1	Wednesday, 12 April 2017	1	document the position, and invited creditors to enter
2	(10.30 am)	2	into a CDD. On my learned friend's case, if that CDD
3	Submissions by MR DICKER (continued)	3	you entered into was a CDD expressed in sterling, you
4	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, Mr Dicker.	4	lost the currency conversion claim which you had
5	MR DICKER: Can I start by dealing with one short point	5	otherwise kept.
6	arising from yesterday concerning the position of	6	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
7	creditors with open positions.	7	MR DICKER: Just to show you the relevant provisions in this
8	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	8	CRA CDD
9	MR DICKER: Now, our understanding, but no doubt the	9	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Is this an agreed or an admitted
10	administrators can confirm whether this is right or not,	10	claims CRA CDD?
11	is that if you wanted to participate in an early	11	MR DICKER: This one is an admitted claim CDD. Again, you
12	distribution and sign a CDD, you needed to have closed	12	can see that from the index to the bundle.
13	your transaction.	13	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Okay.
14	Obviously, there's a certain amount of logic to that	14	MR DICKER: Clause 2 there are three sub-paragraphs in
15	because	15	clause 2.1 that are relevant. Firstly, 2.1.1:
16	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	16	"The creditors' aggregate net financial claim shall
17	MR DICKER: if you haven't, then the value of that	17	be limited to and in an amount equal to the net
18	transaction may continue fluctuating day by day. There	18	financial claim amount and shall constitute the
19	really is no way for anyone to value it.	19	creditor's entire claim against the company."
20	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Except as a contingent claim,	20	2.1.3:
21	possibly.	21	"The creditor's net financial claim in an amount
22	MR DICKER: Perhaps. But certainly our understanding, i.e.	22	equal to the net financial claim amount shall constitute
23	the understanding of the SCG, is that my clients needed	23	an ascertained claim."
24	to have closed their positions before they could enter	24	In other words, eligible for dividends, as 2.1.3
25	into a CDD and participate in this process.	25	goes on to say. And then 2.14:
	Page 1		Page 3
1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, but that could easily have been	1	"Save solely for the net financial claim, subject to
2	post-administration.	2	2.2 and 2.3, the creditor, the company and the
3	MR DICKER: Oh, yes.	3	administrators hereby irrevocably, unconditionally
4	I was making submissions	4	release and forever discharge each other from any and
5	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Sorry, Mr Bayfield, that's right, is	5	all losses"
6	it?	6	Et cetera, et cetera.
7	MR BAYFIELD: I am seeking instructions. I believe so but	7	Now, the only other provision I should show you is
8	can I check, please?	8	the definition of net financial claim amount
9	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	9	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes, and that's sterling.
10	MR DICKER: I was making submissions yesterday in relation	10	MR DICKER: which you'll find on page 4:
11	to the CRA CDDs, and I thought I should at least show	11	"Net financial claim amount is a sterling sum"
12	you one such CDD and the one I was going to show you was	12	And then it goes on to say:
13	in bundle B3, tab 1. (Pause)	13	" being the value of the net financial claim
14	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: These are no longer an issue on the	14	converted to pounds sterling at the official exchange
15	appeal, is that right?	15	rate set out in rule 2.862 of the Insolvency Rules
16	MR DICKER: They're not. The reason I'm referring you to	16	which, for the purposes of converting US dollars to
17	them is, obviously, because of the logic of my learned	17	pounds sterling, shall mean the following exchange
18	friend's submissions.	18	rate"
19	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	19	So this document, effectively, unpacks what we say
20	MR DICKER: Just to remind you, as I submitted yesterday, if	20	was inherent in an admitted claim CDD. And this
21	you were a party to the CRA, you didn't release	21	document is essentially doing exactly the same as
22	a currency conversion claim and you could have simply	22	an admitted claims CDD, save only that it concerns
23	followed the process in the CRA for having your claim	23	a creditor who had previously entered into the CRA.
24	admitted. The administrators said, however, they	24	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Just remind me, the judge found that
25	thought a CDD was a more convenient and easier way to	25	the CRAs didn't release currency for conversion claims.
	thought a CDD was a more convenient and easier way to Page 2	25	the CRAs didn't release currency for conversion claims. Page 4

1	Why, as a matter of construction?	1	has the effect of waiving the currency conversion claim.
2	MR DICKER: He deals with that at some length	2	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: So, for example, just looking at the
3	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: What I am trying to do is just to	3	section of the bundle we're in, number 1 that Mr Dicker
	remind myself I understand your submission about the	4	has just been showing us, on your argument would waive
4		5	
5	logic and the inconsistency		them but number 2 wouldn't?
6	MR DICKER: The logic in relation to the CRA, in brief, was,	6	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, that's right, yes. My Lord, yes, for the
7	the claims under the CRA were effectively expressed in	7	reason my Lord gave.
8	US dollars.	8	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Even though the language is identical
9	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.	9	in both, save for the currency in which the net
10	MR DICKER: So our submission below was that simply because	10	financial claim amount is expressed?
11	you've expressed a claim previously in US dollars, in US	11	MR ZACAROLI: Correct, my Lord, yes.
12	dollars as part of the CRA, can't lead you to have given	12	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes, okay.
13	up a currency conversion claim.	13	MR DICKER: I'm sorry, I had misunderstood my learned
14	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: No, I understand.	14	friend.
15	MR DICKER: And the short point which the judge accepted	15	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
16	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: So it all turned on that aspect of it?	16	MR DICKER: I had assumed from the fact that he hadn't shown
17	MR DICKER: Essentially. There were arguments from	17	you the CRA CDDs, this wasn't something
18	Wentworth you will see referred to in the judgment,	18	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: That's why I was getting muddled but
19	about the extent to which other possible currency	19	it's now been clarified.
20	conversion claims may have been lost as a result. There	20	MR DICKER: And the point remains, if one looks at the CRA
21	was also an argument from the SCG that's actually in	21	CDDs, on my learned friend's case, some creditors who
22	response which was, "Well, if that's right, then perhaps	22	entered into the CRA retained a currency conversion
23	you could have gained a currency conversion claim by	23	claim, despite entering into a CDD, some did not,
24	expressing it in US dollars", and the judge essentially	24	depending on whether it's an agreed CRA CDD or
25	said no to both of those, as I recall.	25	an admitted claim CRA CDD. My Lord, so far as my Lord,
	Page 5		Page 7
1	But the starting point for all of this, as I say, is	,	I II : D: CD CDD I : I
1			
2		1	Lord Justice Briggs, CRA CDDs, as I said, came in two
2	the short point, entering into the CRA did not involve	2	flavours.
3	the short point, entering into the CRA did not involve losing a currency conversion claim.	2 3	flavours. LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes.
3 4	the short point, entering into the CRA did not involve losing a currency conversion claim. LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: No.	2 3 4	flavours. LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes. MR DICKER: Agreed versions and admitted versions.
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		11	1
1	currencies, if the largest one was a sterling sum	1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: It's just so we have an example of
2	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	2	all flavours.
3	MR DICKER: then as we understand it, it would then be	3	MR DICKER: This does illustrate this or my difficulty in
4	a sterling sum in the CRA agreed claims CDD.	4	trying, as it were, to explain sufficiently clearly how
5	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	5	all these agreements operate on currency conversion
	MR DICKER: So again, just so we're clear, if one starts		
6		6	claims. The point is simply this, that these documents
7	you enter into the CRA, you haven't lost a currency	7	were all intended to achieve, essentially, the same
8	conversion claim.	8	purpose: a quick and easy early distribution.
9	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	9	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
10	MR DICKER: The administrator says to you "There's a more	10	MR DICKER: The differences between them, largely relating
11	convenient way to document getting your claim admitted.	11	to whether you have a client money claim or not, have
12	It's called a CDD. Do you mind entering into it?"	12	nothing to do with releasing currency conversion claims.
13	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	13	On my learned friend's case, you end up with a whole
14	MR DICKER: And the creditor says "Fine". If he enters into	14	series of random results, so far as whether you keep
15	an admitted claims CDD, on my learned friend's case, he	15	a currency conversion claim or not.
16	does then lose his currency conversion claim. If he	16	So, for example
17	enters into an agreed claim CDD CRA version, whether he	17	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Sorry to interrupt, Mr Dicker, but
18	does or doesn't lose it, depends on the currency in	18	when we get to the CDDs, because, for the reasons you've
19	which that CRA CDD is expressed.	19	explained, the CRA, the judge has held, don't release
20	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, Fine.	20	the claims, it's not an issue on this appeal. But so
21	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Is there one in the bundle?	21	far as the CDDs are concerned, is this right, I haven't
22	MR DICKER: I'm sure those behind me will	22	had a chance to check them all through, but the
23	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Shall we have a look at one, because	23	structure the format is essentially the same, isn't
24	we've now identified an example of a CRA CDD admitted	24	it, in each? The point that I put to you yesterday is
25	claim but we haven't or at least I haven't got a note	25	trying to identify precisely which bits of the agreement
	Page 9		Page 11
1	of	1	raise this point of construction. It's in every case,
2	MR DICKER: I am told tab 2.	2	isn't it, the relationship between 2.13 and the
3	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: is a CRA CDD agreed claim; is that	3	definition of the whatever it is.
4	right?	4	MR DICKER: Admitted claim and admitted claim amount.
5	MR DICKER: I am told tab 2.	5	
6	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Is		LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Agreed claim or the words are
7	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: That's in dollars and we should have	6	slightly different as between them, but it is
8		7	essentially that, the juxtaposition and interaction
	all that stuff about	8	between those two provisions in the agreement, isn't it?
9	MR DICKER: Is a dollar version. You'll see that from	9	MR DICKER: That's it, and we say the way into the
10	page 3.	10	construction of those provisions is essentially through,
11	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: So tab 2 in bundle 3 is a CRA CDD	11	firstly, the agreed claims CDD.
12	agreed claim	12	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.
13	MR DICKER: Yes, I understand.	13	MR DICKER: So one starts out with a foreign currency sum
14	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: in dollars, so there isn't	14	which is the agreed claim amount. You have clause 3
15	a problem, and do we have one in sterling where there	15	which once the client money issue has been resolved,
16	is?	16	converts it into sterling, pursuant to Rule 2.86. My
17	MR DICKER: Well, the one we were just looking at is	17	learned friend says that doesn't result in you losing
18	a sterling one.	18	a currency conversion claim, and what we say is when one
19	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: But that's an admitted claim.	19	comes to an admitted claims CDD, because the premise of
20	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: I am looking for an agreed claim in	20	these agreements is that you probably don't have
21	sterling, an agreed CRA CDD claim in sterling.	21	a client money claim
22	MR DICKER: And I don't know the answer to that, but	22	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.
23	again	23	MR DICKER: that distinction no longer needs to be
24	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: You can tell us.	24	maintained, it has been collapsed. In drafting terms,
25	MR DICKER: those behind me, hopefully	25	it may have been collapsed, so far that what's going on
25	MR DICKER: those behind me, hopefully	25	
25		25	it may have been collapsed, so far that what's going on Page 12

1	isn't visible on the face of the document. What is, in	1	a currency conversion claim or not.
2	effect, going on is the same two-stage process that was	2	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Was there any means by which
3	involved in the agreed claims CDD.	3	a creditor could dispute which was the largest currency?
4	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes	4	MR DICKER: There's no evidence in relation to that.
5	MR DICKER: And I made the point yesterday, one of the	5	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: But surely they did all the
6	points the judge made was that if you look at the claims	6	conversions on the cut-off date, as by reference to the
7	agreement process, you can see very clearly that this is	7	exchange rates at the cut-off date. So it wouldn't
8	precisely what happened. It was the point I made that	8	matter what date you did it, if you're doing it by
9	the creditor submits his claim in the foreign currency,	9	reference to a single historical set of exchange rates.
10	the administrator responds with an offer in the foreign	10	MR DICKER: Yes. No, that's probably right. So it is
11	currency. If it's acceptable to the creditor, then they	11	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: I'm assuming maybe they didn't but
12	go to the stage of documenting it in a CDD. So,	12	it would be odd if they didn't.
13	essentially, the deal which has been done is by	13	MR DICKER: Again, I'm not sure. I think that must be
14	reference to a foreign currency sum. When they come to	14	right, I would have thought, as a matter of logic.
15	the CDD, if it is going to be admitted into the dividend	15	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes.
16	and therefore an admitted claims CDD is used, it	16	MR DICKER: But the point remains, which is the largest
17	necessarily follows that the sum that goes into that	17	claim, in a sense depends on which valuation methodology
18	agreement has to be a sterling sum because of Rule 2.86.	18	you use. It is possible that different valuation
19	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.	19	methodologies would result in, at least in theory,
20	MR DICKER: Now, in the context of the consensual approach	20	different values for different claims and therefore
21	which was all about an early distribution to unsecured	21	result in a different underlying claim being identified
22	creditors and had nothing to do with what would happen	22	as the largest. (Pause)
23	in the event of a surplus, one can see why the admitted	23	We do say, in construing these agreements, you need
24	claims CDD took that form. Obviously, now we're	24	to construe them as a whole. It's not right simply to
25	focusing on a surplus, if the administrators had had	25	look at a small subset in the way that my learned friend
	3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		, ,
	Page 13		Page 15
1	that in mind at the time, no doubt they would have	1	has done and if one looks at the whole, the consequences
2	spelled it out in more detail than they did. But we say	2	for which my learned friend contends, makes absolutely
3	that's the effect of the agreement.	3	no sense at all. So whether or not you have kept
4	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Can I just check one point of detail,	4	a currency conversion claim would depend on whether the
5	Mr Dicker? If you were a creditor with claims in	5	administrators considered you were likely to have
6	a number of different currencies, as I understand it,	6	a client money claim or not. If they thought you were
7	when you went into the portal, you put each one in	7	likely to have one, you kept it. If they thought you
8	separately but the administrators then took a view about	8	probably didn't, you would lose it. It would depend
9	the largest one and converted all the other ones into	9	on in situations where you had claims in more than
10	the currency of the largest one and came back with	10	currency, which one was regarded as the largest claim,
11	a single offer in the largest currency.	11	again, if the largest claim happened to be in a foreign
12	MR DICKER: Yes.	12	currency, you kept your currency conversion claim. If
13	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Right.	13	it happened to be in sterling, on my learned friend's
14	MR DICKER: One submission I made yesterday in relation to	14	case, you lost it.
15	that is that there's a certain potential fuzziness in	15	If you were a party to the CRA, did you accept the
16	that approach.	16	administrators' invitation to enter into a CRA CDD or
17	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes.	17	not? If you did, which one? And whether you entered
18	MR DICKER: Because, obviously, which claim the	18	into a CDD at all. Obviously, creditors who didn't were
19	administrators regarded as the largest claim could be	19	pushed to the back of the queue and wouldn't be entitled
20	a matter of happenstance, the consequences of	20	to participate in interim distributions until their
21	a particular valuation approach adopted by the	21	claim had eventually been determined. But obviously,
22	administrators, the day on which they did the valuation.	22	a creditor who said "I don't like the number you've
23	All of those factors irrelevant to whether you should	23	given me, I prefer to have my claim determined on the
24	keep a currency conversion claim or not, could have the	24	evidence that I put forward", would in due course not
25	effect, on my learned friend's case, of extinguishing	25	lose any currency conversion claim he otherwise had.
	Page 14		Page 16

1	That's all I was proposing to say in relation to	1	The foundation of this is that what you are dealing with
2	construction.	2	here is an officer of the court.
3	I was now going to turn to Ex parte James and	3	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.
4	paragraph 74 and, again, to deal with those issues in	4	MR DICKER: And in fact, strictly speaking, a liquidation or
5	relation to currency conversion claims. And I was,	5	an administration is in fact being conducted by the
6	having done that, going to turn to deal with items 3 and	6	court through its own officers, that was the expression
7	4 on the table, in relation to interest, because I can	7	that used to be used in a number of cases, and the
8	deal with those much more shortly.	8	starting point is if this is essentially the court doing
9	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	9	something through its own officers, that has an impact
10	MR DICKER: Essentially, as my learned friend said, the	10	on what its own officers should be permitted to do.
11	arguments are pretty much the same for those.	11	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.
12	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	12	MR DICKER: That's why, as my learned friend indicated, it
13	MR DICKER: So turning to Ex parte James and paragraph 74,	13	doesn't apply in voluntary liquidations. One might
14	which is item 2 on the part B table	14	expect it should but it doesn't apply because, strictly
15	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	15	speaking, a liquidator in a voluntary liquidation is not
16	MR DICKER: we say the judge was right to hold that if	16	an officer of the court because it has not been
17	any of the documents did have the effect of releasing	17	appointed as a result of an order of the court.
18	currency conversion claims, then the administrator	18	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: But in relation to administrators,
19	should be directed not to enforce such releases. As you	19	you've got paragraph 74, so we would expect that to
20	know, he dealt with this in paragraphs 171 to 189 of his	20	constitute the jurisdiction, wouldn't you, now?
21	judgment.	21	MR DICKER: Well
22	Our starting point is that the judge correctly	22	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: It seems a bit odd that there should
23	summarised the law in relation to Ex parte James. If	23	be some sort of parallel historic jurisdiction which has
24	you go to his judgment, which is bundle B1 at tab 2, he	24	survived paragraph 74.
25	dealt with the principle in Ex parte James at	25	MR DICKER: Well we say there that there's two separate
23	dean with the principle in Ex parte raines at	23	WK DICKER. Well we say there that there's two separate
	Page 17		Page 19
1	paragraph 174. The authorities in relation to it are	1	bases here, the first is
2	paragraphs 174 to 182.	2	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: It may not make any difference in
3	Can I just start my reminding you of the quotation	3	terms of what principles one's applying but
4	from Lord Neuberger's judgment In re Nortel which he	4	MR DICKER: And that, just to cut to the chase, is indeed
5	sets out at paragraph 182.	5	what we would submit. My learned friend says, "Well, Ex
6	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	6	parte James requires shabby or dishonourable conduct."
7	MR DICKER: There Lord Neuberger says:	7	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.
8	"A number of cases, starting with Ex parte James, in	8	MR DICKER: And he says, "If that's right, paragraph 74
9	which a principle has been developed and applied to the	9	can't be any wider." We say that now, actually, is the
10	effect that"	10	wrong way round
11	And he then quotes Walton J In re Clark and uses the	11	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: What, one should be looking at the
12	phrase:	12	statutory provision first?
13	"Where it would be unfair for a trustee in	13	MR DICKER: Well
14	bankruptcy to take full advantage of his legal rights as	14	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: That what I asked yesterday, isn't it?
15	such(Reading to the words) to do so."	15	Why should we be digging around in Ex parte James,
16	And he says the same point is made by Slade LJ in Re	16	when we now have a perfectly modern statutory test
17	TH Knitwear, quoting Salter J in Re Wigzell and we say	17	which, on the face of it, appears to cover the same
18	that is an accurate summary of the principle in Ex parte	18	ground?
19	James.	19	MR DICKER: Well, if it does, yes. If it doesn't, we say Ex
20	Just showing you	20	parte James would then apply. There could be
21	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: What's going on in Ex parte James? Is	21	an argument that paragraph 74 conceivably was directed
22	the court giving directions to the officer holder? Is	22	at a slightly different state of affairs. If that
23	that what it amounts to? Is that the jurisdiction	23	argument was made, then we say, still got the point the
24	that's being exercised?	24	administrator is an officer of the court. If their
25	MR DICKER: I will come to that but that is precisely it.	25	actions as officers of the court would be subject to
	•		•
	Page 18		Page 20

