of the points that was		hypothetical situation are able to establish a real
18	made was that because the liquidator who is able to	18 19	possibility of insolvency because that is one of the conditions, because otherwise they will not be able to
	_		•
20 21	enforce a liability is not in office and the company is not in liquidation, you cannot actually see the	20 21	show the necessary contingency, the need to contribute in amount sufficient to pay the debts and liabilities.
		22	So it is in that context one has to think about what
22 23	relationship. I think some sort of analogy was drawn with what your Lordship had said in T&N in relation to	23	
24	my submissions as it happened as to the future	24	would you have to show if you were a company still under the control of the directors in order to get home in
25	dependents. Now, in fact we respectively suggest that	25	proving in the administration of the member. That is
23	Page 113	23	Page 115
	Tage 113		1 age 113
1	is no answer the way my learned friend put it in this	1	the first stage. It is then said, well there are not in
2	kind of case from one can see that from the Nortel	2	the context of the proof all those protections that the
3	case itself. Because the relationship which mattered in	3	members get. He took your Lordship at some length
4	Nortel was the relationship between the members of the	4	through all the stages in the process of getting on to
5	group which gave rise to the potential for a future	5	the list of contributories and the calling process
6	contribution notice claim by the Pensions Regulator.	6	et cetera, et cetera, if what one is doing is simply as
7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	7	a company proving in the liquidation or administration
8	MR TROWER: So that is not really what is being contemplated	8	of a member, but it has to be borne in mind that it is
9	here. Now, we simply say that the relationship that is	9	only if the company can establish a properly estimated
10	sufficient in the present case is the membership which	10	provable claim with the intervention of the court, if
11	these two members have of LBIE and their exposure to	11	necessary, that that claim will be admitted to proof.
12	unlimited liability by reason of the fact that LBIE is	12	It is very difficult to see why that process might
13	an unlimited liability company and it is really not more	13	disadvantage the member in anyway as compared to what
14		1.4	they would be entitled to were all the procedural hoops
15	complicated than that. It plainly leads that	14	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	relationship to LBIE being vulnerable to the specific	15	to be gone through for making a call. Because you still
16	relationship to LBIE being vulnerable to the specific liability in question of that there can be no doubt.	15 16	to be gone through for making a call. Because you still have that process albeit in the administration of the
17	relationship to LBIE being vulnerable to the specific liability in question of that there can be no doubt. We do respectfully suggest, partly for reasons that I am	15 16 17	to be gone through for making a call. Because you still have that process albeit in the administration of the member where there is a control going on.
17 18	relationship to LBIE being vulnerable to the specific liability in question of that there can be no doubt. We do respectfully suggest, partly for reasons that I am just going to develop in a moment, that it would be	15 16 17 18	to be gone through for making a call. Because you still have that process albeit in the administration of the member where there is a control going on. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, the estimate under the
17 18 19	relationship to LBIE being vulnerable to the specific liability in question of that there can be no doubt. We do respectfully suggest, partly for reasons that I am just going to develop in a moment, that it would be entirely consistent with the regime under which the	15 16 17 18 19	to be gone through for making a call. Because you still have that process albeit in the administration of the member where there is a control going on. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, the estimate under the rules would be by the administrator or liquidator
17 18 19 20	relationship to LBIE being vulnerable to the specific liability in question of that there can be no doubt. We do respectfully suggest, partly for reasons that I am just going to develop in a moment, that it would be entirely consistent with the regime under which the liability is imposed to conclude that the step or	15 16 17 18 19 20	to be gone through for making a call. Because you still have that process albeit in the administration of the member where there is a control going on. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, the estimate under the rules would be by the administrator or liquidator subject to appeal to the court.
17 18 19 20 21	relationship to LBIE being vulnerable to the specific liability in question of that there can be no doubt. We do respectfully suggest, partly for reasons that I am just going to develop in a moment, that it would be entirely consistent with the regime under which the liability is imposed to conclude that the step or combination of steps gives rise to an obligation.	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	to be gone through for making a call. Because you still have that process albeit in the administration of the member where there is a control going on. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, the estimate under the rules would be by the administrator or liquidator subject to appeal to the court. MR TROWER: Subject to appeal to the court.
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17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	relationship to LBIE being vulnerable to the specific liability in question of that there can be no doubt. We do respectfully suggest, partly for reasons that I am just going to develop in a moment, that it would be entirely consistent with the regime under which the liability is imposed to conclude that the step or combination of steps gives rise to an obligation. Of course it is inconsistent in the very narrow sense that there is not actually at this particular moment in time in place the person who is able to make the call.	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	to be gone through for making a call. Because you still have that process albeit in the administration of the member where there is a control going on. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, the estimate under the rules would be by the administrator or liquidator subject to appeal to the court. MR TROWER: Subject to appeal to the court. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see. MR TROWER: Slightly more importantly in our submission, what if this were not to be a provable contingent

1 to stop an insolvent member with unlimited liability 1 a value to the company doubtless there will be the -- if 2 2 from going into liquidation and distributing its assets they are of value doubtless there is an opportunity to 3 to its own members without regard to the company's 3 sell them. 4 claims unless the company itself were to go into 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Of course if it is an unlimited 5 liquidation, notwithstanding the fact that on this 5 company there is not any problem about, you can just 6 hypothesis the company itself is in severe financial 6 cancel the share, so there is not as if there is any 7 distress. So what we are talking about here is 7 difficulty about a reduction of capital of the company. 8 a situation where either the present one where the 8 MR TROWER: Yes. 9 company is in administration or the company, albeit 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So there is no -- an unlimited 10 subject to the control of the directors, is in 10 company can cancel issued shares without needing to go 11 sufficient financial distress to be able to have 11 to court and so on. 12 satisfied the contingency that the unlimited liability 12 MR TROWER: Yes. 13 13 is going to have to be called on. That is the situation MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see, thank you. I do not 14 14 we are in. It would be very surprising, we say, in suppose the Crown will be very happy. 15 those circumstances if there was no mechanism for 15 MR TROWER: No. 16 ensuring that the company in an appropriate case was 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Vested in the Crown to 17 able to share in the distribution of its members' assets 17 (inaudible). 18 by proving in the normal way in circumstances in which 18 MR TROWER: I do not know. 19 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I do not know whether liability the member has undertaken unlimited liability without 20 the company itself having to go into liquidation in 20 go with assets vesting in the trial, I do not know. 21 21 MR TROWER: Yes, I am afraid I cannot tell your Lordship the order to achieve that result. 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I am just wondering if you have 22 answer to that. I was just... 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: All right. a company, let us say a company in liquidation which 23 24 owns shares in an unlimited company --24 MR TROWER: Mr Issacs then in this area made some 25 25 MR TROWER: Yes. submissions about certain surprising consequences if Page 117 Page 119 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- what does the liquidator do 1 he was wrong. Can I address one or two of those if 2 with those shares? 2 he is wrong on his point that we cannot prove? The 3 MR TROWER: He may try and disclaim them is one possibility 3 first point he made was that where a company in 4 he might do. 4 administration proves in the insolvence of its member 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If he did that then of course 5 for a contingent section 74 liability it would mean that 6 then the company, I mean whether that is, assume that is 6 the recovery would be first applied in paying the costs 7 possible the company would then have a claim in damages. 7 of the administration. He said that is not contemplated 8 MR TROWER: Indeed and would prove. 8 by section 74. So he says in comes the money pursuant 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Which will be the same way of 9 to the proof in the administration. He says that would 10 reaching the same result. 10 lead to the slightly surprising consequence that the 11 MR TROWER: Yes, but that is the way he could --11 assets once they came into the administration would 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Of course he might be able to 12 first be applied in payment of the costs of the 13 dispose of the shares to a transferee of whom the 13 administration. 14 14 company approves. Now, the short answer to that is that we agree this 15 MR TROWER: Yes, that is one possibility. 15 would be the result but we disagree that there is 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In which case that is the end of 16 anything surprising or problematic about that being the 17 that problem really. 17 result. The costs and expenses of the administration 18 MR TROWER: It is really they are, the shares in an 18 will almost all, in any event, be a debtor liability 19 unlimited liability company are quite a good example, 19 within section 74 which is not a particularly surprising 20 one would have thought at first blush anyway, of onerous 20 proposition. They are either pure liabilities of the 21 21 company in administration and they become costs as 22 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, they could well be. a result, or they may be liabilities of the 23 23 MR TROWER: So they might be or they may not. administrator incurred by them in their capacity as 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: They may or may not be. 24 agent of the company and in respect of which they will 25 25 MR TROWER: It may depend on the circumstances. So if it is have no indemnity against the company, qua agent. So it Page 118 Page 120

1 1 is not very surprising to consider that that is what is an appropriate case. 2 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. likely to happen. 3 3 Now, there may be one or two peripheral expenses MR TROWER: I think the third surprising consequence was one 4 4 I have already really dealt with which was that proof which drop into neither of those two boxes but they are 5 not expenses of any significance. We respectfully 5 could be submitted by a company such as LBIE and not 6 suggest that that simply is not an anomaly or 6 subject to an insolvency regime. That point I have 7 7 already dealt with. We say that the consequence of our a surprising result. He also gave your Lordship an 8 8 submission is yes in theory that might arise but we say illustration of a surprising result, as he put it, in 9 9 it is not surprising for reasons I have already relation to past members. I do not know whether 10 10 your Lordship remembers but he posited a situation in addressed your Lordship on. 11 11 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. which the company went into administration in 12 12 September 08. In January 14 he ceased to be a member or MR TROWER: The fourth consequence was said to be that the 13 X ceased to be a member and in October 15 the company 13 members would not be able to take the benefit of the 14 was wound up. He said on that hypothesis the past 14 protective rights under the statutory scheme including, 15 member would not be liable to contribute but if we were 15 in particular, the adjustment rights. I have touched on 16 right section 74 would impose a liability to do so if 16 some of those but I have not touched I think on the 17 17 adjustment rights. I have touched on the practical we were proving at an earlier stage. We respectfully 18 suggest that is simply the wrong way of looking at it. 18 point. So far as the adjustment rights are concerned 19 19 The contingent liability is already there. One of the just for your Lordship's note, and maybe it is just 20 contingencies is that the member continues to be 20 worth briefly turning this up. McMahon which is a case 21 21 your Lordship has looked at -a member which he may or may not be and just on a very 22 small point. I hope your Lordship has the note on that. 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 23 23 In the present case it is likely to be satisfied because MR TROWER: -- which is behind tab 41 touched on this point. 24 24 article 7 of the company's articles of association would Now, McMahon was a bankruptcy case and so what was in 25 make it difficult for LBHI2 to transfer its shares to, 25 issue here was the then equivalent of section 82(4) Page 121 Page 123 certainly, a man of straw. which was contained within section 75 of the 1862 Act. 1 2 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 3 3 MR TROWER: That is a contingency which is taken into MR TROWER: Which is the section which permits proof in 4 account like any other in estimating the value of the 4 respect of future calls in the bankruptcy of 5 5 claim. He then submitted that there was a possibility the contributory. Does your Lordship recall the 6 that --6 section? 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I mean I am probably wrong to 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I do. 8 but if a company holding shares in an unlimited company 8 MR TROWER: I think we have looked at this before but the 9 goes into administration then the administrator cannot 9 passage on this point is on page 178 of 10 of course disclaim the shares. 10 Mr Justice Sterling's judgment. It was also said the 11 MR TROWER: No. 11 difficulties would or might arise. If your Lordship can 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So if the administration is 12 just read that. 13 completed but it still holds the shares it will probably 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. (Pause). Yes, just that 14 have to go into liquidation. 14 paragraph. 15 15 MR TROWER: It probably would. MR TROWER: Just that paragraph on the point. I just draw 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So that there could be 16 to your Lordship because there is an analogy 17 a disclaimer. 17 there obviously. What is happening is that, but it is 18 MR TROWER: Yes unless it --18 important to bear in mind how far this goes and how far 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, sorry. 19 it does not go, it is dealing with the present 20 MR TROWER: No, sorry. 20 equivalent to section 82 which as I said provides 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 21 a procedural mechanism by which a proof can be made in 22 22 MR TROWER: If disclaimer was the way out. I mean I suppose the bankruptcy state in respect of future calls in 23 23 it is possible that, I am not quite sure how it would be circumstances in which, as your Lordship will recall the 24 24 achieved. It is like one can imagine that there may be contributory, the trustee has become a contributory 25 25 consensual options apart from going into liquidation in under the earlier parts of the sections and so we say Page 122 Page 124

1 that that is the explanation for entitlement in respect 1 in which it appears. Yes, it starts at paragraph 36 2 2 where we are dealing with section 107 and then goes on 3 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 3 to deal with the position in relation to statements of 4 MR TROWER: So what McMahon says is that, well there may be 4 affairs, then there are the provisions where insolvency 5 adjustment issues that would arise in these 5 is required to be established. None of them at the end 6 circumstances but that is no ground for thinking that 6 of the day go anywhere, we respectfully suggest, towards 7 7 the submission that whenever the draftsman uses or a statutory right to prove in respect of contingent 8 future liability could be circumscribed in any way. 8 intends to cover statutory interest he uses that phrase 9 Now, of course one does not have the section 82(4) right 9 and wherever he does not it is plain that statutory 10 to prove in respect of the insolvency of a corporate 10 interest is not included. I am very happy to go through 11 11 contributory, but we simply say that exactly the same them in a bit more detail. 12 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, I will tell you what, I am principle arises where the legislation plainly 13 13 contemplates, as interpreted by Nortel, an ability to just, let me just -- the provision about a declaration 14 prove in respect of contingent liabilities generally. 14 of solvency. 15 I think the final point on this section is this: 15 MR TROWER: Yes. That is section 89. 16 it was said by Mr Issacs that a section 74 claim in the 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: 89, is it, thank you. 17 insolvency of LBHI2 derived from LBIE's own inability to 17 MR TROWER: That is not one that is on the list. 18 pay interest would itself fall foul of rule 2.88(7) in 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That is actually a slightly 19 the insolvency of LBHI2 because it would be a debt 19 different formula because that just talks about its 20 bearing interest and payable in respect of a period 20 debts in full. 21 21 MR TROWER: Yes. after LBHI2 entered administration. Does your Lordship 22 remember the point? The submission we say is wrong 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Together with interest of the 23 simply because LBIE section 74 proof in those 23 official rate as the finding. 24 24 MR TROWER: What is interesting, and we make the submission circumstances in LBHI2s admin is not itself a proof of 25 25 a debt bearing interest. It is a claim by which LBIE in our written submission, that we were unable to find Page 125 Page 127 any example of a case when the draftsman had used words seeks a contribution remedy to indemnify itself against 1 1 2 "liabilities" he has also used the word "statutory 2 and enable itself to satisfy its own obligation to pay 3 3 interest". interest. It is not relevant that one of the 4 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think that was probably constituent parts of that claim relates to interest. 5 5 exactly the point I was on. That does not work with the wording of the words "debt 6 MR TROWER: Yes. 6 bearing interest". 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Because what I had in mind was 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 8 MR TROWER: Now, your Lordship was also taken by 8 to put to you the point made by Mr Issacs that when 9 9 statutory interest was enacted, whenever that was, 86 --Mr Issacs -- and I am not going to go over them again 10 10 MR TROWER: Yes, 86. because they are dealt with in detail in our written 11 11 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- that section 74 was reenacted submissions -- a whole series of sections within the without any reference after dates and liabilities to 12 12 legislation which he said are inconsistent with the idea 13 13 statutory interest. that where the phrase "debts and liabilities" is used in 14 14 MR TROWER: Yes. section 74 it does not extend to statutory interest. 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Section 89 was one that just 15 Does your Lordship remember? 16 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I do. occurred to me as a contrast, but you will say, ah yes 17 but it does not say debts and liabilities, it says 17 MR TROWER: We dealt with that extensively in our 18 submissions. Can I just simply say that your Lordship 18 debts. You say, well debts mean provable. That is 19 19 actually your basic submissions. will find our answers in relation to that there. Can 20 MR TROWER: It is. 20 I just tell you where they are. 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You say there are no provisions 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 22 22 using the phrase "debts and liabilities" which then goes MR TROWER: It is 36 onwards of our supplemental 23 23 on to say "and statutory interest". submissions. In general terms the general proposition MR TROWER: We could not find one. 24 is one obviously has to look at what amounts to a debt 24 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, okay. So you say, well the 25 or a liability in any particular context in the context

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1 short point is statutory interest is included within the 1 liquidation moratorium. That, I have already mentioned 2 definition of liabilities. 2 this to your Lordship, is the reason, we submit, why the 3 3 MR TROWER: Yes, it is as simple as that. It piggybacks on judgment rate is used in both the insolvency rules and 4 4 the point we made in our opening submissions about debts section 189 when describing the rate as an alternative 5 being provable debts and liabilities being something 5 to the contractual rate. 6 other than provable debts. Very often when it is used 6 Now, the effect of the submissions is that, and one 7 in that it may include debts but it very often includes 7 must always bear this in mind, if they are right 8 something other than provable debts. 8 whenever a company goes into administration a creditor's 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite what debts and other 9 right to statutory interest thereafter will be lost 10 liabilities means I am not sure. 10 unless a distribution is made in the administration. So 11 MR TROWER: I cannot really make a logically coherent 11 the poor old administrator when he is asking himself the 12 submission to your Lordship about the distinction 12 GHE question as to whether to move from administration 13 between cases where it says debts and liabilities and 13 into liquidation or not, by reference to what is in the 14 debts and other liabilities because there does not seem 14 best interests of the creditors generally, is given what 15 to be any consistency. 15 we submit is a wholly irrational added additional 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I forget, are there some 16 consideration to put into the melting pot when deciding 17 provisions which say debts and other liabilities --17 what to do next. 18 MR TROWER: Yes, there are one or two. 18 Now, the way Mr Trace I think, and I think it was 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- including interest, debts or 19 Mr Trace who put it this way, sought to meet that point 20 interest? No. 20 was to say that the scheme contemplates that once 21 MR TROWER: No, there is no --21 you have gone into a distributing administration 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But there are, somewhere 22 you should not ever go into a liquidation. 23 it clearly does not include provable interest. It is 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 24 like statements of affairs. 24 MR TROWER: I think he says no-one -- and it is to meet the 25 MR TROWER: Yes, that is right. 25 point that I have made. He said that no-one would ever Page 129 Page 131 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It all depends on the context 1 1 have envisaged moving from administration to liquidation 2 from that point of view, yes. 2 and that is why section 189 is drafted in the way it is. 3 MR TROWER: It depends on the context. Of course I accept 3 Now, there are a number of answers to this. There 4 that you could not have statutory interest in the 4 is a short point that your Lordship I cannot remember 5 5 statement of affairs. It does not make any sense. But may or may not already have seen which is that 6 that does not really take matters very far. 6 submission is actually completely inconsistent with 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you, yes. 7 rule 4.7.3 which is a rule I am going to have to come 8 MR TROWER: Where I was going to go next, and I think it is 8 back to on the construction argument anyway where 9 very nearly my last topic, is the so-called lacuna. 9 rule 4.7.3(8) specifically contemplates that you will 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Oh yes. 10 have both a distributing administration might be 11 MR TROWER: Which we of course say is not a lacuna at all, 11 succeeded by a liquidation. 12 although doubtless it could have been done differently. 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 13 Now, before I just go through the construction aspect of 13 MR TROWER: Now, it is also obviously the case that 14 this with your Lordship there were a number of points 14 there may be many other reasons why it is appropriate 15 advanced I think by both Mr Trace and Mr Issacs as to 15 for a company to go into liquidation after 16 why interest ought to be treated differently in 16 a distributing administration. Disclaimer is one, 17 liquidations and administrations. They all went to the 17 wrongful trading is another. There are things that 18 proposition at the end of the day that administration is 18 sometimes have to happen which as the code presently 19 an alternative to liquidation, a precursor to it, but 19 works can only be done through a liquidation. It simply 20 there really at the end of the day is no policy 20 is not credible, we suggest, to think that the 21 explanation that has been given to your Lordship which 21 legislator might have sought to achieve a result which 22 22 stands up to any form of scrutiny. The starting point meant that once you had determined to go into 23 23 is that it is obvious that interest is to compensate for distributing administration your prospects of going into 24 the inability of creditors to obtain and execute on 24 liquidation were then to come to an end which is 25 judgments by reason of both an administration and the 25 effectively what Mr Trace's submission boils down to. Page 130 Page 132