1	Ex parte James, if they were a liquidator, so too	1	and one may say: okay, so the contract means that so
2	they should be subject to Ex parte James, if they are	2	that is the right they have. That's precisely the
3	an administrator.	3	situation in which Ex parte James operates. If one goes
4	But if one starts with paragraph 74, on any basis,	4	back to its origins, where the office holder had
5	paragraph 74 uses the word "unfair". My learned friend	5	received a sum of money as a result of a mistake of law,
6	may or may not be right, and we say he's wrong when he	6	whether pursuant to an agreement or not, as a matter of
7	says Ex parte James requires shabby or dishonourable	7	law, as a matter of equity, title in that money
8	conduct. But he can't, in our submission, say that when	8	obviously passed to the debtor
9	you come to paragraph 74, paragraph 74 can't be any	9	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, I know all that but here you're
10	wider, because that's effectively reading down	10	not construction is the construction. If there was
11	paragraph 74. His submission is, essentially, that	11	a mistake, no doubt, if you wanted to, you could assert
12	although paragraph 74 uses the word "unfair", you should	12	rectification or claim rectification. If the simple
13	read it down as if it used the phrase "shabby or	13	answer is that you've released everything in return for
14	dishonourable conduct", and that can't be right.	14	a counter-release, that's the true construction. I just
15	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Which is why I would have thought your	15	don't see why we get into the language of paragraph 74
16	starting point ought to be paragraph 74.	16	or the spirit, if there is one, of Ex parte James.
17	MR DICKER: With your Lordship's encouragement, that is	17	MR DICKER: Because the circumstances in which that
18		18	
19	where I will now start. Paragraph 74 was also referred to by Lord Neuberger	19	agreement was agreed were unfair, discriminatory and such as to invoke paragraph 74 or Ex parte James.
		20	
20	in Nortel. Can I just show you the relevant paragraph.	20	Can I just LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, I'm sorry to pour cold water but
21	It is authorities 3, tab 96.		*
22	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Paragraph?	22	that's where I'm coming from.
23	MR DICKER: 3/96. It is paragraph 121.	23	MR DICKER: I understand.
24	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, we've been here, haven't we?	24	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: I can't speak for my brothers.
25	We've been here.	25	MR DICKER: I understand. In a sense
	Page 21		Page 23
	- 190 - 1		
1	MR DICKER: Yes, but just noting, when Lord Neuberger says,	1	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: If the true construction these,
2	after referring to paragraph 74:	2	after all, were agreements which were professionally
3	"This cannot, in my view, apply to a case where the	3	drafted, with the benefit of masses of legal advice on
4	administrator is proposing to do that which the	4	all sides at great expense, and it's a very different
5	legislation requires him to do. It applies where the	5	situation from the oil delivery or whatever it was.
6	administrator is exercising a power of discretion, most	6	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Texaco.
7	obviously carrying on the company's business in	7	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Having thought, you know, that they
8	a certain way, selling off an asset of the company or	8	were obliged to pay the money over, it's a completely
9	not performing an obligation, such as paying off	9	different level of
10	creditors in the order mandated by the legislation."	10	MR DICKER: Again, our submissions, which
11	So that's Lord Neuberger	11	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: You know, why isn't your objectively
12	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Mr Dicker, can I just say where I'm	12	determined intention, as per the construction of the
13	coming from? It seems to me if you win on construction,	13	agreement, attributable to your clients? It may be that
14	fine. If you don't, why should it be unfair? That's my	14	it was the fault of their legal advisers but it doesn't
15	real problem here.	15	matter. That's the contract your clients signed and
16	MR DICKER: And I understand that, but if one goes back to	16	they must be taken to have intended its consequences.
17	the slightly more developed jurisprudence in relation to	17	MR DICKER: Well
18	Ex parte James, the one thing that's plain is that Ex	18	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: And they got advantages under it
19	parte James can operate in relation to a contract which	19	because they got release of any claims that could have
20	is valid as a matter of law and equity, as my learned	20	been made against them, theoretically at least.
21	friend put it, to override whatever the strict legal	21	MR DICKER: I understand all of these points. In a sense,
22	rights of the parties are.	22	the logic of them is that paragraph 74 and Ex parte
23	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	23	James has no room in this situation.
24	MR DICKER: So the premise of Ex parte James is essentially	24	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
25	that the administrators have a right at law or equity	25	MR DICKER: And we say that's wrong. What happened here was
	D 00		D 24
	Page 22		Page 24
			((Dagga 21 to 24)

1	currency conversion claims were, if we're wrong on	1	been shown but I think I should show you, in relation to
2	construction, released for some creditors, not others,	2	paragraph 74. The first is a case Coniston which is in
3	in circumstances where that was simply not necessary for	3	the bundles at volume 3, tab 92. And it is two
4	what the administrators were trying to achieve. Just	4	paragraphs of Norris J's judgment, paragraphs 36 and the
5	pausing on that point	5	start of paragraph 37. If I could just ask you to read
6	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	6	those.
7	MR DICKER: go back to the example I gave of a creditor	7	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes. (Pause)
8	with claims 1 to 10. Obviously, necessary for the	8	MR DICKER: So the two points Norris J was making in 37, he
9	administrators to ensure that claims 2 to 10, if the	9	says doesn't depend on breach of fiduciary or some other
10	creditor chooses not to prove them, are released,	10	duty. In 36 he says:
11	otherwise they can't safely make distributions. Also	11	"Focuses on unfair harm. That I think, will
12	necessary to ensure the creditor can't come back and	12	ordinarily mean unequal or differential treatment to the
13	amend his proof to increase the amount because that	13	disadvantage of the applicant.
14	would just be another way of upsetting distributions.	14	"Obviously that, on its own, is not enough but it is
15	Nothing in relation to that that required the release of	15	enough where it cannot be justified by reference to the
16	rights that the creditor would have in respect of the	16	interests of the creditors as a whole or to achieving
17	claim which he had chosen to prove, in the event of	17	the objective of the administration."
18	a surplus.	18	That's why we say in this case it's important to
19	So that's one aspect of it.	19	understand that procuring releases of currency
20	The second aspect is that again, if we're wrong	20	conversion claims didn't advance one jot what the
21	as a matter of construction, whether you released such	21	administrators were seeking to achieve by the consensual
22	a claim or not would be the result of a completely	22	approach. (Pause)
23	random series of irrelevant factors. I've been through	23	Now, the other authority is a case called London and
24	those, I won't repeat them.	24	Westcountry Estates, otherwise known as Hockin v Marsden
25	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: I see the argument and you say that's	25	and you will have that in the same bundle at tab 95A.
			·
	Page 25		Page 27
1	unfair within paragraph 74 or discriminatory or just	1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: I've got Multiguarantee which
1			
2			
2	because it's random and, perhaps, careless? That makes	2	I appeared there, at 95A.
3	because it's random and, perhaps, careless? That makes it shabby and	2 3	I appeared there, at 95A. MR DICKER: Ah.
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1	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: It's a decision of March 2014.	1	appropriate just to show you is Multiguarantee, which is
2	MR DICKER: That's it.	2	either, I assume, at 48A or at 95A and I'm sorry for the
3	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, I've got it.	3	confusion.
4	MR DICKER: There's just one paragraph from the judgment of	4	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: So it will be 2/2/48A?
5	deputy High Court judge. Paragraph 16 on page 445. At	5	MR DICKER: It's in volume 1. Tab 48A is in volume 1.
6	16 he says:	6	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: I've got it at volume 3, 95A.
7	"Unlike sections 167 [et cetera], lays down its own	7	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, electronically, it is 95A.
8	test for interference, test of unfair harm. Evidently	8	MR DICKER: I think, chronologically, it probably should be
9	not the same thing as a test of perversity. To adopt	9	at 48A, but as long as we all have it.
10	a test of perversity based on the statutory test would	10	It is a short paragraph from Lawton LJ's judgment at
11	be impermissible. To adopt it in addition to the	11	page 270. You'll see at letter F on page 270, Lawton LJ
12	statutory test would lack any legislative warrant."	12	said:
13	And then at paragraph 19 he says, essentially	13	"Various words have been used in the cases to
14	echoing a point made by Norris J:	14	indicate the kind of conduct to which the principle of
15	"Paragraph 74 requires unfair harm, not merely harm	15	Ex parte James may apply, such as a point of moral
16	and the requirement of unfairness certainly prevents	16	justice, dishonest, dishonourable, unworthy, unfair and
17	a creditor complaining of a disadvantage to his own	17	shabby. Words are not words of art at all. Words of
18	interest, when the disadvantage is justifiable by	18	ordinary English usage and the concept behind them, as
19	reference to the interests of the creditors as a whole.	19	I understand the cases, that an officer of the court,
20	But I do not myself see why the requisite unfairness	20	such as a trustee in bankruptcy or a liquidator, should
21	must necessarily be found in an unjustifiable	21	not behave in a way which a reasonable member of the
22	discrimination. A lack of commercial justification for	22	public, knowing all the facts, would regard as either
23	a decision causing harm to the creditors as a whole, may	23	dishonest, unfair or dishonourable."
24	be unfair, in the sense that harm is not one which they	24	Now, you should note the next sentence:
25	should be expected to suffer."	25	"The full extent of the doctrine in Ex parte James,
	Page 29		Page 31
	1 450 27		1 486 31
1	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: I note from 16 that unfair harm	1	as this has been developed, has not been discussed in
2	replaces unfair prejudice in an earlier version of this	2	this court because we did not call on counsel, on behalf
3	paragraph.	3	of the liquidator, to comment on it."
4	MR DICKER: Yes.	4	Because they regarded it as a case in which it was
5	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: One asks oneself what subtle	5	clear it didn't apply. But we thought you ought, at
6	difference and effect was that meant to have, otherwise	1	
7		6	least, to see that Lawton LJ, summarising the
7	than possibly just modernising the language?	6 7	
8	than possibly just modernising the language? MR DICKER: I'm not sure, for present purposes, whether the		least, to see that Lawton LJ, summarising the
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8	MR DICKER: I'm not sure, for present purposes, whether the	7 8	least, to see that Lawton LJ, summarising the authorities, includes the word "unfairness" as well. Now, can I just make six submissions in relation to
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1	bankrupt or the debtor company, the principle is much	1	paragraph (b), whether in seeking to enforce the
2	more likely to be engaged where the unfairness results	2	releases, the administrators would be acting in a way
3	from something done by the office holders themselves,	3	which would unfairly harm the interests of those
4	and that's obviously necessary for the purposes of	4	creditors."
5	paragraph 74.	5	I freely accept Ex parte James is a slightly unusual
6	Now, the fourth point, and it's obviously the	6	exercise for the court to have to conduct but it's not
7	critical one, is identifying when something should be	7	that different, we say, from paragraph 74, unfairness.
8	regarded as unfair. And, ultimately, that is a matter	8	They both apply, essentially, to govern the actions of
9	for the court and I say that not just because it's	9	an officer of the court to produce a result which strict
10	a legal issue but because, as I said, this is	10	application of law or equity would not. But the
11	a situation in which the court is conducting the	11	touchstone in each case, we say is, essentially: is the
12	administration through its own officers and that informs	12	court itself happy that its own officers conducting its
13	the application of the principle.	13	insolvency process have produced this consequence?
14	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: But it's got to be unfair for them,	14	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: But how do we deal with the point that
15	the officers, to stand on their legal rights. Is that	15	the process is consensual?
16	the question	16	MR DICKER: By looking at the circumstances that resulted in
17	MR DICKER: Yes.	17	the CDDs, and I will come to these in a moment, and
18	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: we're seeking to identify?	18	decide whether or not, despite being consensual, the
19	MR DICKER: Yes. So we have a certain state of affairs	19	consequences either of entering into the agreement or of
20	would result from the application of the underlying	20	enforcing it, would be unfair.
21	legal and equitable rights.	21	Now, you could say if you go back to Ex parte James,
22	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.	22	there's an agreement between two parties involving the
23	MR DICKER: And the question is whether or not that state of	23	payment of a sum of money. That's consensual. It may
24	affairs should be allowed to happen, to persist,	24	have been an agreement heavily negotiated, but the
25	depending on the circumstances.	25	lawyers made a mistake, at that stage a mistake of law,
	Page 33		Page 35
1	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: But you can't criticise or complain	1	which didn't ground recovery.
2	about the fact you entered into the agreement as such,	2	Nevertheless, the estate has received an asset which
3	can you?	3	the court considers it would be unfair to distribute
4	MR DICKER: Yes, we did below. We put it on two grounds:	4	amongst the creditors. As a result, the office holder
5	either these were agreements which, if, inadvertently,	5	should not be permitted to stand on his strict legal and
6	they required creditors to give up currency conversion	6	equitable rights.
7	claims, the administrators should not have promulgated	7	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: I haven't checked back, but does the
8	and, essentially, required the creditors to enter into	8	agreement statement of facts in this case tell us that
9	as a condition for receiving an interim distribution.	9	there was a mistake on your client's side in entering
10	We also said that it would also be unfair if that	10	into the agreement?
11	was the effect of the agreements, for the administrator	11	MR DICKER: I don't think
12	now to enforce them.	12	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: It doesn't.
13	Now, the judgment in I think it is paragraph 184	13	MR DICKER: I don't think the statement of facts could say
14	of his judgment	14	that.
15	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: He said it would be grossly unfair.	15	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: No, well I see that.
16	MR DICKER: Yes. He, in the event, reached, as you've seen,	16	MR DICKER: Because they are intended to set out only facts
17	a very clear conclusion. (Pause)	17	of general application.
18	Yes, it is 186, where the judge dealt with the point	18	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Of course, but doesn't that mean that
19	I've just been making, where he says:	19	we are in ignorance as to what went on in the
20	"Although(Reading to the words) kept open the	20	negotiations?
21	submission the administrators had, by entering into the	21	MR DICKER: And you are in ignorance about one side of it.
22	CRA and the CDDs containing the releases of currency	22	You're not in ignorance about what the position of the
23	conversion claims, acted so as unfairly to harm the	23	administrators was because, as I'll show you, we do have
24	interests of the creditors who had signed them, the main	24	evidence from the administrator who was primarily
25	focus of the submissions rightly, in my view, was on	25	involved in this part of the process, and the long and
	Page 34		Page 36

1	the short of it is that the administrators didn't intend	1	mean
2	to release currency conversion claims.	2	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: We're not in the consumer context of
3	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Right. And that's where?	3	people selling timeshares or something, we're looking at
4	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: In your skeleton argument, I think.	4	creditors, often in the secondary market, trading this,
5	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: It is referred to in there, is it?	5	trading LBIE debts, where they can take their own
6	MR DICKER: It is referred to and I will come to it.	6	advice.
7	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: All right.	7	MR DICKER: We say it's unfair to expect all creditors in
8	MR DICKER: I am happy to come to it. (Pause)	8	this estate, let alone in any other, to effectively
9	Can I just make	9	second-guess the administrators. This is a process
10	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Don't come to it out of turn for me.	10	which the administrators decided they should pursue, to
11	MR DICKER: Can I make one more submission of law and then	11	carry out their statutory duty of distributing the
12	turn to the relevant facts?	12	assets pari passu amongst creditors. The administrators
13	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Of course.	13	have access to the best lawyers and are highly
14	MR DICKER: We say the principle in Ex parte James and	14	experienced insolvency practitioners. The creditors in
15	paragraph 74 has a special force, where the	15	this estate, like others, were a variety of creditors.
16	administrator's actions related in some way to their	16	They included foreign banks, who may not have much
17	duty to adjudicate on proofs of debt. We say that	17	experience of English insolvency law, they included
18	because of the authorities I referred to earlier that	18	corporates, they may
19	describe that duty as, essentially, itself	19	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: I've got the point, Mr Dicker.
20	a quasi-judicial duty.	20	MR DICKER: And they weren't told anywhere that the
21	So as part of the process the administrators were	21	consequence of entering into these agreements or, more
22	engaged in, as a result of the order of Briggs J, in	22	precisely, the consequence of entering into one rather
23	adjudicating on claims, there was a quasi-judicial	23	than another, might result in them losing their currency
24	element to that.	24	conversion claims.
25	So coming on to the relevant facts, we make the	25	Now
	D 27		D 40
	Page 37		Page 39
1	following points. What happened here happened as	1	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: One way of well, you're going to
2	a result of documents originally devised by the	2	come on to the evidence. I was going to say that you
3	administrators for the benefit of creditors. So this	3	can have different situations. It may be that nobody
4	isn't one of those situations where something has	4	thought this was the effect of what they were signing up
5	happened and the question is, can the office holder take	5	to, in which case, the question for us is rather
6	advantage of it? This is something which has happened	6	different because it is whether or not the
7	as a result of actions by the office holder himself.	7	administrators if the judge was wrong on
8	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Well you say "by himself", but as my	8	construction, can take advantage of that, in the sense
9	Lord pointed out, it was consensual, the relevant	9	of, as I said earlier, standing on their rights under
10	clients agreed to enter into the agreements.	10	the agreement.
11	MR DICKER: And, again, that's the other side of the	11	MR DICKER: What part 36A, this question, question 36A, was
12	picture.	12	intended to try and achieve, was to see whether or not
13	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	13	there was an answer applicable to all creditors. One
14	MR DICKER: From the perspective of the creditors, their	14	could conceivably get to a situation, based on the
15	perspective was they were told they had to enter into	15	material you have, that it is not something you can
16	these if they wanted early interim distribution. They	16	finally answer because you don't have evidence from the
17	were told that the terms of the CDDs were, essentially,	17	individual creditors, but you might get to the position
18	non-negotiable. They were strongly encouraged to enter	18	where, unless a creditor appreciated that this was the
19	into them, in the sense that they were told you've	19	consequence of the agreement he was signing up to, it
20	seen in the reports the agreements were intended to	20	would be unfair. It's not, as it were, then, a final
21	be fair and in their best interests, not simply intended	21	answer to the questions but it is halfway there.
22	to result in a haircut. They were given a strong	22	Now, the other point is one also needs to take into
23	incentive to enter into them, in the sense that if they	23	account how the problem came about.
24	didn't, they were also told their claim would be dealt	24	The answer, and this is coming on to the evidence,
25	with but only in due course, after delay, which would	25	would appear to be inadvertence or oversight by the
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	Page 38		Page 40

14 So far as — 15 LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Inadvertence is different from 16 a mistake of law, isn't it? This is the unexpected 17 inadvertent consequence of a torrentially drafted 18 release which isn't saved by the inclusion of a claim 18 (A short break) 19 (12.07 pm) 18 (A short break) 19 (12.07 pm) 19 (12.07				
that by way of criticism. The task they faced was, obviously, extremely complicated and difficult to address but if the outcome is unfair, we say it's a relevant factor that the unfairness occurred because, for both whatever reason, no one in the administrators camp appears to have flowed the understand the page at turned out to be a surplus. Well, no one in the administrators camp administrators camp appears to have focused on Re administrators and appears to have focused on Re administrators and appreciated the possibility of a currency conversion claim. 10 Lines Brothers and appreciated the possibility of a currency conversion claim. 11 A So far as - 14 So far as - 15 LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Inadvertence is different from a mistake of law, isn't it? This is the unexpected in inadvertent consequence of a torrentially darfied release which isn't saved by the inclusion of a claim nobody thought about in that which was preserved, as again you're wrong on construction. 12 MR DICKER: The way I phrased it was "We're not a million miles away you can see with what happened, if the administrators and proper and the time that this would be the consequence, they would have carved such claims out. 12 Page 41 13 LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: You say we can infer that from the first that when they did appreciate it, they did? 24 A page carbon and the content of provided in any court proceedings, to ensure that the didn't deal with that. 25 Good and the content to provide did truther evidence if the court of the didn't deal with that. 26 MR DICKER: And it is Mr Copleys evidence, inn't it? 27 In the season and the content of the form the first that when they did appreciate it, they did? 28 MR DICKER: And it is Mr Copleys evidence, inn't it? 29 In the providence and, as a result, we received the evidence of the production. 29 In the providence and, as a result, we received the evidence of the production. 20 In the providence and the production of a claim nobody though about in that which was preserved, and the production of	1	administrators or their legal advisers. I don't say	1	communicated a similar message to other creditors.
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		paragraph 5, he's:	17	context, however, in more detail. Can I just show you
		•	1	a few paragraphs. Picking it up at paragraph 21, you'll
	19	Mr Copley, one of the administrators, either in	19	see:
face-to-face meetings or by the telephone on a number of 20 "Following the joinder of Lydian [which was a party				"Following the joinder of Lydian [which was a party
occasions. At each of the meetings a call was set out 21 who had proceedings in Waterfall I at an earlier stage],		_		
in paragraph 5 above. Mr Copley stated that he, as the certain creditors began to raise queries when speaking		in paragraph 5 above. Mr Copley stated that he, as the	22	certain creditors began to raise queries when speaking
23 LBIE joint administrator who had signed CDDs on behalf 23 to me and other members of my team. We're dealing with		LBIE joint administrator who had signed CDDs on behalf	23	to me and other members of my team. We're dealing with
of LBIE, did not intend to compromise currency 24 creditor claims as to the possible existence of currency	24	•		creditor claims as to the possible existence of currency
conversion claims. He also informed me he had 25 conversion claims and latterly the impact, if any, of	25	conversion claims. He also informed me he had	25	conversion claims and latterly the impact, if any, of
Page 42		Daga 42		Dago AA
Page 42 Page 44		rage 42		rage 44