22 company went into liquidation. Stage 2 of the argument 23 is rule 2.88((7) applies once the administration has 24 become a distributive administration because notice had 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Or that was a later addition. 26 It does not apply to this case. 27 MR TROWER: It does not, it is since the company entered	1	It really hails down to a submission that the	1	thereofter and provides for the newment of interest
3		•		
4 Into case to apply. 4 Into case to apply. 5 quo for that is that creditors are going to lose their 6 rights in stantory interest in respect of the period 7 the company was in administration. That just does not sainul up as a rational legislator policy. Indeed the explanatory notes to which your Lordship was taken by explanatory notes to which your Lordship has a legislator regimes in amaner which preserved a displaction regimes in amaner which preserved as a which interest and foreign currency issues were to be computed. So we do respectfully suggest that a logical coherence as to the cut off dates for the time as an intention that there should be a passibility to move seemlessly from one to the other, your Lordship has a legislatory notes which explain what in broad terms was 21 intended. 2 MR LUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Can we just have a quick look at the further authorities 381 think. Let me just be a look is 16 deceased by a winding up be force creditors proofs of debt are paid in full. 4 MR LUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 5 MR TROWER: The notes to the rule. 6 MR TROWER: So there is nothing there in the wording which regime in the wording which requires the further authorities 381 think. Let me just be a look at rule. 6 MR RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 7 MR TROWER: Now, can algainst that background take the rule will be harded to have we as ay your Lordship to have that open as well as the rule while an attain you through it. We need that the rule will be larned to have seen as a result of the changes. 8 MR RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 9 MR RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 10 A check. No, maybe I have that wrong. They are behind the further authorities against that background take the rule. 11 A check. No, maybe I have that was a series to the rule. 12 MR RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 13 ARR RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule				
9. gue for that is that creditors are going to lose their rights to stantory interest in respect of the period in the company was in administration. That just does not the company was in administration. That just does not explanatory notes to which your Londship was taken by 10 Mr. Issaes I think support our submission, we suggest, 11 in the legislator thought that it had solved the interest and foreign currency issues were to be 12 interface between liquidation and distributing 12 administration regimes in a manner which preserved a 1 a logical coherence as to the cut off dates for the time 15 at which interest and foreign currency issues were to be 16 companed. So we do respectfully suggest that 19 your Londship has a legislative pointer to there being 18 an intention that there should be a possibility to move semilessly from one to the other, your Londship has 19 semiless from one to the other, your Londship has 19 semiless from one to the other, your Londship has 19 semiless from one to the other, your Londship than 19 semiless from one to the other, your Londship than 19 semiless from one to the other, your Londship those, please. 1 check. No, maybe I have that wrong. They are behind 18 ft is mire to the rule. 2 d. his TROWER: The notes to the rule. 3 d. his RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 4 d. his RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 5 d. his RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 5 d. his RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 6 d. his RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 7 d. his simply a surplus remaining and that what that means is a surplus of the company assess over its infallifies. 8 mr RROWER: Robert has death in the administration. 9 mr RUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, this is the notes to the rule. 10 d. his TROWER: No. on the single heave the time of the daministration or does that the does not cease to rule of the daministration or does that include debts proved in the adm				
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1 matter on the facts of this case, it does not --MR TROWER: Yes. 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So what did, so --2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Which is the addition of the 3 MR TROWER: It is entered administration. 3 words at the end of 1. 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Since it entered administration. 4 MR TROWER: Correct. Then --5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Then but there was then, is this Fine, do not worry, I think I have it in the notes here. 6 MR TROWER: It is behind tab 15 in bundle 2. 6 right do you think, some problem in that case of the 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Actually I have it in the notes 7 prior liquidation that the interest was payable only 8 in the red book, yes. The interesting thing there is 8 since the company went into administration and so the 9 that the amendment which does not apply in this case to 9 relevant date was introduced to take care of that? 10 include the relevant date takes account of the possible 10 MR TROWER: To cover both points, yes. That seems to have 11 though unlikely eventuality of a prior liquidation. 11 been what happened. 12 MR TROWER: Yes. 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see. Right. MR TROWER: Yes. Then the next point in the argument that 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Suggesting that there was 13 14 14 perceived to be some lacuna before that amendment was I have to deal with is this: is the rule that we were 15 made unless it was taken case in some other way. The 15 looking at just now, 4.73(8), which was the rule that 16 lacuna being the case where there is a prior 16 I took you to just now which clearly contemplates a move 17 17 liquidation. from a distributing administration to a liquidation. 18 MR TROWER: Yes, although actually --18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It may be it was taken care of 19 MR TROWER: Which is deemed to have proved. 20 by some other route, I do not know. 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 21 21 MR TROWER: I think the difference, what was slightly, the MR TROWER: So that such debts -- the consequence of that 22 form -- I think for this point one does need, 22 would appear to be that such debts in respect of such 23 23 you probably do need to go to tab 15. debts it can be said that a proof has been submitted in 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I will certainly, this 24 the winding-up by reason of their submission in the 25 25 is 2. administration. What we say about that is that rule is Page 137 Page 139 MR TROWER: Something went wrong but it may not have been 1 dealing with the proving mechanics and certainly should 2 2 quite the point. not be read, which is the way I think it was read by my MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, it may not have been, 3 learned friends, so to as deprive a creditor who had 3 4 certainly may not have been the point in time of. Yes, 4 actually proved in the administration and so fell within 5 right. 5 rule 2.88(7) from the benefit of receiving interest on 6 MR TROWER: Now, this is the form in force at the time and 6 any surplus arising before any return is made to 7 does your Lordship see at the beginning of one. 7 members. 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: We say that the effect of this construction is 9 MR TROWER: Sorry, in one you have an amendment which --9 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Oh I see. 10 that if an administrator is given notice of an intention 11 MR TROWER: What was not picked up at that stage was the 7, 11 to make a distribution to creditors, which is where we 12 12 the amendment in 7. are now, the company then goes into liquidation before 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see. 13 all proofs of debt have been paid, but there is then 14 MR TROWER: If your Lordship sees what happened. The point 14 a surplus of the company's assets over its liabilities 15 15 was dealt with in order to make 7 consistent with 1 when in the hands of the liquidator after payment of all the 16 there was a change in 2010. 16 debts proved. Under rule 2.88(7) the creditors who 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So originally this rule was 17 actually proved during the administration get their 18 introduced in 2003 presumably coinciding with the 18 interest, while section 1892 applies to those creditors 19 Enterprise Act. 19 who actually prove during the winding-up. 20 MR TROWER: Yes. 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So they do not get interest for 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Changes to the administration 21 the period of the administration. 22 regime. 22 MR TROWER: No, they do not. 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think I asked you earlier 23 MR TROWER: Yes. 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Then there is an amendment in 24 whether --25 2005. MR TROWER: Maybe I got that --Page 138 Page 140

MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- in 2.88(7) where it says --1 MR TROWER: Can I -- would your Lordship just give me, MR TROWER: There are two ways of looking at it actually. 2 I think would your Lordship mind rising because I think 3 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, yes. 3 there may be one point --4 MR TROWER: Yes, I am sorry, Mr Bayfield quite correctly 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 5 identified that in paragraph 1075 of our analysis, MR TROWER: -- that I need to come back on but I need to 6 we put two separate approaches and perhaps I can commend 6 understand it. 7 either of them to your Lordship. 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Very well, I will rise now. 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think I asked you a question, 8 (3.10 pm)9 because 228(7), the question I asked you, was any 9 (A short adjournment) 10 surplus remaining after payment of the debts proved and 10 (3.20 pm)11 I asked you did that mean administration and 11 MR TROWER: My Lord, subject to your Lordship, just one 12 12 liquidation, you said yes. point to go back on. MR TROWER: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 13 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Shall before being applied for 14 14 MR TROWER: Which related I think to the interface between 15 any purpose be applied in paying interest on those debts 15 the contributory rule and set-off. As I understand it, 16 in, on those debts. 16 the issue is simply this. Posit a situation where we MR TROWER: Those debts. Well, that then --17 17 are wrong in relation to the contributory rule applying 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It clearly is the same debts. 18 in the context of an administration but, as everybody 19 MR TROWER: Yes. 19 knows, we would be right in any event in relation to the 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Your argument I think has to be. 20 contributory rule applying in a liquidation. You then 21 21 MR TROWER: Has to be. have a period of time within the liquidation between the 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Be it both administration, debts 22 commencement and the point of call. 23 proved in both. 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: Yes, that must be right. 24 24 MR TROWER: The question is whether or not the mandatory 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 25 set-off, which took place at the commencement of the Page 141 Page 143 1 liquidation, somehow affected the way in which or how 1 MR TROWER: That is why there was a certain amount of 2 2 that relates to the operation of the contributory rule. agitation on my left because actually it was the first 3 3 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. way we put it in our written submission. 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see, so there are two ways. 4 MR TROWER: Now, we respectfully suggest that in that 5 5 MR TROWER: Yes. circumstance all that is really happening is that the 6 contributory rule would, if necessary, operate so as to 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So two ways it is put and that 7 7 undo the impact of the mandatory set-off that took place is in paragraph? 8 8 MR TROWER: 1075 A. at the commencement of the liquidation. So it does not 9 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay. cut across our submission on our alternative case that 10 MR TROWER: On this point, my Lord, if we were to be wrong 10 set-off operates in the event that the contributory rule 11 on this, just so your Lordship gets the complete 11 doesn't apply to an administration because the 12 12 picture -contributory rule is one of those cogent principles, as we know from Kaupthing. 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 13 14 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR TROWER: -- we say so far as the contractual interest 15 15 MR TROWER: Effectively, it prevents the member from relying element of the statutory interest right is concerned 16 16 on the right of set-off in these circumstances. that would be unaffected by this problem, as I think 17 I indicated earlier. 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. I mean, if one had in mind 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 18 section 149 -- sorry, I am just going back to this --19 MR TROWER: The liability survives and Humber Iron applies 19 section 149 at any rate before it was amended, that 20 20 would suggest, given that there cannot be, as that seems in the way one would expect and it is simply 21 21 to presuppose, a set-off between a call, some call, a non-provable claim. 22 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. whether in a limited or unlimited company, after the 23 23 winding-up has commenced and a debt owed to the MR TROWER: I see what the time is, I have actually nearly 24 contributory, might suggest, well, that's enough to say 24 finished. 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Why do you not carry on. 25 that there cannot be a set-off of, as it were, a Page 142 Page 144

		1	m 1 10: 11:11
1	contingent claim by the company to make a call.	1	The second reason was my learned friend divided up a
2	MR TROWER: Post-liquidation.	2	foreign currency claim into two parts, an actual and
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Post-liquidation. It's just	3	a contingent part, and said that the currency conversion
4	inconsistent to start introducing mandatory set-off in	4	claim was itself a contingent claim, thus provable under
5	respect of either actual or contingent calls.	5	the principles in Nortel if it existed. Now, I think
6 7	MR TROWER: There is one point I just want to MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, certainly. I am happy for	6	that was meant to illustrate that it cannot exist
8		7	because if it did exist it would be provable and it's
9	you to give me an answer after Mr Zacaroli. MR TROWER: I think I may just cogitate a little more. It	8	not provable. It's slightly circular. He relied upon
10	may be Mr Zacaroli will say something, it may be he	9	an example which my Lord picked up on was, in essence,
11	won't, but I will have a cogitate on that, yes.	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 11 \end{vmatrix}$	an example which divorced the sterling claims entirely
12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Very well. Thank you,	12	from any foreign currency claim, and of course those claims would clearly be provable claims. They are
13	Mr Trower.	13	simply hedge claims.
14	MR TROWER: Unless you have any further	14	We accept the currency conversion claim is
15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, that's fine. Thank you.	15	contingent. We accept that contingent claims are prima
16	Mr Zacaroli.	16	facie provable. But this one is not; and it's not for
17	Reply submissions by MR ZACAROLI	17	the policy reason expressed in Lines Bros, in
18	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, I am not going to deal with that, at	18	particular, that it would interfere with the pari passu
19	least now.	19	distribution to other creditors.
20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No.	20	The third reason I can deal with very shortly. It's
21	MR ZACAROLI: I am going to just focus then purely on the	$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$	said that the same currency conversion claim must exist
22	currency conversion claim issue.	$\begin{vmatrix} 21 \\ 22 \end{vmatrix}$	in liquidation and administration. We agree. We don't
23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	23	draw a distinction there.
24	MR ZACAROLI: Each of my learned friends have addressed	24	Fourthly, and perhaps more substantively, it was
25	my Lord on this. I propose to deal with it in the	25	said that the currency conversion claim would render
	Page 145		Page 147
1	following way; that's to respond primarily to Mr	1	set-off unworkable. We disagree, and if I can explain
1 2	Isaacs's seven reasons why there is no such claim, which	1 2	why we say that by reference to my learned friend's
	Isaacs's seven reasons why there is no such claim, which will deal with most points that various of my learned		why we say that by reference to my learned friend's example, and then I will come on to my Lord's example of
2	Isaacs's seven reasons why there is no such claim, which will deal with most points that various of my learned friends have made, leaving a couple of points to pick up	2 3 4	why we say that by reference to my learned friend's example, and then I will come on to my Lord's example of a different problem. My learned friend's example was
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2 3 4 5 6	Isaacs's seven reasons why there is no such claim, which will deal with most points that various of my learned friends have made, leaving a couple of points to pick up at the end that are not dealt with in there. In the course of that, there are a few worked examples that may	2 3 4 5 6	why we say that by reference to my learned friend's example, and then I will come on to my Lord's example of a different problem. My learned friend's example was the following. LBIE owes a creditor \$100 million, which at the notice date is worth £70 million. The creditor
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Isaacs's seven reasons why there is no such claim, which will deal with most points that various of my learned friends have made, leaving a couple of points to pick up at the end that are not dealt with in there. In the course of that, there are a few worked examples that may take a little time, but I will deal with them in the course of that. My Lord, the first reason why the foreign currency claim does not exist is because, so it is said, it's the policy of the law for the last 300 years to strive to make sure that all debts are provable, relying on Harding v Fothergill and Nortel. My Lord, Mr Trower has dealt with this point generally in his submissions to my Lord this afternoon. I adopt what he's said and I don't need to repeat what he's said about that. I would just emphasise, however, rule 12.3(3), which was the rule which said that this is without prejudice to either enactment or rule of law. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Or rule of law. MR ZACAROLI: Based upon policy, for example, that excludes something from being provable. We would say that encapsulates precisely the foreign currency claim	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	why we say that by reference to my learned friend's example, and then I will come on to my Lord's example of a different problem. My learned friend's example was the following. LBIE owes a creditor \$100 million, which at the notice date is worth £70 million. The creditor owes LBIE £100 million. Set-off results in £30 million being owed by the creditor to LBIE. It's then postulated that because of movements in currency there is a currency conversion claim of \$10 million owing to the creditor. My learned friend says, well, there would have to be a further set-off. My Lord, the example falls down because, as I accepted in opening, there can be no set-off of the foreign currency conversion claim. Set-off works in relation to provable debts only. The claim is not provable, a fortiori it's not available for set-off under the Act. Just to go back to first principles, if we, the creditor, were to claim set-off, we would be interfering with the rights of other creditors. We would be available to all creditors pari passu. So we accept there is no set-off. There is no interfering with set-off: it's

1 1 first instance agreed with that. I am not sure how much my Lord wants me to go into this. 2 2 I will remind my Lord of the problem. It was LBIE owes The Court of Appeal disagreed. In essence, they 3 3 a creditor 40 million euros. The creditor owes LBIE held that the words in rule 2.85(7), "for the purposes 4 4 of this rule", meant that the incorporation of rule \$100 million. Both are converted to sterling. So 5 LBIE's claim is assumed to be £70 million. The 5 2.105 is confined to working out what is payable by way 6 creditor's claim is assumed to be £36 million. My Lord 6 of dividend to the creditor and for making the set-off, 7 7 was minded to think that this leaves a balance owing but otherwise it doesn't touch at all upon what remains 8 from the creditor to LBIE of £34 million and that's what 8 due to the company after insolvency has taken place. 9 9 would be claimable after the operation of set-off. In That's made good if my Lord just reads the headnote, 10 10 other words, LBIE has no remaining dollar claim against and then there are a couple of passages in the judgment 11 11 I will take my Lord to. the creditor -- sorry, yes, a dollar claim. 12 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I have read the facts. Now, we suggest my Lord's initial conclusion is 13 wrong on that. We rely upon, by analogy, one of the 13 Shall I read the holding as well? 14 Kaupthing cases in the Court of Appeal. I can offer 14 MR ZACAROLI: Please, my Lord, yes. 15 my Lord an alternative solution. 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, thank you. 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 16 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, Lord Justice Etherton gave the lead 17 MR ZACAROLI: The solution being, to get to the finish 17 judgment with which both other members of the court 18 first, that there remains such dollar debt, less only 18 agreed. Can I pick up just a few passages. 19 19 that amount of dollars required to be offset, to be Paragraph 32 in which he has recited the facts and 20 converted into sterling, equal to the 36 million as at 20 various arguments. At 32, he says he will allow the 21 21 the date of set-off. But I can explain that in some 22 more steps. 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 23 23 My Lord, one starts with the rule, rule 2.85(6), MR ZACAROLI: The particular sentence I rely upon is five 24 24 which says rules 2.86 to 2.88 (sic) shall apply for the 25 25 "It is not a policy objective for the procedures for purposes of this rule in relation to any sums due to the Page 149 Page 151 company which -- and then (a) "are payable in a currency 1 administration or liquidation of an insolvent company to 1 2 other than sterling". 2 remove or diminish the indebtedness of those liable to 3 3 Can I highlight the words "for the purposes of this the company." 4 4 I would add to that "or adjust in any way", because rule". 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 5 in our case it could adjust upwards or downwards; it 6 6 MR ZACAROLI: Then can I take my Lord to rule 2.85(7) depends on foreign currency movements. 7 because I am illustrating this by analogy with 7 Then he deals with what the position was prior to 8 8 a different case. But 2.85(7) is a similar rule in 2005 in paragraph 33. In 34, he regards it as perfectly 9 9 possible to interpret the rule in the way that as I have relation to future debts: 10 10 explained he has done. If you look three lines below "Rule 2.105 shall apply for the purposes of this 11 11 letter H, the end of the line begins: rule to any sum due to or from the company which is 12 12 payable in the future." "I see no difficulty in the circumstances in reading the words for the purposes of this rule in 2.85 as 13 13 That rule has been the subject of consideration in 14 14 confining the effect of the incorporation of rule 2.105 Kaupthing, which is at 1D, tab 90. Before asking 15 15 my Lord to read anything, I will just explain briefly to what is necessary to calculate what should be paid by 16 what the case was. The case involved debts payable to 16 way of dividend to the creditor and for that purpose the 17 17 the company in the future and present debts owed by the making of the insolvency set-off and was not touching at 18 company. So posit one debtor for this purpose. It was 18 all upon what remains due to the company after the 19 19 insolvency has taken place." of general application in relation to many but just 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 20 assume one debtor. The companies owes that debtor a 21 future claim. The argument that was advanced by the 21 MR ZACAROLI: Then in paragraph 35, in the indented section, 22 22 creditor was that the application of the rule for he gives an example of how it works. It might just be 23 discounting the value of the future debt to the company 23 instructive to see how it does work. 24 meant that after set-off only the discounted sum was 24 "The deposit of £100 due to the customer and 25 25 left due to the company. Indeed, Mr Justice Morris at repayable in July is discounted back to May 2009 and Page 150 Page 152