1	the release clause thereon. In the context of such	1	They were signed afterwards without such preservation
2	discussions that from mid-2013, certain creditors first	2	language."
3	enquired as to whether the joint administrators would be	3	And then could I ask you to read 25, 27 and 28.
4	willing, expressly, to preserve creditors' rights. My	4	(Pause)
5	overriding preference at the time was to resist any	5	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
6	change to the then standard form CDDs being used, in	6	MR DICKER: Now, obviously, the reason we're here debating
7	light of the fact that joint administrators wanted to	7	this issue is not because of the administrators. The
8	deal with creditors on as consistent a basis as possible	8	administrators have never sought to contend that they
9	and a significant number of CDDs had already been	9	ought to enforce the releases. We're here because of
10	executed."	10	Wentworth
11	So that was the initial reaction.	11	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, because if the administrators
12	If you then go over to 24:	12	took that course, Wentworth no doubt would say "It's
13	"The suggestion the release clause waived currency	13	unfairly prejudicial of you to take that course".
14	conversion claims specifically made on 11 October 2013	14	MR DICKER: Yes. Now, what are the consequences if
15	at the PTR of the Waterfall I application.	15	Wentworth are correct? We say, essentially, the
16	Notwithstanding my initial resistance to the	16	estate
17	introduction of language"	17	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Or a breach of fiduciary duty to take
18	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Who made the point?	18	that course, whatever.
19	MR DICKER: "Deal with currency conversion claims"	19	MR DICKER: We say if my learned friend is right, the
20	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Mr Dicker, who made the point? Who	20	consequence would be that the estate has, in effect,
21	was LBH12?	21	been enriched, in the sense that claims that would have
22	MR DICKER: A shareholder in LBIE and a party to the	22	otherwise had to be met by LBIE will not be paid because
23	Waterfall I proceedings.	23	of the effect of the releases and the benefit of that
24	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: So who was counsel who is being	24	enrichment will ultimately enure for the benefit of
25	referred to here?	25	other creditors, but including subordinated creditors
	Page 45		Page 47
1	MR DICKER: Leading counsel for LBHI2 at that stage was	1	and shareholders.
2	Anthony Trace, I am told, I am reminded.	2	Now, obviously, when one thinks about Ex parte James
3	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: For somebody in Mr Zacaroli's	3	cases, the classic case of enrichment is where money has
Λ	position on the waterfall, effectively.	4	
4	position on the waterian, effectively.	4	been paid to the estate but in a sense, this is just as
5	MR DICKER: Effectively someone appearing at his level.	5	been paid to the estate but in a sense, this is just as much an enrichment, in the sense that the number of
	•		
5	MR DICKER: Effectively someone appearing at his level.	5	much an enrichment, in the sense that the number of
5 6	MR DICKER: Effectively someone appearing at his level. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Or below.	5	much an enrichment, in the sense that the number of claims against the estate has been reduced, producing
5 6 7	MR DICKER: Effectively someone appearing at his level. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Or below. MR DICKER: Someone lower in the waterfall, yes.	5 6 7	much an enrichment, in the sense that the number of claims against the estate has been reduced, producing a greater return for others.
5 6 7 8	MR DICKER: Effectively someone appearing at his level. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Or below. MR DICKER: Someone lower in the waterfall, yes. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: So that's not right.	5 6 7 8	much an enrichment, in the sense that the number of claims against the estate has been reduced, producing a greater return for others. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: But we've got no evidence, have we
5 6 7 8 9	MR DICKER: Effectively someone appearing at his level. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Or below. MR DICKER: Someone lower in the waterfall, yes. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: So that's not right. MR ZACAROLI: We appeared I appeared for Lydian in	5 6 7 8 9	much an enrichment, in the sense that the number of claims against the estate has been reduced, producing a greater return for others. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: But we've got no evidence, have we forget the secondary market for a moment, but we've got
5 6 7 8 9	MR DICKER: Effectively someone appearing at his level. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Or below. MR DICKER: Someone lower in the waterfall, yes. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: So that's not right. MR ZACAROLI: We appeared I appeared for Lydian in Waterfall I. It wasn't us that made that comment but it	5 6 7 8 9	much an enrichment, in the sense that the number of claims against the estate has been reduced, producing a greater return for others. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: But we've got no evidence, have we forget the secondary market for a moment, but we've got no evidence which demonstrates in relation to or
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			1
1	at the CMC in front of David Richards J and the decision	1	Mr Trower below and Mr Bayfield here, would have said
2	that was taken was that it was worth seeing whether or	2	SO.
3	not, on the basis of facts generally applicable to all	3	Now, the judge, as the court observed, reached
4	creditors, an answer could be found to this question, to	4	a very, very clear and firm view on this. You've seen,
5	avoid having to deal with on an individual creditor	5	I think, Scrutton LJ in Wigzell say:
6	basis.	6	"The court will only interfere with a conclusion
7	Now we say it's highly unlikely, in the light of the	7	reached by the judge at first instance, if clearly
8	evidence you do have, that any creditor looked at this	8	satisfied that he was wrong."
9	and thought "I'm giving up a currency conversion claim".	9	In our submission, that's plainly the right
10	We also say that, absent that, as it were, express,	10	approach. This is essentially a question of discretion.
11	conscious, fully informed acceptance of the position,	11	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Well, why? Because if we don't think
12	what was happening here was essentially unfair and	12	that it's unfairly prejudicial, whatever the words are
13	discriminatory, for the reasons I've explained.	13	in paragraph 74, it's a question of law, not just
14	It may be that some qualification is potentially	14	discretion.
15	required to that. If you imagine a creditor, and we	15	MR DICKER: Your Ladyship is absolutely right. Assuming the
16	submit the vast majority of creditors were probably in	16	judge got the law right, which we submit he did, if he
		17	went wrong in the application of the law to the facts,
17	this position, they were not consciously, voluntarily,		
18	fully giving up currency conversion claims on a fully	18	that is essentially a discretionary issue which this
19	informed basis.	19	court should only interfere with if convinced that he
20	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: If this was a claim for rectification	20	clearly went wrong.
21	by your clients, the lis would simply lie between you	21	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: I'm not sure that's right. There are
22	and the administrators, wouldn't it?	22	two levels of it. One is giving yourself a direction as
23	MR DICKER: Yes.	23	to what test and then applying it to the facts. But if
24	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: The views of any other class of	24	you come to the conclusion that it is unfair and having
25	creditors would simply be irrelevant.	25	regard to the facts, albeit applying that test and
	Page 49		Page 51
	1 age +7		1 age 31
1	MR DICKER: And similarly if, for example, there was a claim	1	that's simply a decision which couldn't reasonably come
2	based on mistake, mutual mistake or induced unilateral	2	to on, on a proper application of the test, then it's
3	mistake, there may be alternative remedies available to	3	an error of law, isn't it? There is an element of
4	individual creditors. As you know, those are all held	4	I wouldn't necessarily say "discretion", but there's
5	over.	5	a margin of appreciation as to what would or wouldn't
6	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes. But what I am thinking is	6	constitute unfairness, to which we would give respect to
7	that I mean, obviously, we're not going into the	7	the judge's views, obviously.
8	question of whether you would have a viable claim in	8	MR DICKER: And I would be content with the way
9	equity or law to I'm not quite sure, either for	9	your Lordship has just expressed it. Another line of
10	rectification or conceivably, if it was unilateral	10	authorities that may be relevant is I think it's
11	mistake, it might be rescission but I don't suppose	11	Lord Hoffmann talking about cases involving
12	anybody wants that.	12	multi-issue
13	But the list at the moment on paragraph 74 is	13	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Multi-factorial balancing exercise.
14	essentially a fight between classes of creditors, isn't	14	MR DICKER: Yes, your Lordship has the phrase, I'm afraid
15	it? Are we going to hear from the administrators on	15	I've lost it for a moment.
16	this issue?	16	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: I think "value judgment" is quite
17		17	a nice abbreviation.
18	MR DICKER: The administrators are not taking a nosition in		4 1100 40010 (14t101).
	MR DICKER: The administrators are not taking a position in relation to this particular part of the application		MR DICKER: When again he says a similar deference applies
	relation to this particular part of the application.	18	MR DICKER: When again, he says a similar deference applies. LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Of course, yes
19	relation to this particular part of the application. You've seen Mr Copley's	18 19	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Of course, yes.
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19 20 21	relation to this particular part of the application. You've seen Mr Copley's LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Well, of course. So I assume their position is consistent with that, is it? Well, I don't	18 19 20 21	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Of course, yes. MR DICKER: Now my learned friend made six points. They all appear to involve a limited number of themes, and
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1	the assumption at this stage is there's no vitiating	1 2	not permitting him to insist on all the legal
2	factor, such as misrepresentation, mistake, fraud or	2	consequences of, on the one hand, a transaction
3	duress. I've already dealt with it. These two	3	initiated by himself or by the court, in the interests
4	principles operate in a situation in which law and	4	of the general body of creditors, and on the other hand,
5	equity produces a particular result which the court,	5	a transaction initiated by the bankrupt. In the first
6	nevertheless, thinks involves unfair harm or unfairness	6	case, the creditors are the constituents of the trustee
7	within Ex parte James.	7	throughout and as they are entitled to benefit by the
8	Wentworth's second theme is the CDDs were freely	8	transaction, so it does not seem to be wrong to say they
9	agreed. Again, we say that's not necessarily an end of	9	shall take it, as it honourably is no more, no less."
10	it. Neither paragraph 74 nor Ex parte James require	10	Now, obviously, if it's unfair for the office holder
11	undue influence, duress or something of that sort. The	11	to insist on strict legal rights, one can't say that
12	circumstances in which they were agreed may be a factor	12	will have an impact on creditors. Therefore the
13	in deciding whether or not it is unfair, but one has to	13	principle doesn't operate because nine times out of ten,
14	look at the circumstances.	14	that would effectively mean the principle never
15	And if one looks at the circumstances, as you know,	15	operated.
16	we emphasise these were agreements promulgated by the	16	That's all I was proposing to say in relation to
17	administrators, presented essentially, on a take it or	17	item 2. I was now going to turn and deal relatively
18	leave it basis. They were presented by administrators	18	briefly with items 3 and 4 in the table.
19	who were not commercial parties entitled to extract the	19	Just to start by reminding us where we are, we are
20	best outcome they could for themselves. They were	20	moving from non-provable currency conversion claims to
21	officers of the court, essentially engaged in a proof	21	non-provable claims to interest.
22	process.	22	As you know, the judge held as part of part A,
23	Insofar as the creditors were concerned, there was	23	Rule 2.88 was a complete code, with the result that no
24	pressure on them, commercial pressure, in the sense that	24	non-provable claim for interest could exist. So it
25	if they didn't agree to this, they wouldn't get paid	25	logically follows that if we're right in relation to
	Page 53		Page 55
1	until later and they wouldn't be compensated for the	1	2.88, it gives a creditor his full entitlement, then
2	delay.	2	this item doesn't arise. Essentially, everyone gets
3	The third theme my learned friend made was, well, if	3	paid out, pursuant to Rule 2.88.
4	the releases are not to be enforced, that would	4	It obviously does arise if Rule 2.88 does not
5	prejudice other creditors.	5	provide a creditor with its full entitlement and the
6	Now, again, we say that's obviously not an answer.	6	judge was wrong about it being an exclusive code.
7	If one goes back to Ex parte James, the mistake of law	7	So one has, 2.88, you don't get everything you're
8	case, the money has been received as a matter of law and	8	owed. The judge is wrong in saying it's an exclusive
9	equity and forms part of the estate. If it is handed	9	code, so one has a non-provable claim. The question
10	back to the counterparty, in one sense creditors will	10	then is, have you released it? And that's what this
11	suffer because they won't receive part of it.	11	item is concerned with.
12	But that's no answer. If it is unfair for the	12	Now, just so you know how this was decided and
13	office holder to enforce their strict legal rights, it's	13	what the judge concluded, he dealt with this in his
14	no answer to say that will, in turn, have consequences	14	supplemental judgment. It's in bundle A2, tab 1,
15	for creditors. And just one paragraph which I think	15	paragraphs 59, 60 and 61. (Pause)
16	I haven't shown you and I'm not sure you've seen which	16	59, he refers to his main judgment. He says:
17	makes precisely this point. It is In re Wigzell,	17	"I expressed the view the agreements did preclude
18	authorities 1, tab 32, and it's from Younger LJ's	18	any such claim without making an actual decision to that
19	decision at page 869.	19	effect."
20	Halfway down there's a sentence in the middle of the	20	It says:
21	line that begins "In my view, in considering the	21	"It would be desirable to make a formal decision on
22	extent", where he says:	22	this point. To this end, I have been supplied with the
23	"In my view, in considering the extent of this	23	submissions made in Waterfall IIB which bear on this
24	particular jurisdiction, it is quite vital to	24	issue."
25	distinguish between a trustee not insisting or the court	25	Then he deals with construction in 60:
	and the state of t		and deale with constitution in ov.
	Page 54		Page 56

"Having reviewed those submissions I am satisfied, and I hold, that the express provisions relating to an I hold, that the express provisions relating to a nature in the agreements have the effect of releasing any such putative claims to interest. As I held in Waterfall IIB, the effect and purpose of the agreements was to deaf fully and finally with provable claims. 7 This was achieved by agreeing the amount of such claims and (and light engages operated) in the providing for the payment of interest on those claims was to be payable, being waived by the terms of the agreements to which I referred in the relevant paragraph of my judgment mentioned above." 13 paragraphs of my judgment mentioned above." 14 In 61 he class with Ex parte James and paragraph 74, in which he says: 25 LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: So this is where he's saying that remission to contract claims for interest outside the customer are not provable; is that right? Is he asystem are not provable; is that right? Is he asystem are not provable; is that right? Is he need to be proved deep as the provable claim of the prova				
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Page 58 Page 60				
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1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes. But what I'm struggling with is	1	in bundle B2, tab 7, and go to clause 2, what one gets
2	what is he referring to when he says "As I held in	2	in 2.1 is that:
3	Waterfall IIB"? Because, as you've reminded me, in	3	"The creditor shall have an admitted claim in
4	Waterfall IIB, he holds that as a matter of	4	an amount equal to the agreed claim amount."
5	construction, currency conversion claims are not	5	And one has seen that is a fixed sum. Then in 2.3:
6	excluded.	6	"Save solely for the admitted claim, the creditor
7	MR DICKER: Well those are	7	and the company and the administrators hereby
8	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: So what is he referring to?	8	irrevocably and unconditionally released and forever
9	MR DICKER: Those are non-provable claims.	9	discharged from any and all losses, costs, charge
10	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes. Oh, I see, so it is provable.	10	expenses, claims, including all claims for interest"
11	So the emphasis is on provable claims?	11	And then dropping to the last three lines:
12	MR DICKER: I think it must be.	12	" whether in existence now, coming into existence
13	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: And that's, in a sense, the whole	13	at some time in the future, whether or not in the
14	thrust of his decision in Waterfall IIB, which is	14	contemplation of the creditor and/or company and/or the
15	that	15	administrators on the date hereof."
16	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: What paragraph is he referring to?	16	Now, if one reads that literally, as the judge said,
17	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: because the use of sterling was	17	that gives you a right to a fixed sum and no claim to
18	simply designed so as to enable the agreements to deal	18	interest over and above any interest which had been
19	fully and finally with provable claims. That's what he	19	wrapped up in the fixed sum.
20	was if you boil it all down to one sentence, that's	20	The judge's response was that may be what it appears
21	what he was saying	21	to say but that's not, plainly, what it means.
22	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: What paragraph is that referring to?	22	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: He just said the admitted claim
23	MR DICKER: I'm not sure.	23	
24	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Right.	23	carried with it, statutory interest.
25	-	25	MR DICKER: Yes, and to be fair, my learned friend accepted
23	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Well don't we need to look at the	23	below:
	Page 61		Page 63
			- 400 00
1	agreement? Because I think what the judge is saying is	1	"This did not amount to a release of a creditor's
2			
_	that your provable claim becomes the amount provided	2	claim to statutory interest because the right to
3	that your provable claim becomes the amount provided under, for example, the CDDs. We know he's held in his	2 3	claim to statutory interest because the right to statutory interest is an incident or an attribute of the
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3	under, for example, the CDDs. We know he's held in his	3	statutory interest is an incident or an attribute of the
3 4	under, for example, the CDDs. We know he's held in his Waterfall IIB judgment that that doesn't exclude	3 4	statutory interest is an incident or an attribute of the admitted claim"
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3 4 5 6	under, for example, the CDDs. We know he's held in his Waterfall IIB judgment that that doesn't exclude currency conversion claims, for all the reasons you've gone into, but he's held that it does provide the amount	3 4 5 6	statutory interest is an incident or an attribute of the admitted claim" LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes. MR DICKER: " with the result the admitted claim CDD
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there was a — 2 LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: On proved debts. MR DICKER. In the event that 2.88 didn't cover it. LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes, but you've got to give some— the words "including all claims for interest," have to apply to something. They can't apply to some that's accrued to you at the date you've put your proof in because that's part of the dobt for which you prove. So it is therefore going to, and is wrapped up in, the administed amount, but it's got to apply, sherefore, to interest that's falling due on the provable debt from that date conwards, one would have thought. It's accrued in your favour it doesn't apply to statutory interest. Well, then, query, what does it apply to? The only thing it can apply to is the residue of your contractual claim for interest that isn't covered by statutory interest. Are you suggesting that no effect should be given to those words? MR DICKER. No. Plainty—go back to the example I gave of contractual craim to interest on those claims. MR DICKER. No. Plainty—go back to the example I gave of common ground and the furought to 10. He chooses not to prove for claims 2 to 10. He loses those claims. Page 65 LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes, MR DICKER. As assume there's no dispute. Submits a claim for 1 million. The administrator says "Absolutely, I agree. Here's a CDD". He signs an agreement saying he gives up all rights to interest on those claims. Page 65 LORD JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes. MR DICKER. And assume there's no dispute. Submits a claim for 1 million. The administrator says "Absolutely, I agree. Here's a CDD". He signs an agreement saying he gives up all rights to interest on the search given ph his statutory right to interest on these claims to the concept of the administrator accepts is just to preven you coming the given the debt. Page 65 LORD JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes. As Dicker. So you have claims for interest or the south of the administrator accepts is just to prevent you coming the daministrator accepts is just to prevent you coming the daministrator accepts is just to	
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21 Mit Die telet. You can't use the contractant rate because	•
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23 right. This entitles you to refer back to the 23 LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: But you haven't submitted y	nitted your claim
24 underlying contract. You were plainly intended to be 24 for interest to proof. That's simply the amount of the	of the
25 able to do so for the purposes of calculating the 25 debt. Even on your interpretation, it's still the	
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12 LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes. 13 LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes. 14 MR DICKER: — exactly the same discussion taking place, 15 with exactly the same discussion taking place, 16 administrator says "I agree that is the amount of your 17 claim. That is the amount for which I will admin it to 18 proof". You can't prove for post-insolvency interest — 19 LORD JUSTICE FATTEN: No. 20 MR DICKER: — but you will receive interest under 2.88 and 21 if we're right, it's not an exclusive code. You will 22 also receive non-provable interest on that sum. 22 also receive non-provable interest on that sum. 23 LORD JUSTICE FATTEN: But is this right, that the judge 24 is — just looking forward slightly, the judge's 25 paragraph 61, reasoning about Ex parte James, is simply 26 discussed is so clear, the answer is so clear, that 3 there was no unfairness because — am I reading too 4 much? That it would have been orlivois to your cleans, 5 as much as to anybody else, that they were giving up 5 as much as to anybody else, that they were giving up 6 a right to continuing contractual interest? 8 James or paragraph 74. 10 LORD JUSTICE FATTEN: No, I know you haven't but that's the 10 way the judge is dealing with it, isn't he? 11 MR DICKER: — to ther words, as everyone appreciated — 12 LORD JUSTICE FATTEN: No, I know you haven't but that's the 13 would have appreciated in the we're giving up 14 conversion claims, but what anybody reading the document 15 would have appreciated in the we're giving up 16 interest. 17 MR DICKER: — to ther words, as everyone appreciated — 18 LORD JUSTICE FATTEN: Yes. 19 LORD JUSTICE FATTEN: Yes. 10 LORD JUSTICE FATTEN: Yes. 11 MR DICKER: — that maybe not all of us have because in the judge is hasing his 21 would have appreciated in the the pure are certified to have appreciated that — 22 LORD JUSTICE FATTEN: We may be a pure currency 23 MR DICKER: — that would have been envirous to the judge is hasing his 24 indeed the pure plant of the surrency on the difficult period of the suppl	10	least, the rules operate in the way a normal submission	10	the possibility of a shortfall which won't be picked up,
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Page 70 Page 72	25	MR DICKER: Yes. That does appear to be the distinction	25	non-provable claims, currency conversion claims which
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1	are not released	1	MR DICKER: Correct.
2	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	2	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes. Just as in the other currency
3	MR DICKER: and provable claims which he said are	3	conversion part of this argument, you've got to be able
4	intended to be fully dealt with by this.	4	to shelter within what is meant by "an admitted claim"?
5	The question then arises: well, what are we dealing	5	MR DICKER: Yes. That's, again, going back again to the
6	with here? We're dealing with a non-provable claim to	6	image of claims 1 to 10.
7	interest.	7	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes.
8	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Precisely.	8	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.
9	MR DICKER: So why is the judge assuming that that is to be	9	MR DICKER: If it is of any help, the X or Y axis
10	dealt with not in the same way as a non-provable	10	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: No, I understand.
11	currency conversion claim?	11	MR DICKER: or, as I think my learned friend put it at
12	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	12	one stage when accepting the releases didn't amount to
13	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: He says because it's a claim on a	13	a release of a creditor's claim to interest because "the
14	provable debt, for interest on a provable debt.	14	right to statutory interest is an incident or
15	MR DICKER: In a sense, so also is the currency	15	an attribute of the admitted claim".
16	conversion	16	The context, we say, does assist this construction
17	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Precisely. That's why I don't	17	because, just as with currency conversion claims,
18	understand the distinction between the two situations.	18	releasing non-provable claims to interest on a proved
19	MR DICKER: And we respectfully agree.	19	debt is an entirely irrelevant part of what the
20	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes, but it's a non-provable debt only	20	administrators were trying to achieve. It didn't help
21	in the sense that the assumption that the sterling	21	them one jot in their task of making a distribution.
22	equivalent of the dollar sum is worth the same in your	22	Again, in terms of consistency of reasoning, I will
23	hand is falsified by subsequent events. Otherwise,	23	come on to this in a moment, but one also needs to bear
24	analytically, it is undoubtedly, as of day one, part of	24	in mind the judge himself concluded that the agreement
25	the provable debt, whichever currency you operate in.	25	did not release a non-provable claim to interest on
	Page 73		Page 75
1	MR DICKER: And on that basis, you could say you could	1	a non-provable currency conversion claim.
2		I -	
	argue that a currency conversion claim was actually	2	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: No.
3	closer to a provable debt because at least	3	MR DICKER: So again if one looks at 2.3 "all claims to
3	closer to a provable debt because at least LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Exactly, a currency conversion claim	3 4	MR DICKER: So again if one looks at 2.3 "all claims to interest", they've gone. The judge says "No,
3 4 5	closer to a provable debt because at least LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Exactly, a currency conversion claim clearly is, yes.	3 4 5	MR DICKER: So again if one looks at 2.3 "all claims to interest", they've gone. The judge says "No, a non-provable claim to interest doesn't go but if, and
3 4 5 6	closer to a provable debt because at least LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Exactly, a currency conversion claim clearly is, yes. MR DICKER: Whereas a non-provable claim	3 4 5 6	MR DICKER: So again if one looks at 2.3 "all claims to interest", they've gone. The judge says "No, a non-provable claim to interest doesn't go but if, and only if, it is a non-provable claim to interest on
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1	it's essentially exactly the same issues, the only	1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Predicate the other.
2	difference is we're applying it now to non-provable	2	MR DICKER: Where, however, one is dealing with, on the one
3	claims to interest rather than non-provable currency	3	hand, release of non-provable claims to interest on
4	conversion claims.	4	approved debt
5	We do say in 61, where the judge says:	5	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
6	"The clear purpose, as reflected in the terms of the	6	MR DICKER: on the one hand and non-provable claims to
7	agreements, is to compromise the provable claims of	7	interest on a non-provable currency conversion claim on
8	creditors to interest on those claims."	8	the other, in our submission, it is harder to see
9	There is nothing unfair or improper in giving effect	9	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: I yes.
10	to those terms if, as appears to be the case, he is	10	MR DICKER: how a logical distinction could be drawn.
11	saying, "Well, you knew what were you doing in this	11	And that does then bring me to the last item, which
12	situation". We say, with the greatest respect, that	12	is item 4 in the part B list. Here we are concerned
13	can't possibly be right.	13	with non-provable interest on a non-provable currency
14	I still then have the fourth item to deal with. It	14	conversion claim.
15	won't take me more than a few minutes but I notice the	15	As you know, the judge held as part of part A that
16	time, and I wonder if that will be a convenient moment.	16	such a claim exists and survives Rule 2.88 and the
17	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Very well. We're going to finish	17	question is now: has it been released on the
18	well this afternoon?	18	construction of the various agreements?
19	MR DICKER: Yes. I will be	19	Now, the judge here reached a different result,
20	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: We're not going to be up against it?	20	depending on whether one's talking about a CDD or the
21	MR DICKER: We will have no difficulty, I would have	21	CRA.
22	thought, finishing and I have no more than, I would have	22	And dealing with each in turn, if you go to his
23	thought, ten minutes.	23	judgment at it's bundle A, volume 2, tab 1. He deals
24	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes. What about you, Mr Zacaroli?	24	with supplemental issue 5, which is item 4, paragraph 62
25	MR ZACAROLI: Absent a very heavy headwind, I am confident	25	to 68, and my learned friend took you through this.
	Page 77		Page 79
1	of finishing this afternoon, well within the time this	1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
2	afternoon.	2	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Sorry, which paragraph did you say?
3	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: We would hope to finish before	3	MR DICKER: It is paragraphs 62 to 68.
4	4.15 pm.	4	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.
5	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, I would think I would have got about no	5	MR DICKER: I want to start with the CDDs which he deals
6	more than an hour.	6	with in paragraph 67 and 68. In 67 he says:
7	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: We'll try and not interrupt quite so	7	"I've held those provisions in the CDDs do not
8	much.	8	release currency conversion claims and, if that is
9	(1.01 pm)	9	right, it is not a plausible construction to read
10	(The short adjournment)	10	general words, including 'all claims for interest', as
11	(2.00 pm)	11	extending to contractual interest on the currency
12	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, Mr Dicker.	12	conversion claims.
13	MR DICKER: One very short point arising out of this	13	"As I have held under supplemental issue 4, they are
14	morning. There is obviously a question as to whether or	14	by contrast, effected to release contractual interest on
15	not the different answers the judge gave to the	15	claims that are subject to the CDDs."
16	different questions, can logically sit with each other.	16	We obviously say the judge was right as a matter of
17	Just so the court is clear, one comparison which	17	construction
18	could be made is between the release of currency	18	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
19	conversion claims on the one hand and interest on the	19	MR DICKER: in paragraph 67. In 68 he deals with the
20	other.	20	paragraph 74 and Ex parte James point in the second
21	Now, in relation to that, plainly the arguments of	21	sentence, where he says:
22	construction are slightly different.	22	"However, they would be directed to do so if the
23	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	23	CDDs, on their true construction, released any claim to
24	MR DICKER: And, in our submission, the answer to one	24	contractual interest and currency conversion claims"
25	doesn't necessarily determine the answer to the other.	25	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: And you say he was right on that?
	D 70		D 90
	Page 78		Page 80