1 produces the sum of £94.34. That part of the loan of 1 instance. 2 £1,000 due to the bank payable in July 2018 which was 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right. Okay. 3 required to produce a figure of £94.34, when discounted, 3 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will notice some symmetry. The 4 argument here is that the use of the words "for the is 147. The 94.34 figure which represents the present 4 5 value ...(Reading to the words)... both. 5 purposes of this rule" limit the extent to which 6 "Then the remainder of the loan of 85,250, ie 1,000 6 conversion operates. Of course we say overall the same 7 less what is used for set-off, which is not required for 7 thing applies in relation to 286: conversion happens for 8 the purpose of set-off, remains due and payable by the 8 the purposes of proving, which is part of our larger 9 customer in July 2018 in accordance with rule 2.85(8). 9 argument that the Act and the rules as a whole envisage 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 10 the foreign currency claim, insofar as it's not 11 MR ZACAROLI: Can my Lord read the next paragraph, 36. It's 11 converted for the purposes of proving, as remaining out 12 dealing with an argument based upon Stein v Blake which 12 13 I think Mr Isaacs referred to. He referred to Stein v 13 My Lord, the fifth reason, Mr Isaacs's fifth reason 14 Blake as the reason why there would be set-off, leaving 14 why there is no foreign currency claim, is that Lines 15 a net balance in pounds. 15 Bros was based on two premises that are no longer 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 16 relevant. The first was the perceived injustice then 17 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, we say the same approach in principle 17 because the foreign currency creditor got the worst of 18 should be taken to rule 2.85(6) where the same words 18 both world's, but that's not true now. My Lord, so far 19 "for the purposes of this rule" are used. So the 19 as that's concerned, the currency claim exists to remedy 20 conversion of the foreign currency claim takes place for 20 simply the fact that the foreign currency creditor gets 21 the purposes of this rule. How that works in practice 21 less than full payment in dollars. That's the only 22 here then, taking my Lord's example, LBIE's claim of 22 reason for it being there. That was as true then in 23 \$100 against the creditor has been partially discharged. 23 Lines Bros as it is now. The fact that, as a matter of 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, can I just get the facts 24 background, the Court of Appeal referred to some other 25 down again. 25 perceived injustice the foreign currency creditor might Page 153 Page 155 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 1 suffer is irrelevant to the analysis. It's no part of 1 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So LBIE owes creditor? 2 2 our case. 3 3 MR ZACAROLI: 40 million euros, which equals £36 million. The second premise was Lord Justice Brightman's 4 The creditor owes LBIE \$100 million, which equals 4 reasoning on reversion to contractual rights and was 5 5 £70 million. based upon Humber Ironworks, but that's now been 6 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. replaced by statute. My Lord, so we say that's also 7 MR ZACAROLI: So what we say happens is this. LBIE's claim 7 irrelevant because the fact that that has been remedied 8 of \$100 million against the creditor has been partially 8 9 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You say the general principle discharged by an offset valued in pounds at 36 million. 10 So £36 million worth of LBIE's claim of 100 million has 10 remains. 11 been converted into sterling for the purposes of that 11 MR ZACAROLI: It does. 12 12 set-off. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Albeit that that particular 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 13 example has been met. 14 MR ZACAROLI: So there remains a debt due from the creditor 14 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, and so the principle in that case of 15 15 expressed in dollars and calculated as \$100 million less being remitted to your creditor, your rights as 16 the dollar equivalent of £36 million as at the date of 16 creditor, once the proof process has been explored and 17 set-off. 17 finished is as good law now as it was then and indeed 18 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So there remains a debt of 18 supported by Lord Hoffmann in Wight v Eckhardt. 19 100 million minus or less the dollar equivalent --19 My Lord, the sixth reason was reliance based upon 20 MR ZACAROLI: Of the £36 million as at --20 Mr Justice Slade at first instance in Lines Bros where MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Of £36 million at date of 21 21 he appeared to -- well, he did deal with the concept of 22 22 set-off creditors' rights remaining and in the context of 23 23 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, which is the notice date. foreign currency claims. It's at 1C, tab 65. The 24 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Ie the notice date. passage my Lord was shown on this context is on page 25, 25 25 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, that's what we say happened in that the very last double page. Page 154 Page 156

MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 1 2 MR ZACAROLI: When the winding up occurs, that paragraph and 2 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, in any event, the concept of 3 the next Mr Isaacs took my Lord to. Can I start though 3 reversion to the contractual rights is one which the 4 by identifying what submission Mr Justice Slade was here 4 Court of Appeal expressly acknowledged with approval, 5 because Lord Justice Brightman, in the next tab, at dealing with, which is on page 24, the second paragraph 5 6 under question 2. The submission was that: 6 page 21 -- and my Lord has seen this many times --7 "Competition between different creditors should be 7 referred back, as part of the reasoning for the currency 8 resolved in favour of those foreign currency creditors 8 conversion possible claim, that part of the reasoning 9 who have suffered a shortfall on the ground that it is 9 was Lord Justice Gifford in Humber Ironworks. So he 10 a fundamental principle of bankruptcy and liquidation 10 expressly approves that at paragraph F on that page. He 11 that there was nothing to be paid to any creditor in 11 refers to Lord Justice Gifford and says: 12 respect of post-bankruptcy or post-liquidation interest 12 "He does this on the basis that obligations under 13 unless and until the substantive rights of all creditors 13 the contract are not necessarily discharged, despite the 14 in respect of the pre-liquidation debts have been 14 fact that all provable debts have been paid the 100p in 15 satisfied in full." 15 the pound." 16 So he was arguing for a proposition which would cut 16 So, whatever Mr Justice Slade may have said about 17 across the rights inter se given to that creditor which 17 it, the Court of Appeal clearly acknowledged that as an 18 would create competition between creditors. 18 existing and continuing principle of law. 19 Mr Justice Slade says: 19 Of course, as I referred earlier, Lord Hoffmann in 20 "I cannot accept this wide proposition." 20 Wight v Eckhardt makes specific reference to that. 21 So that is what he is dealing with here. He's not 21 That's very high authority in favour of that proposition 22 dealing with the question of the contractual rights 22 for the reversion to contractual rights or leaving 23 being reverted to once all the proof process has taken 23 contractual rights untouched through the proof process, 24 24 place, once you are no longer competing with creditors save insofar as of course they are discharged by 25 at all and all that is left is a return to members. 25 payment. That is what distinguishes the other two Page 157 Page 159 That is not an issue he's addressing. He's relies in 1 1 examples given by my learned friend of the future debts 2 the passage that my Lord was shown on the new rights 2 and the contingent debts. Mr Trower again has dealt 3 that creditors get under the statutory scheme. We see 3 with that. I will not repeat what he has said. I will 4 that at the beginning of the paragraph, "When the 4 just make this point. In both those cases, the proof 5 winding-up occurs ..." 5 process or the statutory scheme results in payment in 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 6 full of the contingent claim and the future debt, 7 MR ZACAROLI: I am just looking for the phrase. He uses the 7 assuming there is enough money in the estate to do so, 8 phrase "the two central features of the statutory 8 the contingent claim because it's paid at whatever value 9 scheme", somewhere in this passage. 9 it actually has. 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, it's line five. 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 11 MR ZACAROLI: That is right, line 5. So he's focusing here 11 MR ZACAROLI: If you pay the value it has, you pay in full. 12 on the two central features of the statutory scheme. He 12 If the value changes, you pay more. So far as a future 13 identifies those on page 16. It's the last 13 debt is concerned, as my Lord knows, for purposes of 14 two paragraphs on page 16. 14 dividend only it's discounted back. 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's right, yes. 15 Now, my Lord raised the question of what about such 16 MR ZACAROLI: I think my Lord has been shown them. 16 a creditor who waits five years for payment; he is 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I was, yes. Soon as reasonably 17 having his debt discounted back to the date of the 18 practicable. 18 administration or liquidation. The answer, my Lord, is MR ZACAROLI: Yes, and then pari passu. 19 19 again that the statutory scheme provides the answer, not 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: And then pari passu, yes. 20 first time round in this case, not as part of the 21 MR ZACAROLI: So, rather like the Court of Appeal, he's 21 provable claim, but he gets interest. If there is a 22 focusing on the fact that to allow this claim would 22 surplus, that creditor will get interest from the date 23 interfere with the central features of the statutory 23 of the administration at 8 per cent minimum on the whole 24 scheme; collection of assets and pari passu distribution 24 of its proved claim, not the discounted amount, because 25 to all creditors. 25 the discount is just for the purposes of dividend. Its Page 158 Page 160