1	MR DICKER: Yes, and we say again, he was right on that.	1	So our short submission is if you look at the
2	The judge reached the opposite conclusion on both	2	collection of things which have been preserved, although
3	points in relation to the CRA and he dealt with that, as	3	on its face, 20.4.7 is, we accept, expressed so as to
4	my learned friend said, in 64 to 66.	4	preserve solely a claim for interest under 2.88, this is
5	The essential difference is that the term of the	5	one of those cases in which it is plain a mistake has
6	release is different in the CRA. Take, for example,	6	been made.
7	20.4.7 in paragraph 64:	7	It is not hard to see how the mistake has been made,
8	"In determining the close-out amount in respect of	8	in the sense that if everyone, at this stage, is
9	a financial contract, no interest shall accrue on any	9	thinking that 2.88 gives everyone their full contractual
10	unpaid liability of the company from the administration	10	entitlement, then there's nothing left over anyway.
11	date, save to the extent such interest would accrue	11	The final point I would make
12	under Rule 2.88 of the Insolvency Rules."	12	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Then why do you need to say "save to
13	Now, we say this is one of those cases in which it	13	the extent that"? If you get everything you could
14	is plain that a mistake has been made and which the	14	possibly want under 2.88, why have that form of
15	court is entitled to cure as a matter of construction.	15	language? There wouldn't be anything to exclude.
16	We say that because it makes absolutely no sense to	16	MR DICKER: Your Lordship is right. Our point is simply
17	preserve a creditor's right to interest under	17	that having as I say, looking at everything that is
18	Rule 2.88(7) and (9) but to exclude a creditor's and	18	preserved, although the language suggests that the only
19	also to preserve a right to a creditor's claim to	19	thing that is preserved here is statutory interest, as
20	a currency conversion claim. So to preserve both of	20	I say, this is one of those cases, in our submission,
21	those things, it makes no sense to exclude interest on	21	where it is plain a mistake has been made and the court
22	the currency conversion claim.	22	is entitled, as a matter of construction, to add the
23	There is no possible reason why the parties may have	23	words the parties no doubt would have added.
24	wanted to, as it were, lop off that last stage.	24	Now, you may recall, and I won't take you back
25	So whilst	25	there, but one of the paragraphs from Mr Copley's
	D 04		D 00
	Page 81	-	Page 83
1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: This is putting the bit of paper,	1	statement. It's paragraph 27. The witness statement is
2	rice paper between his finding in relation to currency	2	obviously dealing with currency conversion claims but he
3	conversion claims and his finding in relation to	3	says in paragraph 27:
4	interest on currency?	4	"To the best of my knowledge, the first assertion,
5	MR DICKER: Yes. One can see, in a sense, how the judge got	5	namely the joint administrators did not indicate that
6	there.	6	the CDDs were intended to release non-provable claims,
7	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	7	is accurate."
8	MR DICKER: If you say a currency conversion claim is	8	And we say that essentially reflects the position,
9	preserved, in the sense that it's non-provable, it's the	9	although one such non-provable claim was a currency
10	balance that you're owed, you weren't intended to	10	conversion claim. Just as they didn't intend to release
11	release it, well what is, really, the thing you are	11	that, nor similarly, did they intend to release interest
12	preserving? It's the underlying right which is not	12	on currency conversion claims.
13	merely the balance you're owed but it's the interest to	13	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Could you give me a reference,
14	which you are also entitled.	14	please, to a relevant CRA for this purpose, just so
15	Now, if you then go on to say	15	I can note it?
16	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Under your contract.	16	MR DICKER: Tab 1 of bundle 3. This is a CRA CDD I'm
17	MR DICKER: Under the contract. Now if you also go on to	17	sorry, this is obviously concerned not with this, as
18	say: well is there any issue in relation to preserving	18	such, but with the CRA itself.
19	interest, as opposed to a currency conversion claim, so	19	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, exactly.
20	as to lead to a different conclusion? Well, the judge	20	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: The CRA is tab 11.
21	says: so far as statutory interest is concerned, no,	21	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Tab 11, is it?
22	because that hasn't been released. That's true, even	22	MR DICKER: That's tab 11, yes.
23	where the statutory interest is in respect of the rate	23	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: In which bundle?
24	applicable to the debt, apart from the administration	24	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: It is 3.
25	which requires reference to the underlying contract.	25	MR DICKER: And the two paragraphs my learned friend
	Daga 92		Daga 94
	Page 82		Page 84
			21 (Dagga 91 to 94)

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1	referred you to which I think are the relevant ones, are	1	which is the comprehensive right set out in the CRA?
2	25.1	2	Isn't that how the CRA works?
3	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Hang on, what bundle are we in,	3	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: If you look at 4.4.2, what you get
4	bundle 3?	4	4.4.2 on page 119 is the right to claim as a new
5	MR DICKER: Yes, I'm sorry, tab 11	5	obligation of their company, their net financial claim.
6	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	6	MR DICKER: Again
7	MR DICKER: he referred you to 25.1, the last sentence of	7	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Which is an artificial construct.
8	that.	8	MR DICKER: You haven't been taken to that but there was
9	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes.	9	an issue before the judge below which turned on
10	MR DICKER: And also 20.4.7 which is on page 144.	10	precisely that provision.
11	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Right.	11	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: What, on that argument?
12	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: And everybody who entered into a CRA,	12	MR DICKER: The issue was if you take that literally and
13	then entered into a CDD or those are the ones we're	13	say you have a new claim and it's a US dollar claim
14	concerned with anyway?	14	assume you're a sterling creditor and you swap your
15	MR DICKER: The ones we're concerned with, I think the	15	sterling claim for a US dollar claim under the CRA,
16	answer to that is yes. Whether or not everyone did,	16	could you then effectively get a currency conversion
17	I don't think I'm in a position to say.	17	claim which you didn't have before?
18	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: I'm not clear, Mr Dicker, what your	18	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
19	argument seems to be that although the wording of 24.7	19	MR DICKER: And the judge said the answer to that is "No,
20	and 25.1 clearly limits interest to statutory interest,	20	this is not a new claim in that way", and indeed, it
21	the language isn't difficult, you say that was an error.	21	can't be a new claim in that way because then,
22	Well, we're not here to try a case of rectification, so	22	effectively, the administrator would be creating new
23	how do we get there by construction?	23	liabilities post the administration date which is not
24	MR DICKER: Well, the court can mistake obviously can	24	something he should be doing as part of this process at
25	give rise to rectification.	25	least.
	Page 85		Page 87
1	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes,	1	So the CRA undoubtedly involved determining the net
2	MR DICKER: But on the basis of the authorities, if the	2	financial claim of a counterparty to LBIE which involved
3	court is clear both that a mistake has been made and	3	working out how much LBIE owed it and how much it owed
4	it's clear how the parties would have addressed it, then	4	LBIE, if any, and contained a mechanism which could
5	the court can, as it were, insert those words or delete	5	enable that claim to be admitted to proof in due course.
6	such words as are necessary to deal with the mistake as	6	As I said, as it turned out, the administrators
7	a matter of construction.	7	asked creditors to sign a CDD instead.
8	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: You have to do the same to 25.1, don't	8	So the CRA didn't effect a currency conversion
9	you?	9	claim. The judge decided that because, effectively,
10	MR DICKER: Yes.	10	that wasn't a consequence of stating that the claim had
11	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Well, I hear what you say, but I think	11	gone but in US dollars. We're now dealing with whether,
12	there are limits to that. You can't just start to	12	even though it didn't ensure you didn't remove
13	rewrite the contract to	13	a currency conversion claim you had, nevertheless,
14	MR DICKER: Your Lordship is right and the authorities hold	14	somehow you lose part of your right to interest on that
15	you can only do it when both it's clear that a mistake	15	currency conversion claim, as a result of going through
16	has been made and it's clear what the parties would have	16	the CRA mangle.
17	inserted, had they not made that mistake.	17	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes, okay, yes. (Pause)
18	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Yes.	18	MR DICKER: Can I just make one further point, which is
19	MR DICKER: And if I don't succeed on those two points, then	19	a potential point of construction. If one goes back to
20	this is not something which can be resolved as a matter	20	20.4.7 at page 144. Again, alternatively, it may just
21	of construction.	21	be a different way of making the same point but what is
22	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: No. (Pause)	22	20.4.7 really trying to do?:
23	Isn't one of your problems that the way the CRA	23	"No interest will accrue on any unpaid liability of
24	works is that you give up your underlying contractual	24	the company from the administration date, save to the
25	right and it is swapped for a sort of virtual right	25	extent such interest would accrue under Rule 2.88 of the
	D 04		D 00
	Page 86		Page 88

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1	Insolvency Rules."	1	MR BAYFIELD: The first reference is to bundle B, volume 3,
2	One way of reading that is, effectively, the	2	tab 11, the CRA, and it's to paragraph 4.7 of the
3	administrator is making it plain in the CRA that the	3	reader's guide which is at page 29 of the tab. It's the
4	effect of the statutory scheme is that you will receive	4	second paragraph of 4.7, where it reads:
5	interest under Rule 2.88 and if that's really what this	5	"Under the agreement, all open financial contracts
6	clause is getting at, to confirm you are entitled to	6	will have to be terminated, in order for the company to
7	interest under 2.88 because that's part of the statutory	7	determine that client's net contractual position."
8	scheme, we would say equally, part of the statutory	8	That was done through clause 19.3 which is at
9	scheme is that if you have a non-provable currency	9	page 142. So under the CRA, if one was to enter into
10	conversion claim, you're also entitled to interest on	10	the CRA as a signatory or to accede to it, the effect
11	that currency conversion claim.	11	would be that open contracts would be terminated, so
12	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	12	that the net financial claim could be established.
13	MR DICKER: The only other point I would make is this, and	13	In relation
14	it may be more a plea than anything else, but in our	14	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: But there still had to be a process
15	submission, it would be enormously unfortunate if	15	after the signing up to the CRA?
16	creditors, as it were, were, if I can put it this way,	16	MR BAYFIELD: Of establishing what the value of the claim
17	caught out by issues of this sort, not just from the	17	is?
18	perspective of creditors but, obviously, from the	18	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes?
19	perspective of an administrator wanting to engage in	19	MR BAYFIELD: Absolutely but it was done on the basis that
20	this sort of process in due course. It's plainly	20	open contracts would then be terminated pursuant to
21	a useful and desirable one. It would be unfortunate if	21	clause 19.3.
22	creditors were no longer interested in participating for	22	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: But they weren't actually terminated
23	fear of what aspect of their claim they would otherwise	23	as on the date of signing up, were they?
24	receive in respect of they would lose through the	24	MR BAYFIELD: Well clause 19.3 provides:
25	documents they had been given. I simply end on that.	25	"Each open contract not terminated pursuant to
	Page 89		Page 91
1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Well, with the knowledge we now all	1	clause 19.2 shall be deemed to be terminated as between
2	have, presumably all future documents of this sort will	2	the company and the relevant signatory on the relevant
3	make it clear what they are and what they are not	3	open contract termination date."
4	excluding.	4	So one has to go through the definitions but the
5	MR DICKER: I expect, so far as those involved in this case	5	effect was to terminate all open contracts.
6	are concerned, the answer is yes. Whether every	6	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, I see.
7	administrator and every practitioner will get	7	MR BAYFIELD: And the CDD process followed a similar scheme,
8	sufficiently on top of this case to appreciate its	8	in that creditors were asked to terminate open contracts
9	nuances, that may be a different question.	9	before entering into a CDD. And that's not entirely
10	Unless I can help you further, those were my	10	surprising because if one was to select the value of the
11	submissions.	11	claim for the purposes of the agreed claim amount but to
12	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Thank you very much indeed,	12	leave the contract open, leaving the contract open would
13	Mr Dicker.	13	be of no real effect, given the release provision, i.e.
14	Yes, Mr Bayfield.	14	you have to select a number for valuing the claim and
15	Submissions by MR BAYFIELD	15	once that has been agreed, given the release provision,
16	MR BAYFIELD: My lady, there were two factual queries which	16	it would make no sense for the contract to remain open.
17	arose this morning which I'd like briefly to deal with,	17	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
18	if I may. The first one was the question of whether or	18	MR BAYFIELD: That was the first question. The second
19	not a creditor needed to close out an open contract	19	question related to currency conversion for the purposes
20	before entering into a CDD.	20	of establishing which is the greatest claim value, where
21	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	21	a creditor had claims in different currencies
22	MR BAYFIELD: Can I answer that by, firstly, just giving you	22	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
23	a couple of references to the CRA, so you can see how	23	MR BAYFIELD: and also for converting all currencies into
24	the CRA dealt with that.	24	a single currency for the purposes of the CDD. The
25	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, certainly.	25	short answer to that is that the administration date was
	Page 90		Page 92