1 provable claim remains 100 per cent. It gets interest 1 there could be a difference, couldn't there, between the 2 on that. So any loss it suffers through waiting for 2 market value, the value, what you are losing, and what 3 3 payment is completely remedied by the statutory scheme you get under the statutory scheme? 4 for interest. So the scheme results in payment in full 4 MR ZACAROLI: Let me just be clear, my Lord is envisaging 5 of both contingent and future creditors. 5 a debt payable in, say, 20 years' time that carries 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: And it does involve the 6 a particular rate of interest. 7 discharge. I mean, really the statutory scheme replaces 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 8 the contractual right, doesn't it, in those cases? 8 MR ZACAROLI: In which case --9 MR ZACAROLI: By payment, yes. 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I mean, if you discount it at 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: By payment in accordance with a rate which took account of the above market interest 10 11 11 the scheme. rate, then you might not suffer a loss. But that's not 12 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. But the scheme results in full payment. 12 necessarily going to be the case, obviously not. 13 So it's no different from any debt which you submit and 13 MR ZACAROLI: Well, I am just --14 14 gets paid in full: the debt is now discharged through MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You are struggling with my 15 payment. As Lord Hoffmann made clear, debts remain 15 example. 16 untouched, except to the extent they are paid, 16 MR ZACAROLI: No, I am not. The answer may be -- and I 17 discharged in full, through payment under the statutory 17 would like to put this out there tentatively -- that if 18 scheme. 18 you have a contractual right to interest for a number of 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I may have floated this with Mr 19 years going into the future, then your debt includes 20 Isaacs, I am not sure, but you have the long dated debt 20 that. 21 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: How would that work? carrying an above market rate of interest. You apply a 22 5 per cent discounted rate to achieve the principal. 22 MR ZACAROLI: Because you would --23 23 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Because you prove for the 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If you cannot prove for 24 principal. 25 interest, you get your interest out of the surplus. 25 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. Page 161 Page 163 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But you receive a dividend on 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But you have lost, haven't you? 2 the discounted amount. 3 3 MR ZACAROLI: Of principal. MR ZACAROLI: Yes, but to the extent you have lost you get it back through interest. The scheme then provides the 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. You cannot prove for the 5 5 interest, whether accrued since administration or answer. 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You get the interest from the 6 a fortiori for the future. 7 date of administration. MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I see that. 8 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You get compensated for the 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The date of payment. You don't 9 period since administration of the contractual rate, let 10 get any future interest. 10 us say it's higher than the judgment rate, but you have 11 MR ZACAROLI: I see. I misunderstood. 11 lost the benefit of the high future interest rate. 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I mean, take the case of a debt 12 MR ZACAROLI: I think that must be right. I can't --13 which, like some of the debts of LBIE, are trading at 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Anyway, that is a case where the 14 significantly above par because, let us take 14 statutory scheme replaces the contractual right, even 15 15 a straightforward case, the interest rate is though its loss involves a loss. 16 significantly above current market rates. Now, the 16 MR ZACAROLI: That may be so. Yes, I see the point, 17 statutory scheme replaces those rights, doesn't it, and 17 my Lord. But the difference of course is that the whole 18 it may involve a loss, might it not? 18 claim is subject to the statutory scheme in that case. MR ZACAROLI: Well, it values those rates. 19 19 As such, you may have got it slightly wrong because it 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It all depends on the 20 has undervalued -- what the statute has done is value 21 relationship between the statutory discount rate and the 21 that claim at a particular amount and may have 22 interest rate on the loan. 22 undervalued it. MR ZACAROLI: What it's done is it has valued that right. 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, it may sometimes work to 23 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I know, but it's valued it in an 24 the advantage of the creditor but at other times it's to 25 25 arbitrary way -- well, in a statutory way. But clearly the disadvantage. Page 162 Page 164

1 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. I can't provide an immediate answer to 1 learned friend Mr Wolfson about what credit should be 2 2 given by a foreign currency creditor. I make only two that particular glitch, but it does not affect, I would 3 3 submit, the position in relation to the currency points here. The first to make is that this is not 4 4 conversion claims because the whole point is it's not a damages claim, it's a debt claim. I don't know if 5 provable, you don't have the right to prove for your 5 my Lord wants to turn it up now, but there are two short 6 loss on currency. 6 references; Mr Justice Slade in Lines Bros at page 14 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 7 and Lord Justice Oliver in Lines Bros at page 22, E to 8 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, the seventh and final objection was 8 F. 9 9 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry? it placed the officeholder in a predicament because 10 10 there were difficulties about timing of making MR ZACAROLI: Mr Justice Slade at page 14. 11 11 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. distributions if it gave rise to foreign currency claims 12 12 dependent on the time you distribute. All I say about MR ZACAROLI: And Lord Justice Oliver at page 22, E to F. 13 this is that an officeholder already has a predicament 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you. 14 in this sense, because when ever distribution is made in 14 MR ZACAROLI: So we are not into calculation of loss, we are 15 sterling to all the creditors there will be winners and 15 simply into debt. 16 losers amongst the foreign currency constituents. So 16 The second point: however, we accept of course that 17 the problem is already there, if it be a problem. The 17 the creditor must give credit for the amount of sterling 18 fact that there may be a compensation in the event of 18 it has paid, converted into dollars or whatever the 19 a surplus for some of those creditors is irrelevant; it 19 currency is at the relevant date of payment. Now, 20 simply redresses part of the problem that has already 20 whether and in what circumstances a creditor needs to 21 21 been there. So allowing a currency conversion claim give credit under this claim for gains in other respects 22 does not create a problem that doesn't already exist. 22 we respectfully submit is beyond the scope of this 23 My Lord, that's to deal with Mr Isaacs's 23 application. The simple reason being that it could 24 24 submissions. Dealing then with a couple of points which raise issues between different types of creditor. We 25 25 Mr Wolfson made. don't have those creditors before the court to argue Page 165 Page 167 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 1 those points. There may be differences, depending on if MR ZACAROLI: Insofar as they weren't covered by Mr Isaacs. 2 it's a higher interest rate or a discounted debt. There 3 3 The first is the example he gave of a foreign currency may be differences between creditors as to what they 4 creditor doing better than he would have done if you 4 should or shouldn't bring into account. The basic 5 look at the foreign conversion rate at the date of 5 principle we accept, we have to, is that whatever you 6 6 payment. So what he postulated was a payment due, a get in sterling that's referable to your principal debt 7 \$1,000 debt due on 1 January, administration on 1 March 7 is taken into account and credit given for it. 8 and a payment on 1 July. His premise is the sterling 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 9 equivalent in July is lower than in March but higher 9 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, two final points. First of all, we 10 10 provided in opening or sought to provide in opening to than in January. 11 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 11 my Lord a principled underpinning for this currency 12 MR ZACAROLI: So he has a claim on our theory because the 12 conversion claim. My Lord will remember, and I will 13 date of valuation produces a sterling figure of X; he 13 summarise, the policy reason for excluding a currency 14 14 has more than that, sorry, less than that in July, but conversion claim from the provable process, the proving 15 15 more than he would have got in January. process, was because it's the company, not the 16 My Lord, the flaw -- I think my Lord had this -- is 16 creditors, who were at fault. 17 that throughout the creditor is entitled to payment in 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 18 dollars. You can see the flaw by this very simple 18 MR ZACAROLI: That logically provides we say, and I repeat, 19 point. If the sterling equivalent in January was lower, 19 the rationale for allowing the claim back in once all 20 20 the point is that on that date that lower amount would other creditors are out of the picture and you are 21 have got him \$1,000. 21 simply dealing with the company (inaudible). My Lord, 22 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. we have not heard a response to that. There has been no 23 23 MR ZACAROLI: That's the short answer to it: it doesn't answer to that principled underpinning of the claim. 24 24 work. My Lord, my final point is I have taken admonishment 25 25 Now, that led to a discussion between my Lord and my very seriously, and by Mr Trace even more seriously. We Page 166 Page 168

1 were admonished on Day 3 I think for not having referred 1 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Obviously I will look closely at 2 to the research that had been done in relation to 2 Kaupthing. But, on the face of it, it seems to say for 3 Commonwealth authorities. Indeed, the transcript I 3 the purposes of this rule you convert everything into 4 4 think complains that Mr Zacaroli was supposed to come sterling. 5 along and answer this point. I have asked but, my Lord, 5 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 6 the short answer is what Mr Trower said was correct. My 6 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So you then have a set-off and 7 instructing solicitors did that research at the outset 7 you have a balance, one way or the other, and the 8 of this and uncovered nothing either way. So there is 8 balance which has to be a balance expressed in sterling, 9 9 and that is what is then due, owed to the company. nothing there to assist my Lord. 10 10 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. My Lord, unless I can assist further, those are my 11 11 submissions. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But you say, no, actually it's 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just two points. Just going 12 the foreign currency amount that's owed to the company. 13 13 back to rule 2.85, can we just look at 2.85(8). So we What do you do, you convert the balance back into the 14 14 have the balance, if any, of the account owed to the foreign currency and that is what is due. 15 creditor is provable. So that we understand. 15 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. It was the analysis I went through with 16 I am just looking at the next bit: 16 my Lord about the euro and the dollar debt. 17 17 "Alternatively, the balance, if any, owed to the MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I know, but I am looking 18 company shall be paid to the administrator as part of 18 specifically at sub-rule 8, you see. 19 19 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. So what's due is -- one has to add in 20 Now, this it seems applies once we have converted 20 here the reasoning in Kaupthing. One does not just get 21 foreign currency liabilities into sterling. 21 there by the rule itself. You have to add in that step 22 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 22 which is the purpose of conversion is for the purposes 23 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So what this seems to say, and of the rule, but the purpose of the statute overall is 24 24 I am just inviting your submissions on this, is if, not to affect the rights of the company against its 25 25 following the set-off, there is an amount owed by the debtors. So it should leave in tact, it shouldn't Page 169 Page 171 1 reduce or affect, the amount of the debt owed by the 1 creditor to the company, what is that amount? Is it an 2 2 amount in sterling? I mean, to take my euros and creditor to the company. So if you build in that policy 3 3 dollars example, what is the effect of 2.85(8) on the consideration, what this means then is that it's 4 amount owed to the company? 4 converted the set-off but the balance remains. 5 MR ZACAROLI: Assuming that it is a foreign currency amount 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The balance in the original 6 6 owed to the company. currency --7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 7 MR ZACAROLI: Exactly. 8 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, the example I went through with my 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: -- is owed. 9 9 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: And that's what you say 11 MR ZACAROLI: The answer is because of Kaupthing, what 11 Kaupthing makes clear. 12 12 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, yes. remains is the existing dollar amount. 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But it does here say, "The 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you. 14 14 The other point I just wanted to ask you was this. balance, if any, owed to the company shall be paid to 15 15 You recall the Law Commission papers we looked at. the administrator." MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 16 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: What balance is that? 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The final Law Commission Paper, 17 18 MR ZACAROLI: The answer here is that this rule for 18 I think we might just want to turn it up, but basically 19 conversion of the debt only applies for the purposes of 19 said, "We think our original proposal was right." 20 20 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. the set-off. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No, the purposes of this rule. 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: "There should only be one date 21 22 22 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. of conversion, and it should apply in both solvent and 23 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's what sub-rule 6 says. insolvent companies." 24 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, but it's as expanded or explained in the 24 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. 25 25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Now, I am just wondering whether Kaupthing decision. Page 170 Page 172