1	used for all currency conversion.	1	construction.
2	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, thank you. Thank you very much.	2	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: What is the basic rule? You don't use
3	Submissions in reply by MR ZACAROLI	3	hindsight?
4	MR ZACAROLI: I'm going to start with the question of	4	MR ZACAROLI: You don't look at any facts after the date on
5	construction as it relates to the waiver of currency	5	which you entered into the agreement or, as my Lord put
6	conversion claims.	6	it, you don't use hindsight.
7	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	7	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: The hindsight here is knowing there
8	MR ZACAROLI: And that is in the CDDs. Now at the heart of	8	might be a currency conversion?
9	my learned friend's submissions on this issue, he	9	MR ZACAROLI: That's right. Now, let me develop this
10	focused on	10	because what does matter is what the agreement said as
11	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Can you just give us the item number,	11	a matter of construction and on this point, the SCG's
12	please?	12	case, as my learned friend accepted, depends upon one
13	MR ZACAROLI: One. At the heart of my learned friend's	13	thing. That is, what the proper construction of the
14	submissions was the focus on the comparison between the	14	provision in the CDD which defines the creditors' sole
15	different forms of CDD, in particular the agreed claims	15	and entire claim against LBIE, once it has executed the
16	CDD which he says comes first in time and the admitted	16	CDD? I.e, what is the outcoming claim from the CDD?
17	claims CDD. And that, as I say, is the heart of his	17	If, as a matter of construction, that is a claim in
18	argument because he says the comparisons that you would	18	sterling, then my learned friend accepted that the
19	draw from that would lead to absurdities in our	19	release provisions don't help him, he will lose because
20	construction of the admitted claims CDD.	20	the release provisions have waived any claim, other than
21	Now, my first point is that while we agree that the	21	that claim in sterling.
22	agreed claims CDDs are part of the factual matrix, in	22	So the crucial question for him is: what is the
23	the sense they are information that would have been	23	proper construction of the provision which defines what
24	reasonably known to both parties at the time they	24	it is you have coming out of the CDD?
25	entered into an admitted claims CDD, they are of very	25	Just to remind the court of our two basic points on
			•
	Page 93	-	Page 95
1	little probative value, given the very different	1	the question of inadvertence or unintended consequences.
2	circumstances which the two types of CDD are dealing	2	First, where a creditor who agrees a CDD which in fact
3	with.	3	restricts it to a sterling claim, then we say that was
4	My learned friend's use of the agreed CDDs, the	4	a deliberate and intended consequence, the restriction
5	agreed claims CDDs, was predominantly to build up	5	of the claim to a sterling claim.
6	a picture of inconsistency and absurdity as to the	6	Now, I use the word "election" in opening, picked up
7	possible outcomes. We say that's a fundamentally flawed	7	on for forensic purposes by my learned friend throughout
8	picture, for the reasons I went through in opening	8	his submissions. With hindsight, I wouldn't have used
9	because it contravenes the basic rule of construction.	9	that term perhaps, but all we mean is the creditor had
10	That is demonstrated by the fact that a constant refrain	10	a choice to enter into that CDD or not. If it entered
11	throughout his submissions on this point was, if the	11	into that CDD, which in fact restricted it to a sterling
12	underlying claims under the agreed claims CDD was in	12	claim, it has done so freely and deliberately. There's
13	dollars or euros or yen, then you would not lose your	13	no question of unintended consequences at that point.
14	currency conversion claim but if in pounds, you would.	14	The question of unintended consequences comes in at
15	Now, that's impermissible because it asks the	15	the second stage. To the extent that a creditor was in
16	irrelevant question, irrelevant because it can only be	16	fact ignorant of the concept of currency conversion
17	asked with hindsight, namely with the benefit of	17	claims, the unintended consequence was not to agree to
18	information as to the existence of currency conversion	18	limit itself to a sterling claim but that, in doing so,
19	claims, which arose subsequently. So taking the	19	it was giving up anything that had any value. I.e. it
20	paradigm case of nobody knowing that currency conversion	20	didn't understand
21	claims exist, you cannot identify for the purposes of	21	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Can we just be clear when we're
22	construction, absurdities which arise or are said to	22	talking about unintended The ignorance or not of
23	arise, when something which wasn't known about at the	23	currency conversion claims is simply linked to whether
24	time subsequently emerges.	24	everybody believed there was going to be a surplus,
25	So, as we say, it simply contravenes a basic rule of	25	isn't it?
	D 04		D 04
	Page 94		Page 96

1	MR ZACAROLI: Not necessarily. In a sense, a surplus	1	and doesn't have attributed to him, knowledge of the
2	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: What you mean is people didn't	2	existence of a currency conversion claim?
3	understand how it all worked, even if there was	3	MR ZACAROLI: That is
4	a surplus? There was a sort of ignorance of the law?	4	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Possible existence of a currency
5	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, yes, the administrators' evidence and the	5	conversion claim?
6	statement of agreed facts states the administrators were	6	MR ZACAROLI: Yes. No conception of the possibility of
7	not aware of the concept of currency conversion claims	7	a currency conversion claim. So that's the likely
8	and no one had raised with them, no creditor had raised	8	matrix. One can't say across the board because you
9	with them	9	don't know what was in the mind of a particular
10	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Until Mr Trace popped up in front of	10	creditor, but there's no evidence that anyone had
11	the judge and	11	thought of this claim before it was raised by Lydian
12	MR ZACAROLI: Until my former client popped up sometime in	12	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: But equally, you can't express it in
13	early 2013, to raise the argument.	13	negative terms. You can't say that the objective
14	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Right.	14	bystander would have had actual knowledge that this
15	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: I think Mr Dicker said you'd had had	15	wasn't a legal or factual possibility?
16	to have a long hot bath and in the bath you recalled	16	MR ZACAROLI: Would have had knowledge that it wasn't
17	Re Lines Bros.	17	a possibility?
18	MR ZACAROLI: I've no idea who whether anyone had that	18	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: You've got to be careful with saying
19	hot bath.	19	that because somebody doesn't have particular knowledge
20	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: I am not sure he used the bathing	20	attributed to them you can't convert that into saying
21	but he said you'd really had to sit down and think very	21	they have actual knowledge it doesn't exist in
22	hard about how conversion to contractual rights worked	22	a negative sense, it just simply means it wasn't
23	under Lines Bros	23	a feature in the mind that worked one way or another.
24	MR ZACAROLI: I think that's right. Indeed, the only	24	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
25	support from the authorities was a dicta in Lines Bros.	25	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: In which case, you may just go back to
	Page 97		Page 99
1	So the point was first raised with the	1	the language.
2	administrators by my former client in the Waterfall I	2	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, that's our point, in the sense that what
3	proceedings and their evidence is that before that, they	3	subsequently emerged falls within the bracket of
4	were not aware of them and no one had raised the	4	uncontemplated claims on that analysis and the parties
5	possibility of the concept with them. That doesn't mean	5	have waived
6	to say that nobody else did know about them, but, as my	6	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: It doesn't follow from that, that they
7	learned friend says, that may well be the case, since no	7	are excluded or not included.
8	one had mentioned them. So it's not just linked to the	8	MR ZACAROLI: We say it follows from the fact that they were
9	surplus emerging, it's also an question of the concept	9	not contemplated, that they fall within the class of not
10	not being understood.	10	contemplated claims. That must follow, as night follows
11	So that's why I say the unintended consequence, if	11	day. If they were not contemplated, they are within the
12	there is one, was not agreeing to take a sterling sum,	12	class of those things which have been waived by the very
13	but that that had any effect, in the sense of depriving	13	broad release language, unless they are saved by being
14	of you anything which might have value, i.e. the right	14	within the definition of that which is preserved by the
15	to be remitted to a dollar claim at the end of the case,	15	CDD, i.e. the one thing that is allowed to come out of
16	when a surplus arose.	16	it.
17	So for those reasons again, we say it is simply	17	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: I thought we were all agreed, more or
18	irrelevant to point to different examples of agreed	18	less, that we're construing the inclusion rather than
19	claims CDDs and ask whether it is absurd, pointing	19	the exclusion.
20	out it is absurd that it turned out, after the discovery	20	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, and that's what I'm on the moment,
21	of these claims subsequently, to have waived or not	21	explaining that's just to repeat my point on that,
22	waived what then became known as a currency conversion	22	the critical question, putting aside inadmissible,
23	claim either way.	23	subsequently acquired matters, the principal question is
24	LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: So what does it come down to, the	24	what is it that was what is the proper definition of
25	objective bystander at the date of the agreement, isn't	25	what came out of the CDD, was it a sterling sum or was
			<u>.</u>
	Page 98		Page 100

it something else? And if it was a sterling sum, you can't, in a sense, in addressing that question, ask yourself "Well, that would be odd, because it would have released a currency conversion claim". That's simply an inadmissible factor, when asking what is the true construction of the thing which comes out of the CDD?

And that's why I say the heart of my learned

And that's why I say the heart of my learned friend's submissions which was all about comparing the consequences of different types of agreed claims CDD, compared to the admitted claims CDD, is simply irrelevant. It was not in the contemplation of the parties. Could not have been in the contemplation of the parties at the time.

Now when you do have regard to the only proper question which is, as a matter of construction, what is it that the creditor has agreed to restrict itself to, coming out of the CDD? Then while it is true that the agreed CDDs produce a different answer in different circumstances, depending on what was the predominant underlying currency, there is nothing illogical or absurd about that conclusion. The differences are driven by the need for these CDDs to cater for the complications created by client money claims. It is true they weren't driven by the question whether a currency conversion claim was to be preserved or not

explain that very briefly.

My Lord Briggs J (as he then was) had determined at first instance that this client money pool was constituted by the statutory regime in relation to client money. That was available only for those for whom it was segregated and those persons for whom it was segregated, i.e. clients whose money was put aside in very short order, it was to be distributed to them on a contributions basis. That is, each client who could say "I had this amount segregated for me", had a share in the CMP, the pool, to that extent. It was a trust claim.

And that was always in dollars because the fund was held in dollars and, therefore, entitlements were in dollars.

The Court of Appeal rejected that and said that, actually, any client who had as against the firm, an entitlement for client money to have been segregated for it, had a claim against the client money pool, whether any segregation had taken place for it or not. So, essentially, virtually all creditors had client money claims against the client money pool, and those claims were to be assessed or valued by reference to their contractual rights and those contractual rights were in multiple currencies.

Page 101

but that's irrelevant.

Now just as a matter of timing, the agreed claims CDDs began to be developed after the Court of Appeal

4 judgment in the client money litigation. Now, that's

5 important for this reason, that --

LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Do we get that in the agreed statement of facts which I am looking at at the moment,

8 as a fact?
9 MR ZACAI

MR ZACAROLI: I can tell you the Court of Appeal judgment was August 2010. That's a matter of record. Someone will hand me the reference in a moment, but it was about October 2010 that the agreed claims CDDs began to be developed. Yes, it is Mr Lomas' -- in fact, Mr Lomas'

tenth witness statement, supplementary bundle B, tab 10, paragraph 53. The first agreed claims CDD was executed

16 on 30 November 2010.

LORD JUSTICE PATTEN: Sorry, B, which --

18 MR ZACAROLI: Supplemental bundle B, tab 10, paragraph 53.

In fact in the same witness statement, paragraph 38 to 40, it refers to the Court of Appeal judgment in

21 August 2010. So that's the time frame.

Now, what's important about that is that the Court of Appeal judgment in the client money litigation introduced, for the first time, the concept of claims

for client money being made on a claims basis. I will

Page 102

Page 103

So you created a currency issue in relation to the CMP, as well as the complications which that gave rise to more generally, and ultimately, led to most people abandoning client money claims and asserting claims against the estate.

Now, the drafting of the agreed claims CDDs is driven by the need to preserve the possibility of client money claims for those creditors who have the potential for such a claim. And that is what drives the two-stage process, as opposed to the one-stage process, and we accept that is a difference between these two forms of CDD. The agreed claims CDDs have two stages, the admitted claims have only the one but that is a very important difference, when one comes to construction.

The agreed claims CDDs postponed the conversion into sterling until a later date. It happened in fact pursuant to provisions in the agreed claims CDDs, where the claim was denominated in some other currency. And thus, the definition of what was preserved in the agreed claims CDDs is also different, it's related to the underlying claim, as opposed to what became called the admitted claim in the admitted claims CDDs.

Now can I just show you the difference between the two for this purpose?

LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.

Page 104

26 (Pages 101 to 104)

1	MR ZACAROLI: If we turn to tab B2	1	short point is that there are logical reasons as to why
2	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Sorry?	2	the agreed claims CDD has adopted the approach of
3	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: B2.	3	identifying the preserved claim, i.e. the claim that
4	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Do you mean bundle B2?	4	comes out of the CDD, in a variety of different
5	MR ZACAROLI: I mean bundle B2, yes, sorry.	5	currencies, depending upon the underlying circumstances.
6	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Tab?	6	That was being preserved in whatever was the predominant
7	MR ZACAROLI: Just to preface this with, of course, our case	7	currency, for the purposes of making a claim against the
8	is that wherever the relevant agreed claim amount was in	8	client money pool, but not otherwise. For any other
9	sterling, in either of these, then there has been	9	purpose connected with a claim against the estate, it
10	a release of currency conversion claims, but just to	10	would have to be converted later on into sterling, to
11	show how that's achieved, in a different way in both	11	produce the admitted claim.
12	agreements.	12	It also demonstrates why, on the admitted claims
13	So the agreed claims CDD at tab 4 on page 3	13	CDDs, it's essential that the claim was stated in
14	internal page 3 that is, of the document you have two	14	sterling. And I will come back to that when I make
15	definitions at the top of the page, "Admitted claim"	15	submissions on admitted claims CDDs in a moment.
16	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes. And "Agreed claim."	16	Now
17	MR ZACAROLI: and "Agreed claim." And admitted claim is	17	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: But it just so happens that the
18	similar to what we see later in the admitted claims CDD,	18	preservation and release in the agreed claims CDDs
19	it's a claim qualifying for dividends from the estate:	19	operate by reference to the agreed claim and not the
20	"Agreed claim is the creditor's claims against the	20	admitted claim, even though there is a concept of
21	company under and in connection with the creditor	21	admitted claim in those CDDs, and the process of
22	agreement."	22	preservation and release in the admitted claims CDDs, in
23	So the underlying agreements.	23	a sense necessarily, because that's the only concept
24	And when you get to the release clause at 2.1 on	24	being used, operates by reference to the admitted claim.
25	internal page 8:	25	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord says "it just so happens", it happens
	Page 105		Page 107
1	"The agreement is that the agreed claim shall be	1	for a reason. The reason is
2	limited to and an amount equal to the agreed claim	2	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Well what is the reason?
3	amount"	3	MR ZACAROLI: The reason is because you need to preserve the
4	It is:	4	claim in the agreed claim CDDs for the purposes of
5	" save in respect thereof."	5	making a claim against the client money pool and until
6	So save in respect of the agreed claim in the agreed	6	that was sorted out, you couldn't get to the admitted
7	claim amount, there's a release of everything else. And	7	claims stage.
8	the reason it takes that course is because it is not	8	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: All right, sure.
9	until later, at some point when a client money claim is	9	MR ZACAROLI: And I accept that the reason is not the
10	no longer possible, that the claim will become	10	reason for that doesn't have anything to do with whether
11	an admitted claim, once it's been converted under	11	we want to preserve client money claims or not here.
12	clause 3.	12	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes.
13	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes.	13	MR ZACAROLI: But my basic point is
14	MR ZACAROLI: Tab 7, to show the difference.	14	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: That's why I say "It just so happens."
15	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: This is an admitted claims CDD?	15	MR ZACAROLI: In that context it does but if I may say so,
16	MR ZACAROLI: That's correct, my Lady, yes. So you only	16	using the phrase "It just so happens", with that loaded
17	have the definition of admitted claim on internal page 2	17	connotation, is bringing into account knowledge of the
18	of the document and then clause 2 on page 6 I will	18	existence of currency conversion claims. And that is
19	come back to these when I am dealing with construction	19	not permissible when one is trying to construe these
20	of this contract but you'll see that clauses 2.1, 2.2	20	contracts in the factual matrix at the time they were
21	and 2.3 allow the creditor an admitted claim and then	21	entered into.
22	"but for the admitted claim at the fixed amount",	22	Now, we say that there's an additional flaw in the
23	everything else is released. (Pause)	23	approach. That is, asking with hindsight, whether it
24	So the short point at the moment is and I will	24	was logical for one form of CDD to waive CDDs or not.
25	come back to these differences in a moment but the	25	The flaw is demonstrated by the simple expedient of
	Page 106		Page 108

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turning the question around. It's clear that what the consensual approach that the administrators put in place from November 2010, was -- indeed before that, with the CRAs -- was seeking to achieve, was finality and certainty between the estate and the creditor, involving a mutual, full and final release of all claims, so that the only claim left standing is that claim which emerges from the CDD and is submitted to the proof process. That's the overall purpose and intention of the process. The paradigm case, the simple case, is the admitted

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claims CDD, where you don't have these complications that are created because of the client money issues. That achieves that end very simply and clearly, where there are no complications about client money. You simply have one sterling sum identified as your admitted claim amount which is then admitted for proof. Everything else is released.

Now we would say, turning the question around, as a result of the drafting of the agreed claims CDDs intended to deal with complications arising out of client money issues, it so happens, as we accept, that some creditors remain entitled to assert claims under the underlying contracts of a particular type, namely this currency conversion claim, but the anomaly lies, we say, in the fact that those claims were preserved, not

claim amount", and everything else being released, identifying a claim in dollars in that agreement.

So he says: how can we reach the opposite conclusion, with an agreed claims CDD, where the agreed claim amount was in sterling or, indeed, by extension, how can we reach the same conclusion in relation to the admitted claims CDDs? We're accused of inconsistency in this regard.

Now, we say there is no inconsistency. We do accept that there is nothing to preclude that euro creditor, the original creditor who had a claim in euros, from now asserting a claim, based on the fact that it's not been paid its euros. We say the agreed CDD has not waived that claim and as I say, we haven't appealed the judge on that point.

We also accept, because this was another point mooted below, that the conversion into dollars in that CDD, like the conversion into dollars in the CRA, does not give rise to a new currency conversion claim based on the fact you don't get paid your dollars. So they are two sides of the same coin really, you haven't lost your original euro currency conversion claim and you haven't gained a new one in dollars.

Why do we accept that and why isn't it inconsistent? We need, for this purpose, to look at the judge's

Page 109

that all the other claims were released.

So the admitted claims CDD is the paradigm and the anomaly lies in some of the drafting that was created for the admitted claims CDDs creating a different result, where some people's claims were preserved.

So we say as well as being impermissible to have regard to what subsequently transpired in construing these documents, it is of no help because it might just as well lead to the conclusion that it's the CDDs which have not waived currency conversion claims which are anomalous

Now, my learned friend made another point, a construction point on the agreed claims CDDs which I need to deal with. For this purpose we need to imagine that there is a creditor with one of its underlying claims, say, in euros but the predominant underlying currency of its claims was dollars and, therefore, the agreed claim amount in the agreed claims CDD is expressed in dollars. My learned friend says that we accept, because we don't appeal this part of the judge's judgment, that the CDD does not preclude that creditor asserting a claim now, for a currency conversion claim, based on its existing right in respect of the euro claim. And that's notwithstanding the definition of "agreed

Page 110

Page 111

1 conclusions on a similar argument run in relation to the

> CRA. There are two paragraphs in particular to look at in the judge's judgment but, in short, if I can state

4 the argument. Where the original debt was in euros,

5 it's a mandatory part of the statutory scheme that the

6 claim in euros, if it's to be proved, must be converted

7 into sterling as at the date of administration. It

8 being mandatory, it's simply not open to the

9 administrators and a creditor to agree otherwise, so far

as proving against the estate is concerned. You cannot

11 contract out of the mandatory aspect of the scheme.

12 It's mandatory because it's an essential part of the

13 pari passu distribution that all claims in foreign

currency are converted at the same date, at the same

equivalent rate.

16 LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: But that's solely for the purposes of 17

the scheme

18 MR ZACAROLI: That's solely for the purposes of submitting

a claim against the estate, yes. That explains why

20 there has to be a conversion back in the agreed claims

21 CDDs into sterling, for the purposes of proof. It also

22 explains why you could agree a different currency for

23 the purposes of a claim against the client money pool

which is what the agreed claims CDDs are directed at.

That's why you haven't got a conversion at the

1	beginning. It's to enable the claim against the client	1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Which one do you want us to look at?
2	money pool to be preserved in the underlying currency	2	MR ZACAROLI: Tab 7 of B2. (Pause)
3	the predominant underlying currency.	3	Remembering the crucial question is, what is it that
4	The judge deals with this at paragraph 127 of the	4	the creditor has agreed to accept as its sole and entire
5	judgment. And as my learned friend pointed out earlier,	5	claim? The answer is found in clauses 2.1 to 2.3. So
6	it was our submission below that the consequence of, in	6	2.1:
7	my example, a euro creditor having its claim converted	7	"The creditor shall have an admitted claim in
8	into dollars under the CRA, caused its euro currency	8	an amount equal to the agreed claim amount."
9	conversion claim to be released, and that was rejected.	9	Now, this is in fact conferring on the creditor,
10	And paragraph 127 contains the reasoning I've just given	10	something called an admitted claim because the admitted
11	you, in short order. Perhaps if you could just read	11	claim is not a description of its underlying claim, but
12	127. (Pause)	12	is a generic definition of something which you can then
13	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	13	bring into the estate for proof purposes. I am
14	MR ZACAROLI: So we've accepted the logic of the judge's	14	paraphrasing. But if you look at the admitted claim
15	reasoning in that paragraph, as it applies equally to	15	definition, it says "An unsecured claim of a creditor
16	the agreed claims CDDs in the example I am giving.	16	which qualifies for dividends".
17	A euro creditor whose claim gets converted into dollars.	17	So 2.1, reading in the definition, says "The
18	So that the agreed claims CDD was simply incapable	18	creditor shall have an unsecured claim of the creditor
19	of having for the purposes of a claim against the	19	which qualifies for dividends." So it is having
20	estate, was incapable of converting that euro claim into	20	conferred on it by the CDD, an admitted claim in
21	dollars. That was improper or could not be done for the	21	an amount equal to the agreed claim amount, which is the
22	purposes of a claim against the estate because it would	22	sterling number.
23	be in breach of the mandatory rule, that the euro claim	23	And then clause 2.2:
24	had to be converted at the rate applicable to euro and	24	"The admitted claim is fixed at the agreed claim
25	sterling at the date of administration.	25	amount, the sterling sum, and shall constitute the
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	Page 113		Page 115
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1 2	Therefore, the agreement the agreed claims CDD	1 2	creditor's entire claim against the company." So what this is saying is, as a result of
	Therefore, the agreement the agreed claims CDD was incapable of having removed, as a matter of		creditor's entire claim against the company." So what this is saying is, as a result of
2	Therefore, the agreement the agreed claims CDD was incapable of having removed, as a matter of construction, because it couldn't do so, the euro	2	creditor's entire claim against the company."
2 3 4	Therefore, the agreement the agreed claims CDD was incapable of having removed, as a matter of construction, because it couldn't do so, the euro creditor's underlying euro claim against the estate and	2 3	creditor's entire claim against the company." So what this is saying is, as a result of clauses 2.1 and 2.2, "You shall have, if you sign this CDD, an unsecured claim in the sum of X pounds which
2 3	Therefore, the agreement the agreed claims CDD was incapable of having removed, as a matter of construction, because it couldn't do so, the euro creditor's underlying euro claim against the estate and therefore a currency conversion claim, if it didn't get	2 3 4	creditor's entire claim against the company." So what this is saying is, as a result of clauses 2.1 and 2.2, "You shall have, if you sign this CDD, an unsecured claim in the sum of X pounds which will qualify you for dividends against the insolvent
2 3 4 5	Therefore, the agreement the agreed claims CDD was incapable of having removed, as a matter of construction, because it couldn't do so, the euro creditor's underlying euro claim against the estate and therefore a currency conversion claim, if it didn't get sterling matching its euro entitlement.	2 3 4 5	creditor's entire claim against the company." So what this is saying is, as a result of clauses 2.1 and 2.2, "You shall have, if you sign this CDD, an unsecured claim in the sum of X pounds which will qualify you for dividends against the insolvent estate."
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2 3 4 5 6 7	Therefore, the agreement the agreed claims CDD was incapable of having removed, as a matter of construction, because it couldn't do so, the euro creditor's underlying euro claim against the estate and therefore a currency conversion claim, if it didn't get sterling matching its euro entitlement. So that's why we say we haven't appealed the judge's ruling on that aspect. LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	creditor's entire claim against the company." So what this is saying is, as a result of clauses 2.1 and 2.2, "You shall have, if you sign this CDD, an unsecured claim in the sum of X pounds which will qualify you for dividends against the insolvent estate." Designated in pounds, because the whole purpose of
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Page 116

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1	currency number. And I made these submissions in
2	opening but explaining how you got there doesn't help,
3	when the whole purpose of this CDD is to identify the
4	sum which will now be admitted to proof and release
5	everything else.
6	We say the wording is absolutely clear and there's
7	no escape from it.
8	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: What's the difference in function
9	between clause 2.1 and 2.2? What's 2.2 doing that 2.1
10	isn't?
11	MR ZACAROLI: I think 2.2 is restricting you to just that
12	claim. So 2.1 gives you a claim, says "You shall have
13	an admitted claim in that amount." 2.2 then says
14	"That's your entire claim".
15	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: So it is 2.2 that is critical to your
16	argument?
17	MR ZACAROLI: Well, we would say that 2.1, combined with
18	2.3, would get there but 2.2 makes it absolutely clear.
19	It's in three stages. Here's what you have. 2.2,
20	that's all you have. 2.3, everything else is released.
21	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Well there's no debate about the
22	width of the release. The question is, what is, as we
23	all know, an admitted claim? You say that 2.2 is making
24	it clear that it is fixed at the ACA?
25	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
	Page 117

A fortiori, in conducting negotiations with that creditor for the purposes of a swifter distribution, reaching a full and final release, the office holder is on the opposite side of the negotiating table in the context of a commercial negotiation. So nothing in those cases is against us and we say, actually, they support us.

My learned friend made a point about the creditors being under real pressure to execute CDDs because, as he put it, there was a price to pay if they didn't. We would turn that around and say that actually demonstrates the real benefit to creditors in getting higher up the queue by signing up to a CDD and is, indeed, part of the quid pro quo for the release of claims.

Turning then to interest, the first point to make about the construction question of release of interest, non-provable claims to interest, the first point to make is on the CRA. My learned friend addressed you on the CRA term, only in the context of the question of release of interest on currency conversion claims. It's a much broader point, however, on the CRA, and that is that any claim to interest that isn't provable, i.e. anything but the statutory right to interest, is released.

The wording is contained in the judgment, you've

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LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: And that it can be no more than that.
 2
       MR ZACAROLI: That's right, and that's your entire claim, as
 3
          it says. (Pause)
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            Moving on to other points, and that was the
 5
          substance of my reply submissions, that's the matter
 6
          I dealt with at most length. Dealing with other matters
 7
          more shortly and some fairly random points. The first
 8
          is my learned friend referred to two authorities about
 9
          the quasi-judicial role of administrators or office
10
          holders. That was the Menastar case and the Tanning
11
          Research case. Briefly, we say those cases actually
12
          support our proposition. Menastar, the context was
13
          permitting a liquidator to go behind a judgment, i.e. to
14
          ensure that only proper claims were admitted to proof.
15
            The Tanning Research case, the context was whether
16
          to admit a claim or not and again, the point is made in
17
          that case that it is only proper claims that should be
18
          admitted. I.e. there's no discretion, as I said there,
19
          to admit claims that aren't legally enforceable.
20
             These support us because a liquidator may only admit
21
          proper claims. In determining whether a claim is proper
22
          or not, the liquidator or administrator is on the
23
          opposite side of the debate to the proving creditor. It
24
          is acting on behalf of all creditors to ensure that
25
          proving creditor can only prove a proper claim.
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Page 118

Page 119

1 seen it just recently, but it is -- the supplemental 2 3 LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: We're in the CRA, are we? 4 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, although I'm going to take you to the 5 judgment because the clauses are set out fully in it. 6 Yes, it's tab 1 of the part A, volume 2 bundle. 7 Supplemental issues judgment is there, paragraph 64 and 8 9 LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: What clause are we looking at? I am 10 looking at the CRA. 11 MR ZACAROLI: Sorry, it is 20.4.7 --12 LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes. 13 MR ZACAROLI: -- and 25.1. It appears twice. 14 LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes. 15 MR ZACAROLI: Looking at 20.4.7, this provision, on any 16 view, releases interest arising under the very contract 17 one is talking about and releases it for the period 18 after the date of administration, except for Rule 2.88. 19 There is nothing else it can be talking about, other 20 than a possible claim to non-provable interest or 21 a possible non-provable claim to interest. Nothing else

construction said we've just got to put a black line

LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: I think Mr Dicker's submission on

25 through it and write out what the parties obviously

could possibly fall within that clause.

Page 120

30 (Pages 117 to 120)

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1	intended to say.	1	So turning to the and that must cover both
2	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, this was in the context	2	interest generally, post-administration and interest on
3	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: He's not saying it doesn't mean that,		a contractual claim which is relied on for the purposes
4	he's saying it's a mistake.		of a claim to interest on a currency conversion claim
5	MR ZACAROLI: With respect, it was a rather bootstraps	4 5	subsequently. It's interest accruing on the financial
6	argument on mistake, starting from the premise that this	6	contract after the date of administration. It has been
7	agreement did not intend to waive currency conversion	7	released.
8	claims, therefore did not intend to waive interest on	8	Turning to the CDDs and release of interest, and
9	currency conversion claims. He was dealing with it in	9	perhaps picking up the one at bundle B2, tab 7, just for
10	that context only in his submissions.	10	the example language. My learned friend suggested that
11	LORD JUSTICE BRIGGS: Yes.	11	the purpose of this was to cover the case where a
12	MR ZACAROLI: Now, he may say it's a broader point, you have	12	creditor has claims 1 to 10. He chooses to prove claim
13	to write through it altogether for that purpose. We	13	_
13			1 and doesn't prove claims 2 to 10. Well, it would
15	would say there is absolutely no basis for that	14	cover that claim, we accept that, but the language goes
	submission.	15	further than that. Clause 2.3 says:
16	The CRA very clearly releases claims all types	16	"There's a release of all claims, including claims
17	of claims, both provable and non-provable. And a piece	17	for interest"
18	of evidence you weren't taken to a witness statement	18	Then reading on, the important words four lines from
19	of Mr Pearson, one of the administrators who had	19	the end:
20	particular responsibility for the CRA, and you were	20	" whether arising under the creditor agreement or
21	shown this in evidence, to the effect that I think	21	not."
22	Mr Copley says there wasn't an intention to waive	22	So it clearly is envisaging the release of claims to
23	non-provable claims more generally.	23	interest arising under the creditor agreement. The
24	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	24	creditor agreement is the one thing that is proved. The
25	MR ZACAROLI: He wasn't dealing with a CRA at that point.	25	phrase appears four lines from the end, in the middle of
	Page 121		Page 123
1	The CDA is dealt with he Mr Deargan It is supplemental	1	the line:
1	The CRA is dealt with by Mr Pearson. It is supplemental		
2	bundle for part B at tab 16, paragraph 118, page 41, in	2	"Whether arising under the creditor agreement or
3	the middle of that paragraph, where he refers to the	3	not."
4	claims being released and then says:	4	So all claims released, include claims under that
5	"The language used was not limited by reference to	5	agreement. Therefore, the example about claims 1 to 10
6	the concept of provable claims. The broad release	6	doesn't work because it is expressly including claims
7	language and the exchange structure were both present	7	under the creditor agreement.
8	from an early stage of the development of the draft	8	We accept the conclusion of the judge and we don't
9	scheme."	9	appeal the conclusion of the judge, that the language of
10	In a sense, that's obvious in relation to the CRA	10	the CDD, this one and the later one, which says so
11	which was intended to deal with trust asset claims. You	11	expressly, preserves a claim to interest under
12	needed a complete release both ways because trust claims	12	Rule 2.8(9), because that's the rate that would have
13	themselves are not provable.	13	applied in the counter-factual circumstance, where there
14	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: This is all argument. This isn't	14	is no administration. So you're not looking at the real
15	admissible to construction.	15	world, you're looking at a hypothetical world, what
16	MR ZACAROLI: But it's very clear the CRA does indeed	16	would the rate have been then? And it incorporates that
17	release provable claims and has to do so in order to	17	rate, so we accept that.
18	enable there to be a netting off in relation to trust	18	That does not mean, however, that a non-provable
19	asset claims.	19	claim to interest is within the concept of that which is
20	If I can turn it around, there is no evidence	20	preserved by the CDD. The argument here is that the
21	whatsoever to suggest that the parties made a mistake in	21	words "admitted claim" somehow include a non-provable
22	the terms of the CRA, in reaching a very clear provision	22	claim to interest.
23	in 20.4.7, releasing the interest that is there	23	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
24	released.	24	MR ZACAROLI: We say that can't be right because the
25	The same can be said of 25.1.	25	foundation of a non-provable claim to interest is
	Page 122		Page 124

1	a contractual right that actually exists to interest.	1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
2	It all works, Humber Ironworks, on the basis of	2	MR ZACAROLI: Now, what it is referring to here is Mr Copley
3	a remission to a contractual right. That contractual	3	made statements in discussions with various creditors,
4	right is no more, as a result of the release in clause 2	4	significant creditors, not with everybody, just with
5	of all rights, all claims, including for interest, under	5	some, where he said he didn't intend to compromise
6	the creditor agreement.	6	currency conversion claims. That's unpacked in the two
7	You can't resolve this by having regard to	7	sub-paragraphs. The critical point here is if you don't
8	a counter-factual world. A non-provable claim to	8	know they exist, you neither intend to release them, nor
9	interest is dependent upon there in fact being	9	preserve them. You have no state of mind addressing
10	a contractual right that still exists, and it doesn't.	10	them at all and that is, in fact, Mr Copley's state of
11	(Pause)	11	mind at the time. So we say it's an inaccurate folding
12	That leaves paragraph 74 and Ex parte James.	12	up of the true position to say "He did not intend to
13	I hope to be pretty quick on this. So far as	13	release currency conversion claims".
14	paragraph 74 is concerned, I reiterate the two points I	14	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
15	made in opening.	15	MR ZACAROLI: We would respectfully suggest that you should
16	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: You don't need to repeat those.	16	pay no regard, in deciding the question that you have to
17	MR ZACAROLI: So far as the case of Re Coniston is	17	decide on Ex parte James or paragraph 74, to things the
18	concerned, my learned friend relied on, he said about it	18	administrators or one of the administrators may have
19	that	19	said to different groups of creditors at different
20	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Give me the tab reference.	20	points during the administration. He clearly said
21	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, it is tab 92, so bundle 3	21	different things at different times. As is made clear
22	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.	22	by one reference in the disputed statements of facts
23	MR ZACAROLI: 92. He relied on it for the proposition	23	you can't reach a finding on this but you need to know
24	that on the question of unfairness or unfair harm, one's	24	this is there tab 8 of the same bundle, paragraphs 11
25	looking it doesn't assist, he says, because the	25	and 12. This is based on evidence that was presented by
	g		
	Page 125		Page 127
1	release of currency conversion claims didn't assist in	1	Elliott, page 4 of the tab, in particular paragraph 12:
2	achieving the administrator's objective. So the release	2	"Mr Copley said to some creditors he believed the
3	of currency conversion claims, he says, wasn't part of	3	CDDs waived the right to payment of claims in the
4	the objective and, therefore, it's not saved by the	4	original currency of the underlying claim."
5	provision in or the way this is looked at in Coniston,	5	Now I don't ask you to rely upon that for any
6	that provided it's in accordance with the achievement of	6	positive purpose, it is simply to show you cannot place
7	the administrators' objectives, it can't be unfair harm.	7	any reliance on what was said at different times by the
8	He says that doesn't apply here.	8	administrators, or one of them, to different creditors.
9	We say that's the wrong question again. The entry	9	(Pause)
10	into a full and final release on a mutual basis was	10	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes.
11	undoubtedly within the purposes of the administration	11	MR ZACAROLI: My Lords, unless you have any further
12	and was done to assist in achieving the objective. You	12	questions, those are my submissions in reply.
13	were taken to the evidence of Mr Copley in relation to	13	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Thank you very much. Do you want to
14	the question of there being an intention to release	14	say anything else, Mr Dicker? Thank you.
15	currency conversion claims. What was said in that	15	Well thank you all very much and those behind you as
16	evidence, very boldly, was there was no intention to	16	well, for your extremely interesting arguments.
17	release currency conversion claims.	17	Obviously, we're going to reserve our judgments. The
18	Now, that is unpacked more accurately, we would say,	18	question is what happens as and when the Supreme Court
19	in the statement of facts, in particular at	19	publish their judgment judgments, perhaps? I think
20	paragraph 18.	20	the best thing would be that the parties, within seven
21	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Where do we find that?	21	days, should send in their proposals for the future
22	MR ZACAROLI: The statement of facts is	22	conduct of this matter. It may be, depending on the
23	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Tab?	23	outcome in the Supreme Court, that we won't need to have
24	MR ZACAROLI: Supplemental bundle tab 7, so it is the 36A	24	a further oral hearing and any matters arising out of
25	statement of facts, paragraph 18.	25	the Supreme Court judgment can be dealt with just by
	Page 126		Page 128
		-	

1	submissions on the papers. On the other hand, the	1	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: You needn't go back and do the work
2	parties may feel or the court might feel that it would	2	on that but just as an automatic facility on the
3	be assisted by further argument, but I don't see that we	3	transcripts, that's helpful.
4	can make that decision now.	4	MR BAYFIELD: We'll make enquiries.
5	Will seven days be enough for the parties to agree	5	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Very well. Thank you very much.
6	or to indicate, even if they don't agree, the future	6	(3.22 pm)
7	conduct of the case, subject of course, to any points	7	(The court adjourned)
8	the court might have?	8	
9	MR DICKER: I think so far as we're concerned, the answer is	9	
10	yes.	10	
11	MR ZACAROLI: And the same here.	11	
12	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: You, Mr Bayfield, as well?	12	
13	MR BAYFIELD: My Lady, yes.	13	
14	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Very well. Can the court be informed	14	
15	within seven days either as to the agreed position or as	15	
16	to the disputed position of the publication of the	16	
17	Supreme Court judgment? In the interim, please can the	17	
18	parties, within seven days of today's we've got the	18	
19	vacation 14 days of today's date, submit revised	19	
20	schedules, setting out a further column, stating where	20	
21	in the transcripts, the parties have dealt with the	21	
22	particular issues, so we don't have to do that exercise	22	
23	for ourselves.	23	
24	MR DICKER: Again, we prepared the originals. We'll	24	
25	undertake to do that and obviously circulate it and make	25	
	Page 120		Page 131
	Page 129		rage 131
1	sure it's agreed.	1	INDEX
2	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: That would be extremely helpful.	2	PAGE
3	Speaking for myself, are the transcripts going to be	3	Submissions by MR DICKER (continued)1
4	hyperlinked in any way?	4	
5	MR DICKER: At that point, I think I should probably sit	5	Submissions by MR BAYFIELD90
6	down and take instructions. (Pause)	6	
7	I understand in relation to the tables, I think	7	Submissions in reply by MR ZACAROLI93
8	Linklaters may already be ahead of the game and marking	8	
9	up. I don't know what the answer is	9	
10	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Well can you find out and if there's	10	
11	any chance of hyperlinking anything, any hyperlinking,	11	
12	whether to transcripts or to judgments I don't want	12	
13	a lot of work to be done but if it's two things on the	13	
14	computer button to hyperlink, then see what you can do	14	
15	because that would be extremely	15	
16	MR DICKER: Mr Bayfield, I think is Linklaters	16	
17	MR BAYFIELD: We haven't made a start on those tables, to	17	
18	the best of my knowledge and belief but we can certainly	18	
19	do what we can to add hyperlinking, once we or	19	
20	Freshfields take the lead in producing the tables.	20	
21	LADY JUSTICE GLOSTER: Yes, the tables could be usefully	21	
22	hyperlinked. I'm not suggesting that the transcripts	22	
23	should be, unless they are already. If you know what	23	
24	I mean.	24	
	A D D A TIMETER AT A 1 1 1	1 14	
25	MR BAYFIELD: Understood.	25	
25	MR BAYFIELD: Understood. Page 130	23	Page 132

	105 11	1	110 2 4 111 7	114 15 25 115 4 0
A	105:11	administrators	110:2,4 111:7	114:15,25 115:4,8
A2 56:14	achievement 126:6	1:10 2:24 4:3	114:16,19 115:7	115:21,24 116:21
abandoning 104:4	achieves 109:13	13:25 14:8,19,22	115:10,10,14,20	116:25 129:15
abbreviation 52:17	achieving 27:16	16:5 19:18 22:25	115:24 116:19	130:1
able 66:25 75:3	126:2,12	25:4,9 27:21	117:4,13,23	agreeing 57:7
absent 49:10 77:25	acid 30:18	32:11 34:7,21	118:14,18 124:21	98:12
absolutely 16:2	acquired 100:23	35:2 36:23 37:1	adopt 29:9,11	agreement 8:14
51:15 66:3 68:2	act 32:11,25 66:14	37:21 38:3 39:9	adopted 14:21	11:25 12:8 13:7
81:16 91:19 117:6	acted 34:23	39:10,12 40:7	107:2	13:18 14:3 23:6
117:18 121:14	acting 35:2 118:24	41:1,23 42:9,19	advance 27:20	23:18 24:13 34:2
absurd 98:19,20	actions 20:25 35:8	43:7,12 45:3,7	advantage 18:14	35:19,22,24 36:8
101:21	37:16 38:7	47:7,8,11 48:19	38:6 40:8	36:10 40:10,19
absurdities 93:19	actual 56:18 99:14	49:22 50:15,17	advantages 24:18	60:3,5 62:1 64:9
94:22 114:21	99:21	53:17,18 63:7,15	advice 24:3 39:6	66:4 74:11,17
absurdity 94:6	add 83:22 130:19	75:20 84:5 88:6	advisers 24:14 41:1	75:24 91:5 95:5
ACA 117:24	added 83:23	97:6 98:2 109:2	affairs 20:22 33:19	95:10 98:25
accede 91:10	addition 29:11	112:9 118:9	33:24	105:22 106:1
accept 16:15 35:5	additional 8:12	121:19 127:18,18	afraid 52:14	111:2 114:1 121:7
83:3 104:11 108:9	66:11 108:22	128:8	afternoon 77:18	123:20,23,24
109:21 110:20	address 41:4	administrators'	78:1,2	124:2,5,7 125:6
111:9,16,24 115:4	addressed 86:4	16:16 41:6,9	aggregate 3:16	agreements 11:5
123:14 124:8,17	119:19	43:23 97:5 126:7	agree 53:25 57:8	12:20 15:23 24:2
acceptable 13:11	addressing 101:2	admissible 122:15	66:4 69:16 73:19	34:5,11 38:10,20
acceptance 49:11	127:9	admit 69:17 118:16	93:21 96:17 112:9	39:21 52:25 53:16
accepted 5:15	adjourned 131:7	118:19,20	112:22 129:5,6	56:17 57:3,5,12
63:24 65:14 74:18	adjournment 78:10	admitted 2:24 3:9	agreed 3:9 7:24 8:4	57:17 60:7 61:18
95:12,18 113:14	adjudicate 37:17	3:11 4:20,22 6:6	8:17,20 9:4,17	77:7 79:18 105:12
accepting 75:12	adjudicating 37:23	7:25 8:4,5,7,9,19	10:3,12,20,21	105:23
accepts 68:10	administration	9:11,15,24 10:19	12:5,11,14 13:3	agrees 96:2
access 39:13	19:5 27:17 33:12	12:4,4,19 13:15	23:18 38:10 53:9	Ah 28:3
account 40:23	64:11 66:15 81:10	13:16,23 46:22	53:12 63:4 66:6	ahead 26:7 130:8
108:17	82:24 87:23 88:24	62:25 63:3,6,22	76:10 92:11,15	albeit 51:25
accrue 81:9,11	92:25 112:7	64:4,6,16,20	93:15,22 94:4,5	Ali 67:8
88:23,25	113:25 120:18	65:11 67:18,21	94:12 97:6 98:18	allow 106:21
accrued 65:8	123:6 124:14	68:1 71:17,22	100:17 101:9,16	allowed 33:24
accruing 58:20	126:11 127:20	72:20 74:16 75:4	101:18 102:2,6,12	100:15
123:5	administrator 9:10	75:15 88:5 93:16	102:15 104:6,12	alternative 50:3
accurate 18:18	13:10 17:18 20:24	93:20,25 101:10	104:15,17,19	alternatively 88:20
84:7	21:3 22:4,6 34:11	104:13,22,22	105:8,13,16,17,20	altogether 121:13
accurately 126:18	36:24 42:23 66:3	105:15,17,18	106:1,2,6,6 107:2	amend 25:13
accurately 120.18	68:10 69:16 87:22	106:11,15,17,21	107:18,19 108:4	amount 1:14 3:17
achieve 11:7 25:4	89:3,19 90:7	106:22 107:11,12	109:19 110:13,18	3:18,21,22 4:8,11
27:21 40:12 75:20	118:22	107:15,20,21,22	110:18,25 111:4,4	6:14,25 7:10 12:4
109:4	administrator's	107:24 108:6	111:13 112:20,24	12:14 25:13 30:24
achieved 57:7	37:16 126:2	109:10,15,16	113:16,18 114:1	57:7 58:11,23
acineveu 37.7	5,.10 1 20.2	107.10,10,10	110.10,10 11 1.1	Z Z Z