1	that's expounding a different approach to that of	1	competing with the rights of creditors to interest.
2	Lord Justice Brightman and Lord Justice Olive in Re	2	That was the whole issue in Lines Bros. So it is not
3	Lines.	3	surprising when they were talking about competition and
4	MR ZACAROLI: My response to that is two things. First of	4	discrimination that's the explanation for it. They were
5	all, I made these points before but just to repeat them,	5	saying that Lines Bros is right; there shouldn't be that
6	the Law Commission was simply considering the date	6	discrimination and competition. So they were not
7	within the statutory scheme for conversion of claims	7	focusing on the next stage, the passage in
8	into sterling. It was considering whether there should	8	Lord Justice Brightman and Lord Justice Oliver's
9	be one or two dates. It was not addressing the	9	decision dealing with a separate question.
10	different question of whether, once the statutory scheme	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see. Yes, thank you,
11	for distribution to creditors has taken place, does	11	Mr Zacaroli.
12	there remain out there the possibility of a claim for	12	Mr Trower.
13	the loss suffered.	13	Further submissions by MR TROWER
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: They were not considering?	14	MR TROWER: My Lord, just very briefly on 149, which is the
15	MR ZACAROLI: They were not considering that, no.	15	One
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But the point of the second date		MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
17 18	would be to meet the point of the currency loss, wouldn't it?	17	MR TROWER: Just bear in mind, my Lord, that we submit that
		18	149 is simply a debt collecting section. That's what
19	MR ZACAROLI: It would meet the same I think it would meet	19	it's all about. It gives the court a limited ability to
20		20	apply a set-off in circumstances in which 2(a) is
21 22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: They were against having a second date.	21 22	engaged.
23	MR ZACAROLI: But the other point about it is and again	23	Now, some of the old cases refer to this as part of
24	I have made this point before at that stage the	24	the scheme pursuant to the justification of the contributory rule, but it's clear from Grissell that the
25	reasoning they gave in the original paper, and I think	25	justification for the contributory rule derives from the
23	Page 173	23	Page 175
	1450 173		1450 173
1	the Cork Report gave the same reasoning, was that it	1	statutory scheme generally. The impact which this
2	would otherwise create discrimination between creditors,	2	section had on set-off rights is one of the aspects of
3	ie the reasoning for their conclusion was because of the	3	it, but it's only one of them. So it doesn't really
4	risk of competition between creditors over this issue,	4	provide, we suggest, the answer to the question of
5	which was exactly the point made in Lines Bros. Of	5	set-off in that period between the liquidation date and
6	course the competition between creditors in relation to	6	the call. The real justification for our case is the
7	a solvent company in those days would have been between	7	application of the contributory rule and the way it
8	foreign currency conversion creditors and creditors	8	works. It's not really more complicated than that.
9	entitled to interest, because the world in which they	9	Well, perhaps that's a
10	were living at that time and Mr Justice Mervyn-Davies	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Those words will be emblazoned
11	in Lines Bros himself on that particular application	11	on my mind.
12	made the same point the company was solvent even	12	MR ZACAROLI: I am very glad to have achieved that right at
13	though it had not paid any statutory interest.	13	the end of my submissions, my Lord.
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The discrimination, you say,	14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you very much indeed.
15	would have been between I find that discrimination	15	I think I have spotted a couple of the new authorities
16	reference difficult to follow really, but you say it was	16	referred to. I don't know in which order you want to
17			go.
	between the foreign currency creditors and the interest,	17	go.
18	between the foreign currency creditors and the interest, for example, the interest creditors.	17 18	Further submissions by MR ISAACS
18 19	between the foreign currency creditors and the interest, for example, the interest creditors. MR ZACAROLI: Yes, which was of course the reasoning in	18 19	Further submissions by MR ISAACS MR ISAACS: Yes, my Lord. I will be brief, if I may. There
18 19 20	between the foreign currency creditors and the interest, for example, the interest creditors. MR ZACAROLI: Yes, which was of course the reasoning in Lines Bros. It's not surprising that the second Cork	18 19 20	Further submissions by MR ISAACS MR ISAACS: Yes, my Lord. I will be brief, if I may. There are a couple of points that my learned friend made on
18 19 20 21	between the foreign currency creditors and the interest, for example, the interest creditors. MR ZACAROLI: Yes, which was of course the reasoning in Lines Bros. It's not surprising that the second Cork Report, well, depending on timing, but the second Law	18 19 20 21	Further submissions by MR ISAACS MR ISAACS: Yes, my Lord. I will be brief, if I may. There are a couple of points that my learned friend made on which I would like to respond. The first relates to
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18 19 20 21 22 23 24	between the foreign currency creditors and the interest, for example, the interest creditors. MR ZACAROLI: Yes, which was of course the reasoning in Lines Bros. It's not surprising that the second Cork Report, well, depending on timing, but the second Law Commission report would take that view, because they were faced with a decision of the Court of Appeal and indeed Mr Justice Slade made the same point that said	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Further submissions by MR ISAACS MR ISAACS: Yes, my Lord. I will be brief, if I may. There are a couple of points that my learned friend made on which I would like to respond. The first relates to Kaupthing. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This is at 1D. MR ISAACS: 1D/94.
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1 MR ISAACS: No, Lord Walker. 1 MR ISAACS: Yes, for the contractual call, by the liquidator 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think we have been through 2 for a contractual call for unpaid capital, not a call 3 3 under section 74. That's the entire distinction that I that many times, Mr Isaacs. 4 4 MR ISAACS: We have. was drawing on my Lord. 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In that case --MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Am I to indulge you? MR ISAACS: Can I say what the point is on which I would 6 MR ISAACS: It says here "to make his shares fully paid up". 7 like you to indulge me before you decide. 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I am sorry, when the liquidator 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: All right. You know that 8 makes a call he does so under section 74, because 9 Mr Trower is going to have a right of reply to your 9 section 74 actually says that the liability of members 10 10 in a limited company is limited to the amount unpaid on 11 MR ISAACS: Yes, I understand. It's a very short point, 11 his shares. So you are quite right there is 12 12 a contractual liability, but it's the directors who call my Lord. 13 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It had better be. that, superseded, all right? 14 14 MR ISAACS: My learned friend relied on the sentence at MR ISAACS: Yes, that's correct, my Lord. I wish I had not 15 826B. The reason I submit that I should be entitled to 15 made that point. 16 respond is I have looked through the transcript and I 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I thought possibly -- anyway, 17 17 don't believe that he read this to you first time round. there we go. 18 It's the sentence that says, "Payment of the call is a 18 MR ISAACS: I hope I have more success with my second short 19 condition precedent to the shareholder's participation." 19 point, which at least has this virtue which is that it's 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: He did read it to me and 20 certainly one I am entitled to make. It's a response to 21 21 I marked it. the point that I made for the first time that 288(1) 22 MR ISAACS: He did. I am sorry, my Lord, it's not in the 22 excludes a proof for post-administration interest. The 23 23 transcript. section 74 liability therefore, insofar as it includes 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think actually most of the 24 post-administration interest, cannot be proved in 25 25 quotes are not in the transcript. LBHI2's administration. My learned friend Mr Trower Page 177 Page 179 MR ISAACS: Right. 1 responded to that by saying that that doesn't apply MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Anyway, he read it to me. 2 because the section 74 liability is for an indemnity. 2 3 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. Sorry, I am with you on 3 MR ISAACS: I have one sentence to make. 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 4 the point. Yes, I understand the point. 5 5 MR ISAACS: Is it's this, my Lord. It may be a long MR ISAACS: That's a point that I took first and he has 6 6 sentence. I made a submission that my learned friend responded to. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, he's responded to by saying 7 failed to have regard to the difference between the 7 8 contractual liability to pay up uncalled capital and the 8 it's not a claim for interest on a provable debt; it's 9 9 statutory liability under section 74. I submitted that a claim for a debt which happens to incorporate 10 my learned friend referred to a number of cases which 10 indirectly an interest element. 11 were distinguishable on the basis that he didn't have 11 MR ISAACS: Yes. He says it's a claim for indemnity, that's 12 12 regard to that distinction, and this is another one the word he used. 13 because if your Lordship looks at paragraph 52 Lord 13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 14 Walker says very clearly the situation in this line of 14 MR ISAACS: The point I wanted to make in relation to that 15 15 authority is that a shareholder is a creditor of an is referable to a case which isn't in the bundle. 16 insolvent company but his shares are not fully paid up, 16 MR TROWER: My Lord --17 so that -- and he goes on -- the call is on him to make 17 MR ISAACS: My Lord, it's a point that is addressed in this 18 his shares fully paid up. So this point applies -- the 18 case, and it was referred to -- the indemnity point was 19 same point is made here. The sentence referred to by my 19 taken for the first time by my learned friend. 20 learned friend makes sense in the context of contractual 20 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The point that you made is that 21 21 liability. if the liquidator, let us say it's the liquidator, makes 22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. No. What, this paragraph? 22 a call to enable him to pay statutory interest, which 23 23 In this paragraph, Lord Walker is talking about necessarily has arisen since the commencement of his 24 24 statutory liability. He's talking about calls made by liquidation, and if he makes it against a company in 25 25 administration or liquidation, then at any rate since the liquidator.