				Page 134
62:2,6,8 63:4,4	appearing 46:5	69:9 75:3 85:19	41:20 51:15 73:9	backs 57:24
64:1 65:11 68:11	appears 20:17 41:7	87:11 93:18 97:13	assumption 53:1	balance 74:14
68:24 69:1,16,17	41:9 63:20 77:10	112:1,4 117:16	59:25 71:19 73:21	82:10,13
75:12 81:8 92:11	120:13 123:25	121:6 122:14		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			attributable 24:13	balancing 52:13
103:10 105:8	applicable 40:13	124:20 129:3	attribute 64:3	bankrupt 33:1 55:5
106:2,3,7,22	49:3 66:14 82:24	arguments 5:17	68:18 75:15	bankruptcy 18:14
109:16 110:18	113:24	17:11 64:18 78:21	attributed 99:1,20	26:18 31:20
111:1,5 115:8,8	applicant 27:13	128:16	attributes 76:11	banks 39:16
115:21,21,25	application 33:13	arises 64:8 73:5	August 102:10,21	based 29:10 40:14
116:21,25 117:13	33:20 35:10 36:17	arising 1:6 78:13	authorities 18:1	50:2 110:23
amounts 18:23	45:15 50:18 51:17	109:20 120:16	21:21 26:25 32:7	111:12,19 127:25
analysis 100:4	52:2	123:20,23 124:2	37:18 52:10 54:18	bases 20:1
analytically 73:24	applied 18:9 60:9	128:24	86:2,14 97:25	basic 94:9,25 95:2
and/or 63:14,14	124:13	arose 26:13 42:7	118:8	95:25 108:13
animal 67:25	applies 22:5 52:18	90:17 94:19 98:16	authority 27:23	basing 72:19
anomalous 110:11	113:15	arrived 116:20	30:25	basis 21:4 45:8
anomaly 109:24	apply 19:13,14	art 31:17	automatic 131:2	49:3,6,19 53:18
110:3	20:20 22:3 31:15	artificial 87:7	available 50:3	74:1 86:2 91:19
answer 10:22 23:13	32:5,10,14,23,24	ascertained 3:23	103:5	102:25 103:9
32:18 40:13,16,21	35:8 60:9 65:7,7	aside 100:22 103:7	avoid 49:5	121:14 125:2
40:24 49:4 54:6	65:11,14,15,16	asked 20:14 42:8	avoidance 71:18	126:10
54:12,14 70:2	126:8	42:13 88:7 92:8	aware 46:25 97:7	bath 97:16,16,19
74:12,23 78:24,25	applying 20:3	94:17	98:4	bathing 97:20
85:16 87:19 90:6	51:23,25 77:2	asking 50:22 101:5	axes 68:5	Bayfield 2:5,7 51:1
90:22 92:25	appointed 19:17	108:23	axis 75:9	90:14,15,16,22
101:18 115:5	appreciate 42:2	asks 30:5 94:15		91:1,16,19,24
129:9 130:9	90:8	aspect 5:16 6:6	B	92:7,18,23 129:12
answers 78:15	appreciated 40:18	25:19,20 89:23	b 17:14 35:1 42:15	129:13 130:16,17
Anthony 46:2	41:10,24 70:11,12	112:11 114:8	43:25 59:23 79:12	130:25 131:4
anybody 48:22	70:15,21	assert 23:11 109:22	91:1 102:14,17,18	132:5
50:12 70:5,14	appreciation 52:5	asserting 104:4	122:2	BCCI 67:8
anyway 26:11	approach 13:20	110:22 111:12	B1 17:24	bear 56:23 67:7
46:17 83:10 85:14	* *	assertion 84:4	B2 63:1 105:1,3,4,5	75:23
apart 66:15 82:24	51:10 107:2	assessed 103:23	115:2 123:9	began 44:22 102:3
apparent 60:15	108:23 109:2	asset 22:8 36:2	B3 2:13	102:12
appeal 2:15 6:13	appropriate 31:1	122:11,19	back 6:5 14:10	beginning 113:1
11:20 102:3,9,20	43:9	assets 39:12	16:19 22:16 23:4	begins 54:21
102:23 103:16	approved 79:4	assist 75:16 125:25	25:7,12 26:17	behalf 32:2 42:23
110:20 124:9	April 1:1	126:1,12	35:21 36:7 44:15	118:24
appealed 6:7,12	area 67:12	assisted 129:3	54:7,10 64:15	behave 31:21
111:14 114:7	argue 59:2,5 74:2	assists 116:23	65:20 66:23 68:11	belief 130:18
appear 40:25 52:21	argument 5:21 7:4	assume 31:2 50:20	75:5 83:24 88:19	believe 2:7 46:11
70:25 71:13	20:21,23 25:25	66:2 87:14	99:25 106:19,25	believed 96:24
appeared 28:2 46:9	37:4 62:13,13	assumed 7:16	107:14 112:20	128:2
			131:1	
46:9	66:16 67:16 69:6	assuming 15:11	151.1	benefit 24:3 38:3
	1	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>

12 April 2017

47 00 04 55 7
47:23,24 55:7 94:17 119:12
best 38:21 39:13
53:20 84:4 128:20
130:18
bigger 68:12
Bingham 67:8
bit 19:22 82:1
bits 11:25
black 120:24
board 48:21 99:8
body 55:4
boil 61:20
boldly 126:16
bootstraps 121:5
bottom 6:19
Bower 58:4
bracket 100:3
breach 27:9 47:17
113:23
break 43:18
brief 5:6 116:15
briefly 30:11,14
55:18 76:24 90:17
103:1 118:11
Briggs 3:9,13 4:9
0.1 2 5 11 0.21
8:1,3,5,11 9:21
10:7,19 14:4,13
14:17 15:5,11,15
20:14 28:19 30:1
30:5,10 31:6
37:22 41:15 42:1
52:13,16 59:10,12
60:11,18 61:13,17
62:11,16 63:22
64:5 65:3 71:15
71:25 72:6,10
73:13 75:7 76:2
83:12 84:20,24
85:9 86:8,22 87:7
88:17 95:2,7
97:15,20 103:2
105:2,4,16 106:13
107:17 108:2,8,12
108:14 120:12,14
100.11 120.12,17

120:23 121:3,11 bring 79:11 114:21 115:13 116:8 bringing 108:17 broad 8:8 100:13 122:6 broader 119:22 121:12 Bros 97:17,23,25 brothers 23:24 41:10 build 94:5 bundle 2:13 3:12 7:3 9:21 10:11 17:24 27:25 42:15 43:25 56:14 63:1 79:23 84:16,23 85:3,4 91:1 102:14,18 105:4,5 120:6 122:2 123:9 125:21 126:24 127:24 bundles 27:3
business 22:7
button 130:14
bystander 98:25 99:14
99.14
С
calculating 66:19
66:25
call 8:12 30:12 32:2
42:21 43:3 67:22
72:8 called 9:12 27:23
46:12 104:21
115:10
camp 41:6,9 46:15
careful 99:18
careless 26:2
carried 63:23
carry 39:11
carrying 22:7
carved 41:25

case 3:2 6:5 7:21

9:15 11:13 12:1 14:25 16:14 22:3 27:2,18,23 30:13 32:4,12,25 35:11 36:8 40:5 48:3 54:8 55:6 77:10 85:22 90:5,8 94:20 95:12 98:7 98:15 99:25 105:7 109:10,10 114:11 118:10,11,15,17 123:11 125:17 129:7
cases 18:8 19:7
30:19 31:13,19
48:3 52:11 81:13
83:5,20 118:11
119:6
cater 101:22
caught 89:17
caused 113:8
causing 29:23
cautionary 67:7
CDD 1:12,25 2:12
2:25 3:2,2,3,8,10
3:11 4:20,22 6:7 6:14 7:23,24,25
9:4,12,15,17,19
9:24 10:3,11,21
12:11,19 13:3,12
13:15,16,24 16:16
16:18 43:5 62:25
64:6 66:4 69:12
71:17,22 79:20
84:16 85:13 88:7
90:20 92:7,9,24
93:15,16,17,20,25
94:2,12 95:14,16
95:16,24 96:2,10
96:11 100:15,25
101:6,9,10,17
102:15 104:12
105:13,18 106:15
107:2,4 108:24
109:8,11 110:2,19

110.21 111 4 12
110:21 111:4,13
111:18 113:18
114:1,15,15,16,19
114:24 115:20
116:4 117:3
119:13 124:10,20
CDDs 2:11 6:18
7:17,21 8:1,10,17
8:21 11:18,21
34:22 35:17 38:17
42:23 45:6,9
46:22 52:24 53:8
59:13 62:3 80:5,7
80:15,23 84:6
93:8,22 94:4,5
98:19 101:18,22
102:3,12 104:6,12
104:15,17,20,22
107:13,15,18,21
107:22 108:4,24
109:19 110:4,9,13
111:7 112:21,24
113:16 114:25
116:19 119:9
123:8 128:3 certain 1:14 14:15
22:8 33:19 43:2
44:22 45:2 70:17
certainly 1:22
29:16 32:24 90:25
130:18
certainty 109:5
cetera 4:6,6 29:7
chance 11:22
130:11
change 45:6
changing 68:11
charge 63:9
chase 20:4
check 2:8 11:22
14:4
checked 36:7
cheques 30:24
choice 96:10
chooses 25:10
CHOUSES 23.10

65:21,24 123:12
chosen 25:17 68:9
chronologically
31:8
circulate 129:25
circumstance
124:13
circumstances
23:17 25:3 26:22
33:25 35:16 53:12
53:14,15 94:2
101:19 107:5
cite 30:15
claim 1:20 2:22,23
3:4,11,16,18,19
3:21,22,23 4:1,8
4:11,13,20 5:11
5:13,23 6:3 7:1,10
7:23,25 8:10 9:8
9:11,16,17,25
10:3,12,19,20,21
11:11,15 12:4,4,5
12:14,18,21 13:9
14:18,19,24 15:1
15:17,21 16:4,6
16:10,11,12,21,23
16:25 23:12 25:17
25:22 38:24 41:11
41:18 46:22 48:14
49:9,20 50:1,8
55:24 56:9,18
58:6 59:7 62:2
63:3,4,6,17,22
64:2,4,6,10,16,20
65:17,23,24 66:2
66:9,18 67:17,18
67:21 68:1,18,22
68:23 69:17 71:4
72:21 73:6,11,13
74:2,4,6,7,16 75:4
75:13,15,25 76:1
76:5,6,7,10,11
79:7,14,16 80:23
81:19,20,22 82:8
82:19 83:4 84:9

				Page 130
04.10.07.4.5.12	24.22 27.2 22	121.0 0 16 17 22	100.21 112.22	42.1
84:10 87:4,5,13	34:23 37:2,23	121:8,9,16,17,23	109:21 112:23	43:1
87:13,15,15,17,20	39:24 41:25 42:10	122:4,6,11,12,17	113:1	company 3:19 4:2
87:21 88:2,5,9,10	42:18,25 44:24,25 45:14,19 46:23	122:19 123:12,13	client's 36:9 91:7 clients 1:23 24:13	22:8 33:1 63:7,14
88:13,15 89:10,11	,	123:16,16,22		64:12 81:10 87:5
89:23 91:12,16	47:21 48:6,18,23	124:4,4,5,6 125:5	24:15 38:10 49:21	88:24 91:6 92:2
92:11,11,14,20	49:18 55:20,21	126:1,3,15,17	70:4 103:7	105:21 116:1
94:14 95:15,16,17	57:4,6,7,9,10,17	127:6,13 128:3	close 90:19	company's 22:7
95:20,21 96:3,5,5	57:18,21 58:15	clarified 7:19	close-out 81:8	compared 101:10
96:12,18 98:15,23	60:8,10,17,20,21	Clark 18:11 30:15	closed 1:12,24	comparing 101:8
99:2,5,7,11 101:4	60:22,24 61:5,9	30:17	closer 74:3	comparison 78:17
101:25 103:12,19	61:11,19 62:5,7	class 49:24 100:9	CMC 42:8 43:10	93:14
104:9,18,21,22	62:14,25 63:10,10	100:12	43:22 49:1	comparisons 93:18
105:8,15,16,17,17	64:13 65:6,21,22	classes 50:14	CMP 103:11 104:2	compensated 54:1
105:19,20 106:1,2	65:22,23 67:4,24	classic 48:3	code 55:23 56:6,9	complain 34:1
106:6,7,9,10,11	68:7 70:14 71:17	clause 3:14,15	58:5 59:3,6,21,22	complaining 29:17
106:17,21,22	71:22 72:16,18,25	12:14 45:1,13	59:24,25 68:21	complete 55:23
107:3,3,7,9,11,13	72:25 73:3 74:24	63:1 64:14 74:19	69:21 71:12	122:12
107:19,20,21,24	75:6,17,18 76:3	89:6 91:8,21,24	coin 111:21	completely 24:8
108:4,4,5 109:7,7	77:3,4,7,8 78:19	92:1 105:24	cold 23:21	25:22
109:16,24 110:18	79:3,6 80:8,10,12	106:12,18 115:23	collapsed 12:24,25	complicated 41:3
110:22,23,24	80:15,24 82:3	117:9 120:9,22	collection 83:2	complications
111:1,2,5,11,12	84:2,6,12 92:21	123:15 125:4	column 129:20	101:23 104:2
111:14,19,22	93:6,15,17,20,22	clauses 106:20	combined 117:17	109:11,14,20
112:6,19,23 113:1	93:25 94:5,12,12	115:5 116:3 120:5	come 13:14 18:25	compound 58:4
113:7,9,17,19,20	94:19,21 96:17,23	clear 9:6 30:17	21:9 25:12 35:17	comprehensive
113:22,23 114:4,5	97:7 98:19,21	32:5 34:17 51:4	37:6,8,10 40:2	87:1
115:5,7,8,10,11	100:4,10 101:9,10	57:16 70:2,2 71:3	51:24 52:1 66:18	compromise 42:24
115:11,14,15,18	101:23 102:2,12	71:5 77:6 78:17	75:23 98:24	57:17 77:7 127:5
115:20,21,24,24	102:15,24,25	85:18 86:3,4,15	100:15 106:19,25	computer 130:14
116:1,4 117:12,12	103:22,23 104:4,4	86:16 90:3 96:21	107:14	conceivably 20:21
117:13,14,23	104:6,8,12,13,15	109:1 117:6,18,24	comes 12:19 30:21	40:14 50:10
118:2,16,21,25	104:17,20,22	122:16,22 127:21	66:12 67:4,17	concept 31:18
119:23 120:20,21	105:10,13,18,20	clearly 11:4 13:7	93:16 96:14 101:6	67:21 68:1 74:16
123:3,4,4,12,14	106:15 107:2,12	51:7,20 74:5	104:14 107:4	76:8 96:16 97:7
124:11,19,21,22	107:15,18,22	85:20 109:13	114:15	98:5,9 102:24
124:25 125:8	108:7,11,18 109:6	121:16 123:22	coming 22:13 23:22	107:20,23 122:6
128:4	109:11,19,22,25	127:20	37:25 40:24 63:12	124:19
claims 3:10 4:22,25	110:1,2,4,5,10,13	client 11:11 12:15	68:10 95:24	conception 99:6
5:7,20 6:7,14 8:21	110:16,17,18	12:21 16:6 97:12	101:17	concerned 11:21
9:4,15 11:6,12,20	111:4,7 112:13,20	98:2 101:23 102:4	comment 32:3	26:25 44:12 53:23
12:11,19 13:3,6	112:24 113:16,18	102:23,25 103:3,5	46:10	56:11 62:17 65:24
13:16,24 14:5	114:1,15,16,19,25	103:9,17,18,19,21	commercial 29:22	79:12 82:21 84:17
15:20 16:9 17:5	116:19,21,25	103:22 104:4,7	53:19,24 119:5	85:14,15 90:6
17:18 24:19 25:1	118:14,17,19,21	106:9 107:8 108:5	common 66:6	112:10 125:14,18
25:8,9 27:20 34:7	119:15,18,21	108:11 109:12,14	communicated	129:9
20.0,5 27.20 5 1.7	117.10,10,21	100.11 109.12,11		12/./
			-	-