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1			
1	the start of the administration or liquidation of the	1	nominee trustee for International Contract Company.
2	member it's a proof for interest, is the way you put it.	2	A call was made and then the company was wound up, the
3	MR ISAACS: Yes.	3	call still being unpaid. Then another call was made and
4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Now, on any footing technically	4	the liquidator brought an action against Mr Hughes for
5	that's not the case, but you really are saying as	5	the calls. He obtained judgment for that amount.
6	a matter of substance that's the way it should be	6	Mr Hughes paid the amounts and proved against
7	viewed.	7	International Contract Company. The claim came before
8	MR ISAACS: Yes.	8	the Vice Chancellor and was allowed as to principal and
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: What Mr Trower has come back and	′	interest. The liquidator of the company appealed
10	said is, well, you cannot ignore you cannot treat it	10	against the allowance of the interest. Then the Vice
11	as a sort of matter of substance in that way. You have	11	Chancellor explains that he allowed the interest on the
12	to look and see what the nature of the claim being made	12	simple ground that the contract was to indemnify against
13	by the liquidator is, and it's a call for a sum of money	13	both principal and interest, and that the right to sue
14	to pay debts not of your company but of his company.	14	for the amount actually paid could not be affected by
15	MR ISAACS: Yes.	15	the question whether the payment was for one or the
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That is not a claim for interest	16	other.
17	on the principal.	17	Then if your Lordship goes to 631, in the middle of
18	MR ISAACS: Yes.	18	the page, does your Lordship see the sentence that
19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Within 288. MR ISAACS: Yes, and there is a case	19	begins, "The question before me"?
20		20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
21 22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Whether the word "indemnity" is right or not is another matter.	21 22	MR ISAACS: "The question before me at present is whether
23	Now, is the case that you are seeking to cite now		this rule [and that's the rule in the Warrant Finance
24	one that you have wished you had cited before because it	23 24	Companies case, which is the Humber Ironworks case],
25	goes to make your point that this is a claim for	25	relieving as it does for certain purposes an insolvent company in liquidation from a liability to pay interest,
23	Page 181	23	Page 183
	1 4 5 101	-	1 450 103
1	interest in substance?	1	relieves it also for the same purposes from a contract
1 2	interest in substance? MR ISAACS: My Lord, it's one that I considered before and	1 2	relieves it also for the same purposes from a contract to indemnify a third person against the payment of
2	MR ISAACS: My Lord, it's one that I considered before and decided I didn't need to cite. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: What does it say? I had better	2 3	to indemnify a third person against the payment of
2 3	MR ISAACS: My Lord, it's one that I considered before and decided I didn't need to cite. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: What does it say? I had better see it because I can't	2 3	to indemnify a third person against the payment of interest." Then he picks it up lower down the page with the sentence:
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1	Further submissions by MR TRACE	1	respectful submission, what the effect of Mr Trower's
2	MR TRACE: My Lord, three short points. First of all, GHE, your Lordship will recall. This came out of the	2	submission is, if the subordination is as he says it is,
3		3	is that effectively the debt no longer becomes debt,
5	homework your Lordship set us on Friday, your Lordship	4 5	effectively it becomes capital. So, my Lord, we respectfully submit, with respect, that the B&C case is
	will recall. You referred to GHE, the decision of Mr Justice Rimer, as he then was. Can I just remind	6	absolutely no answer whatsoever, in fact quite the
6 7	your Lordship that Mr Trower basically says he didn't	7	
8	really understand our point and therefore said nothing	8	reverse, because if that's the best they can come up with, ie a subordination trust case, we say a fortiori
	against it. The short point was, in relation to GHE,	9	it proves our case there isn't anything out there.
9 10	that what the court has to do, when deciding whether to	10	My Lord, the third and last position was my learned
11	allow an administration to turn into a distributing		friend made a new point, as we understand it. What he
12	administration, is to look at all the advantages and	11 12	said this is in relation to netting off. Your
13	disadvantages. Your Lordship will recall because the	13	Lordship will recall in our subsidiary submission we say
14	file has been sealed in this case we don't know what was	14	that netting off provides the answers, not on set-off,
15	said, but what we urge upon your Lordship is that	15	netting off as per Lord Walker in Kaupthing. What my
	effectively all those balancing matters must have been		
16 17	taken into account. Therefore, if it then turns out	16 17	learned friend said was that it was appropriate for the contributory rule to apply to prohibit not only set-off
	that there are downsides as well as upsides of having	18	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
18 19	•	19	but also netting off this is what he said this
20	gone into distributing administration, then effectively tough. But in our respectful submission, that's no	20	morning as described by Lord Walker in Kaupthing, because a member would always be a net contributor, ie a
21	reason to say to bend to fill some alleged lacuna or	21	debtor rather than a creditor. Your Lordship will
22	whatever. That balancing exercise has already been	22	remember that point.
23	done. Tellingly, my Lord, there has been no suggestion	23	My Lord, that of course is not the case in this
24	about trying to open the file. The court could have got	24	particular case. Because in the factual scenario where
25	into private to look at that.	25	we are here, LBIE apparently is going to have assets in
23	Page 185	23	Page 187
	1 age 103		1 age 107
1	My Lord, the second matter was B&C (?). Your	1	
	My Lord, the second matter was B&C (:). Total	1	its hands after payment of all non-member contributories
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1 whatever the position is, it does not allow for netting MR TROWER: Your Lordship is. 2 off. We respectfully submit that when one has a netting 2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, you may submit, if you 3 3 off situation, here we have a situation where we will wish, a note. Presumably you can do that quickly. 4 4 still be somebody to whom money is owed, ie that we can MR TROWER: We will do that within the next day or two. 5 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Good. Thank you all very much. prove and get something back now, and what we shouldn't 6 have to do is have to just wait and wait and wait, which 6 There is just one matter I wanted to raise and that's 7 seem to be the net corollary of Mr Trower's submission. 7 really just a question of mechanics if we get to it of 8 My Lord, that's all we wanted to say, and nothing 8 circulating a judgment in draft. I think you will 9 against Mr Zacaroli. 9 understand the point I am going to raise. I raised it 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Wolfson, is there anything 10 at the previous hearing Mr Arnold was in and there isn't 11 11 any problem there. But here, as I understand it, my you want to reply on? 12 MR WOLFSON: My Lord, no. 12 decision is potentially price sensitive information. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Trower, do you want to say MR TROWER: Indeed. 13 13 14 14 anything, first of all, about Mr Isaacs's case? MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So what I would like the parties 15 MR TROWER: I am not entirely sure that I have got to grips 15 to consider -- and you may have done so already, I don't 16 16 with this case yet. My Lord, I don't think I want to know -- is a regime which will ensure no leakage of that 17 17 say anything about it but, given the circumstances and information beyond a tight circle. 18 the way in which this case has come in, I would be 18 MR TROWER: Yes. One sensible approach might be for it not 19 grateful if your Lordship would give us the indulgence 19 to go beyond named individuals and then everybody knows 20 20 to put a note in in writing if we want to say anything exactly how far it can go and there can be no doubt. 21 about it. At the moment I don't think I do, but I am 21 But can we talk amongst ourselves and let your Lordship 22 not completely sure that's right. I mean, I don't think 22 know through the usual channels as to what we suggest. 23 23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. I mean, the purpose of it's quite right to say that this came in as 24 24 seeing the judgment in draft -- and one is always a legitimate response to my case anyway, but there we 25 25 are. I am not going to quibble about that. Your extremely grateful for picking up of typos because there Page 189 Page 191 Lordship has seen it. Would your Lordship give us the 1 always are some and other obvious errors. The other 2 2 liberty to put in a very short piece of paper on the point, this sometimes happens, is that the judge has 3 3 case, should we be so advised? simply failed to address an argument that was put. 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Did you want to say anything 4 Again, that could happen here, given the plethora of 5 about Mr Trace's last rather rapidly stated example with 5 arguments. The first point, as it were, the proof 6 6 many figures? reading and so on, that's something that anyone well 7 MR TROWER: My Lord, no. 7 familiar with the case, counsel, can do. The latter is MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No. 8 8 certainly something that counsel can do. 9 MR TROWER: Yes. MR TROWER: The only thing I did want to say about what 9 10 Mr Trace said, just so your Lordship is aware of it, 10 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think the named individuals is 11 because he started off by launching into the position in 11 the right approach, but it does need to be as small 12 12 relation I think to the evidence in respect of the a group as possible. 13 application for rule --13 MR TROWER: Yes. 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: There isn't a need with a 15 MR TROWER: But that Stop Order was lifted two years ago, 15 judgment like this, given the point of the circulation, 16 16 to go to a wider group. In terms of formulating the my Lord. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In any event --17 order that is to be made following delivery of judgment, 17 18 MR TROWER: I simply don't know why such a lot is being made 18 that plainly may involve more people and the actual formulation of the order can perhaps be delayed 19 of this. It was raised in the evidence. They have 19 20 never raised it again with us. The Stop Order was 20 somewhat, provided people know what the decisions on the 21 21 various points are, and then that will be out in the lifted two years ago, so quite why so much --22 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Mr Trace may have mentioned it 22 open. 23 23 in the course of his previous submissions, but in any MR TROWER: Yes. I suspect it is one of those cases where 24 event I am really looking at matters of some principle 24 your Lordship will want to simply postpone and adjourn 25 25 here. the argument in relation to form of order. Page 190 Page 192

1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, because it may or may not
2	be quite complex to work out what directions and
3	declarations should follow.
4	MR TROWER: What we sort of initially suggest is counsel
5	plus two named solicitors, but perhaps we can discuss it
6	amongst ourselves.
7	MR ISAACS: My Lord, one last point, if I may. Mr Trower
8	said he would like a day or two to put in a note, which
9	seems fair enough. My Lord, would it be possible to say
10	that he puts in a note within a couple of days, by the
11	end of week, so at least we know where we stand?
12	MR TROWER: I am sure we will do it as soon as we reasonably
13	can.
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I am sure this week because you
15	won't want it hanging around.
16	MR TROWER: I am sure we will not, my Lord.
17	MR ISAACS: Exactly. Thank you.
18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Very well. Thank you all very
19	much. I will reserve judgment.
20	(4.35 pm)
21	(The court adjourned)
22	(The court adjourned)
23	
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