				1 age 137
concerning 1:6	43:9	contend 47:8	14:24 15:1 16:4	Copley 42:19,22
concerns 4:22	considering 54:21	contends 16:2	16:12,25 17:5,18	43:2,13,24 46:19
concluded 56:13	54:23	content 43:8 52:8	25:1 27:20 34:6	121:22 126:13
62:21 75:24	considers 36:3	context 13:20 39:2	34:23 37:2 39:24	127:22 128:2
conclusion 30:21	consistency 75:22	44:14,17 45:1	41:11 42:10,18,25	Copley's 42:4
34:17 51:6,24	consistent 45:8	67:6,11 75:16	44:25 45:14,19	50:19 83:25
60:16 72:20 81:2	50:21 114:10	108:15 118:12,15	46:23 48:14,23	127:10
82:20 101:21	constant 94:10	119:5,20 121:2,10	49:9,18 55:20	corporates 39:18
110:9 111:4,6	constituents 55:6	contingent 1:20	58:15 60:10,17,20	correct 7:11 8:25
124:8,9	constitute 3:18,22	continue 1:18	60:22 61:5 62:5	47:15 58:21,25
conclusions 112:1	19:20 52:6 115:25	continued 1:3	62:14,17 70:14	60:4 75:1 106:16
condition 34:9	constituted 103:4	132:3	71:4 72:16,25	correctly 17:22
conduct 20:6 21:8	construct 87:7			43:5
		continuing 62:10 70:6 74:15 76:15	73:11,16 74:2,4	
21:14 31:14 35:6	construction 5:1		75:3,17 76:1,7	costs 63:9
128:22 129:7	12:1,10 17:2	contract 22:19 23:1	77:4 78:19 79:7	counsel 32:2 45:24
conducted 19:5	22:13 23:10,10,14	24:15 57:21 58:12	79:14 80:8,12,24	46:1
conducting 26:19	24:1,12 25:2,21	58:22 66:22,24	81:20,22 82:3,8	counter-factual
33:11 35:12 119:1	40:8 41:20 56:25	81:9 82:16,17,25	82:19 84:2,10,12	124:13 125:8
conferred 115:20	60:4 61:5 62:12	86:13 90:19 91:25	87:16 88:8,13,15	counter-release
conferring 115:9	62:18 64:19 66:8	92:3,12,12,16	89:10,11 92:19	23:14
confident 77:25	70:1 74:13 75:16	106:20 112:11	93:1,6 94:14,18	counterparty 54:10
confirm 1:10 89:6	78:22 79:18 80:9	116:17 120:16	94:20 95:8 96:16	88:2
confusion 31:3	80:17,23 81:15	123:6	96:23 97:7,22	couple 90:23
Coniston 27:2	83:22 85:23 86:7	contracts 91:5,11	98:22 99:2,5,7	course 16:24 26:10
125:17 126:5	86:21 88:19 93:5	91:20 92:5,8	101:4,25 104:15	36:18 37:13 38:25
connected 107:9	93:20 94:9,22	108:20 109:23	105:10 108:18	47:12,13,18 50:20
connection 105:21	95:1,11,13,17,23	contractual 62:9	109:24 110:10,23	52:19 88:5 89:20
connotation 108:17	101:6,15 104:14	65:17 66:20,21	111:17,18,19,22	105:7 106:8 129:7
conscious 30:11	106:19 110:13	69:7 70:6 74:15	112:20,25 113:9	court 18:22 19:2,6
49:11	114:3,24 119:17	76:15 80:11,14,24	114:5,11 119:21	19:8,16,17 20:24
consciously 49:17	120:24 122:15	83:9 86:24 91:7	121:7,9 123:4	20:25 26:19 29:5
consensual 13:20	construe 15:24	97:22 103:24,24	126:1,3,15,17	31:19 32:2,23
27:21 35:15,18,23	108:19	114:17 123:3	127:6,13	33:9,11 35:6,9,12
38:9 109:2	construed 114:20	125:1,3,3,10	conversions 15:6	36:3 43:4,9 51:3,6
consequence 35:13	construing 15:23	contrast 80:14	74:18	51:19 53:5,21
39:21,22 40:19	100:18 110:7	contravenes 94:9	convert 99:20	54:25 55:3 66:17
41:17,25 47:20	consumer 39:2	94:25	converted 4:14	78:17 81:15 83:21
88:10 96:4,17	contained 88:4	contributions	14:9 106:11	85:24 86:3,5
98:11 113:6	119:25	103:9	107:10 112:6,14	95:25 102:3,9,20
consequences	containing 34:22	convenient 2:25	113:7,17,24	102:22 103:16
14:20 16:1 24:16	contains 113:10	9:11 43:15 77:16	114:13,14 116:22	128:18,23,25
35:19 47:14 54:14	contemplated	conversion 2:22 3:4	converting 4:16	129:2,8,14,17
55:2 96:1,13,14	100:9,10,11	4:25 5:13,20,23	92:23 113:20	131:7
101:9	contemplation	6:3 7:1,22 9:8,16	converts 12:16	courts 26:15
considered 16:5	63:14 101:11,12	11:5,12,15 12:18	convinced 51:19	cover 20:17 30:13
considered 10.5	05.11101.11,12	11.0,12,10 12.10	convinced 51.17	23121 20.17 30.13
	-	-	-	

				1 450 150
65:4 123:1,11,14	118:23,25 119:2	12:18 13:9,11,14	95:4 98:25 104:16	127:17
covered 65:17	123:12,20,23,24	14:10,11,24 15:1	112:7,14 113:25	decided 39:10
72:12	124:2,7 125:6	15:3 16:4,10,12	120:18 123:6	46:21 56:12 59:17
CRA 2:11,21,23	creditor's 3:19,21	16:12,25 17:5,18	129:19	88:9
3:8,10 4:23 5:6,7	64:1 75:13 81:17	25:1 27:19 34:6	David 43:11,21	deciding 53:13
5:12 6:2,7 7:17,20	81:18,19 105:20	34:22 37:2 39:23	49:1	57:23 59:15,17
7:22,24,25 8:1,17	114:4 116:1	41:11 42:10,18,24	day 1:18,18 14:22	127:16
9:4,7,17,19,24	creditors 1:7 3:1	44:24 45:13,19	73:24 100:11	decision 28:13 29:1
10:3,11,21 11:19	7:21 13:22 16:18	46:23 48:14,23	days 128:21 129:5	29:23 30:16 49:1
16:15,16 34:22	22:10 25:2 27:16	49:9,18 55:20	129:15,18,19	52:1 54:19 56:18
59:13 79:21 81:3	29:19,23 34:6,8	58:15 60:10,17,20	deal 13:13 17:4,6,8	56:21 61:14 129:4
81:6 84:14,16,18	34:24 35:4 36:4	60:22 61:5 62:5	35:14 42:12 45:8	decisions 76:17
84:20 85:12 86:23	38:3,14 39:4,7,12	62:14 70:13 71:4	45:19 49:5 55:17	deemed 92:1
87:1,2,15 88:1,8	39:14,15 40:13,17	72:16,25 73:11,15	57:6 61:18 66:19	deference 52:18
88:16 89:3 90:23	43:1 44:22 45:2,8	73:25 74:2,4,17	76:24 77:14 86:6	define 116:8
90:24 91:2,9,10	47:25,25 48:11,12	75:2,17 76:1,7	90:17 109:20	defines 95:14,23
91:15 111:18	49:4,16,25 50:4	77:3 78:18 79:7	110:14 122:11	definition 4:8 12:3
112:2 113:8	50:14 53:23 54:5	79:13 80:8,11,24	dealing 1:5 19:1	67:18,21 74:8
119:19,20,22	54:10,15 55:4,6	81:20,22 82:2,4,8	42:6,9 44:23	100:14,24 104:19
120:3,10 121:16	55:12 57:18 62:21	82:19 84:2,9,12	70:10 73:5,6 79:2	106:17 110:25
121:20,25 122:1	68:13 72:3 77:8	87:16 88:8,13,15	79:22 84:2 88:11	115:12,15,17
122:10,16,22	88:7 89:16,18,22	89:9,11 92:19,24	94:2 106:19 118:6	116:24
CRAs 4:25 8:19	92:8 103:21 104:8	93:1,5 94:14,18	121:9,25	definitions 92:4
59:13 109:4	109:22 118:24	94:20 95:8 96:16	deals 5:2 44:5	105:15
created 101:23	119:8,12 127:3,4	96:23 97:7 98:22	56:25 57:14 79:23	degree 70:17
104:1 109:12	127:19 128:2,8	99:2,4,7 101:4,20	80:5,19 113:4	delay 38:25 54:2
110:3	creditors' 3:16 45:4	101:25 104:1,18	dealt 17:20,25	delete 86:5
creating 87:22	95:14	105:10 107:7	34:18 38:24 52:22	deliberate 96:4
110:4	critical 30:18 33:7	108:18 109:24	53:3 56:13 73:4	deliberately 96:12
creditor 4:2,23	100:22 117:15	110:10,17,22	73:10 81:3 90:24	delivery 24:5
9:14 13:9,11 14:5	127:7	111:19,22 112:14	118:6 122:1	demonstrate 48:22
15:3 16:22 25:7	critically 116:17	112:22 113:2,3,8	128:25 129:21	demonstrated
25:10,12,16 29:17	criticise 34:1	114:5 117:1	debate 64:22	94:10 108:25
40:18 44:24 49:5	criticism 41:2	119:21 121:7,9	117:21 118:23	demonstrates
49:8,15 56:1,5	crucial 95:22	123:4 126:1,3,15	debating 47:6	48:10 107:12
63:3,6,14 65:21	114:23 115:3	126:17 127:6,13	debt 37:17 64:11	119:12
70:21 74:10 76:9	cure 81:15	128:4	65:9,12 66:10,14	denominated
87:14 90:19 92:21	currencies 9:1 14:6	cut 20:4 48:14 60:2	67:1 68:25 69:1	104:18
96:2,9,15 97:8	92:21,23 103:25	cut-off 15:6,7	73:14,14,20,25	denomination
99:10 101:16	107:5	D	74:3 75:19 76:15	114:12
105:21 106:21	currency 2:22 3:4		79:4 82:24 112:4	depend 16:4,8 27:9
109:5 110:15,22	4:25 5:13,19,23	date 15:6,7,8 46:21	debtor 23:8 33:1	dependent 125:9
111:10,11 112:9	6:3,21 7:1,9,22	63:15 65:8,13	debts 39:5 58:20	depending 7:24
113:7,17 115:4,7	8:24 9:7,16,18	81:11 87:23 88:24	65:3	33:25 79:20
115:9,15,18,18	11:5,12,15 12:13	91:23 92:3,25	decide 35:18	101:19 107:5
	<u> </u>	l	l	ı

128:22	23:17,23,25 24:10	90:13 97:15	51:10,14 52:4	documenting 13:12
depends 9:18 15:17	24:17,21,25 25:7	128:14 129:9,24	118:18	documents 11:6
95:12	26:4,7,13 27:8	130:5,16 132:3	discretionary	17:17 38:2 89:25
depriving 98:13	28:3,6,8,9,12,14	Dicker's 120:23	51:18	90:2 110:8
deputy 29:5	28:23 29:2,4 30:4	dicta 97:25	discrimination	doing 4:21 8:16
describe 37:19	30:8,11 31:5,8	difference 20:2	29:22	15:8 19:8 77:11
describes 30:19	33:17,19,23 34:4	30:6 64:17 74:8	discriminatory	87:24 96:18 117:9
description 115:11	34:16 35:16 36:11	77:2 81:5 104:11	23:18 26:1 49:13	dollar 10:9 73:22
Designated 116:7	36:13,16,21 37:6	104:14,23 106:14	discussed 32:1	87:13,15 98:15
designed 61:18	37:8,11,14 38:11	117:8	42:18 70:2	dollars 4:16 5:8,11
desirable 56:21	38:14 39:7,19,20	differences 11:10	discussion 69:14	5:12,24 10:7,14
89:21	40:11 41:21 42:3	101:21 106:25	discussions 45:2	88:11 94:13
despite 7:23 35:18	42:6 43:20,21	different 12:6 14:6	127:3	103:13,14,15
detail 14:2,4 44:12	44:2,7,9,16 45:19	15:18,20,20,21	dishonest 31:16,23	110:17,19 111:2
44:17	45:20,22 46:1,5,7	20:22 24:4,9	dishonourable 20:6	111:17,18,20,23
determine 78:25	46:19 47:6,14,19	32:15 35:7 40:3,6	21:7,14 31:16,23	113:8,17,21
91:7	48:25 49:23 50:1	41:15 58:16 60:16	dispute 15:3 66:2	114:18
determined 16:21	50:17,23,25 51:15	62:18,19 78:15,16	68:9	doubt 1:9 14:1
16:23 24:12 103:2	52:8,14,18,20	78:22 79:19 81:6	disputed 127:22	23:11 47:12 50:25
determining 81:8	57:24 58:1,4,8,14	82:20 88:21 90:9	129:16	71:18 83:23
88:1 118:21	58:21,25 59:8,14	92:21 93:15 94:1	disputes 26:15	draft 122:8
develop 95:9	59:17,20,23,25	98:18 101:9,18,18	distinction 12:23	drafted 24:3 41:17
developed 18:9	60:4,7,14,19 61:7	104:20 105:11	30:9 68:4 70:25	drafting 12:24
22:17 32:1 102:3	61:9,12,23 62:12	107:4 110:4	71:13 72:15,24	104:6 109:19
102:13	62:17 63:24 64:6	112:22 127:19,19	73:18 79:10	110:3
development 122:8	64:15,17,22 65:4	127:21,21 128:7,8	distinguish 6:17	draw 71:14 93:19
devised 38:2	65:20 66:2,21	differential 27:12	54:25	drawing 71:1 72:24
dichotomy 8:23	67:6,14,19 68:2,7	difficult 41:3 71:16	distribute 36:3	drawn 79:10
Dicker 1:3,4,5,9,17	68:16 69:3,5,9,14	85:21	distributed 103:8	driven 101:22,24
1:22 2:3,10,16,20	69:20 70:7,11,17	difficulty 11:3	distributing 39:11	104:7
3:7,11,14 4:10 5:2	70:20,25 71:3,24	77:21	distribution 1:12	drives 104:9
5:6,10,15,17 6:9	72:2,7,11,23 73:3	digging 20:15	11:8 13:21 34:9	dropping 63:11
7:3,13,16,20 8:4,7	73:9,15,19 74:1,6	directed 17:19	38:16 68:13 75:21	drops 46:19
8:14,19,22,25 9:3	74:9,21,23 75:1,5	20:21 80:22	112:13 119:2	due 16:24 38:25
9:6,10,14,22 10:2	75:9,11 76:3,16	112:24	distributions 16:20	65:12 88:5 89:20
10:5,9,13,17,22	76:20,22,24 77:19	direction 51:22	25:11,14	duress 53:3,11
10:25 11:3,10,17	77:21 78:12,13,24	directions 18:22	dividend 13:15	duty 27:10 37:17
12:4,9,13,23 13:5	79:2,6,10 80:3,5	disadvantage 27:13	dividends 3:24	37:19,20 39:11
13:20 14:5,12,14	80:19 81:1 82:5,8	29:17,18	105:19 115:16,19	47:17
14:18 15:4,10,13	82:17 83:16 84:16	disappear 68:7	116:5	
15:16 17:10,13,16	84:22,25 85:5,7	discharge 4:4	doctrine 31:25	E
18:7,25 19:4,12	85:10,15,18,24	discharged 63:9	document 3:1 4:19	earlier 30:2 37:18
19:21,25 20:4,8	86:2,10,14,19	discovered 114:22	4:21 9:11 13:1	40:9 44:21 48:16
20:13,19 21:17,23	87:6,8,12,19	discovery 98:20	60:21 70:14	113:5
22:1,12,16,24	88:18 89:13 90:5	discretion 22:6	105:14 106:18	early 1:11 11:8
		<u> </u>		

12 April 2017

12.71 20.16 07.12
13:21 38:16 97:13 122:8
easier 2:25
easily 2:1
easy 11:8
echoing 29:14
effect 7:1 13:2 14:3
14:25 17:17 18:10
30:6 34:11 40:4
47:20,23 56:19 57:3,5,19 60:7
65:18 68:8 69:8
77:9 88:8 89:4
91:10 92:5,13
98:13 121:21
effected 80:14
effectively 4:19 5:7
8:7 21:10 39:8
46:4,5 55:14 66:17 71:20 87:16
87:22 88:9 89:2
eight 46:19
either 31:2,22 34:5
35:19 42:19 50:9
74:21 76:18 98:23
105:9 129:15
election 96:6
electronic 28:18
electronically 31:7
element 37:24 52:3 69:1
eligible 3:24
Elliott 128:1
emerged 100:3
emerges 94:24
109:7
emerging 98:9
emphasis 61:11
emphasise 53:16 emphasising
emphasising 114:19
enable 61:18 88:5
113:1 122:18
encouraged 38:18
encouragement

21:17
enforce 17:19
34:12 35:1 47:9
54:13
enforceable 52:25
118:19
enforced 54:4
60:23
enforcing 35:20
engage 89:19 engaged 33:2 37:22
53:21
English 31:18
39:17
enormously 89:15
enquired 45:3
enquiries 131:4
enriched 47:21
enrichment 47:24
48:3,5
ensure 25:9,12 43:4
88:12 118:14,24 enter 1:24 3:1 9:7
16:16 34:8 38:10
38:15,18,23 91:9
96:10
entered 3:3 4:23
7:22 16:17 34:2
85:12,13 93:25
95:5 96:10 108:21
entering 6:2 7:23
9:12 34:21 35:19
36:9 39:21,22
90:20 92:9
enters 9:14,17 entire 3:19 95:15
115:4 116:1
117:14 118:2
entirely 64:7,23
75:19 92:9
entirety 44:2
entitled 16:19
53:19 55:7 66:13
76:10 81:15 82:14
83:22 89:6,10

109:22	
entitlement 56:1,5 58:2 59:1 71:7	
83:10 103:18	
114:6	
entitlements	1
103:14	
entitles 66:23	(
entry 126:9	(
enure 47:24	
envisaged 48:13	
envisaging 123:22	
equal 3:17,22 63:4	(
106:2 115:8,21	
equally 89:8 99:12	(
113:15	
equitable 32:19	(
33:21 36:6	(
equity 22:20,25	(
23:7 32:16 35:10	
50:9 52:25 53:5	(
54:9	
equivalent 73:22 112:15	
error 52:3 85:21	
escape 117:7	
essential 81:5	
107:13 112:12	
essentially 4:21	1
5:17,24 11:7,23]
12:7,10 13:13	
17:10 19:8 21:11	
22:24 29:13 34:8	
35:8,11 37:19	
38:17 47:15 49:12	
50:14 51:10,18	
53:17,21 56:2	
59:23 64:22 68:4	
77:1 84:8 103:21	
116:25	
established 91:12	
establishing 91:16	
92:20	(
estate 36:2 39:8,15	
47:16,20 48:4,6	

54:9 104:5 105:19
107:9 109:5
112:10,19 113:20
113:22 114:4
115:13 116:6,9
Estates 27:24 28:11
28:24
et 4:6,6 29:7
euro 110:24 111:10
111:22 113:7,8,17
113:20,23,24
114:3,4,6
euros 94:13 110:16
111:11,13 112:4,6
event 13:23 25:17
34:16 65:1,4 events 73:23
events /3:23 eventually 16:21
everybody 71:20
85:12 96:24 127:4
evidence 15:4
16:24 36:24 40:2
40:16,24 42:4,9
43:4,8,12,13,23
48:8,10,22 49:8
97:5 98:3 99:10
121:18,21 122:20
126:13,16 127:25
Evidently 29:8
Ex 17:3,13,23,25
18:8,18,21 20:5
20:15,19 21:1,2,7
22:18,18,24 23:3
23:16,19 24:22
26:11,16 30:14
31:15,25 32:9,24
35:5,21 37:14
48:2 53:7,10 54:7
57:14 60:8,23
69:25 70:7 76:25
80:20 125:12
127:17
exactly 4:21 68:16 69:4,14,15 74:4
77:1 84:19
/ / .1 04.19

	1 age 140
9	example 7:2 9:24
	11:1,16 25:7 50:1
)	62:3 65:20 81:6
	113:7,16 123:10
	124:5
1	examples 46:25
	98:18
	exchange 4:14,17
) 7	15:7,9 122:7
7	exclude 62:4,9 72:5
	81:18,21 83:15
	excluded 61:6
	100:7
6	
o	excluding 90:4
	exclusion 100:19
	exclusive 56:6,8
	58:5 59:3,6,21,24
	59:25 68:21 69:21
	71:12
4	execute 119:9
	executed 45:10
	95:15 102:15
	exercise 35:6 52:13
	129:22
	exercised 18:24
	exercising 22:6
	exist 55:24 94:21
•	99:21 127:8
	existence 44:24
	63:12,12 94:18
	99:2,4 108:18
'	existing 110:23
	exists 79:16 125:1
	125:10
	expect 19:14,19
	39:7 90:5
	expected 29:25
,	71:6,8
	expedient 108:25
	-
	expense 24:4
	expenses 63:10
	experience 39:17
	experienced 39:14
	explain 6:6,7,9 11:4
	72:13 103:1

	116.22 125.0	C. 1 4.10 42.25	116.25	E-U 10.14 21.25
explained 11:19 49:13	116:22 125:9 127:10	find 4:10 43:25 126:21 130:10	116:25 forensic 96:7	full 18:14 31:25 56:1,5 58:2,11
	factor 30:18 41:5		foresight 70:18	59:1 71:7 83:9
explaining 100:21 116:20 117:2	53:2,12 101:5	finding 82:2,3 127:23	forever 4:4 63:8	109:6 119:3
explains 112:19,22	factors 14:23 25:23	fine 9:14,20 22:14	forget 48:9 69:11	126:10
express 8:12 46:23	facts 31:22 36:8,13	finish 26:24 77:17	form 13:24 45:6	fully 49:11,18,18
49:10 57:2 71:20	36:16 37:12,25	78:3	71:22 83:14	57:6 61:19 73:4
71:24 99:12	49:3 51:17,23,25	finishing 77:22	108:24	120:5
expressed 3:3 5:7	95:4 97:6 102:7	78:1	formal 56:21	function 117:8
5:11 6:14,21 7:10	126:19,22,25	firm 51:4 103:17	format 11:23	fund 103:13
9:19 52:9 56:17	127:22	first 20:1,12 27:2	former 97:12 98:2	fundamentally
72:23 83:3 110:19	factual 90:16 93:22	30:12 32:10 45:2	forms 6:17 54:9	94:7
expressing 5:24	99:15 108:20	51:7 52:24 55:5	93:15 104:11	further 43:8,10
expression 19:6	fair 30:23 38:21	58:1 84:4 90:18	fortiori 119:1	57:10 88:18 90:10
expressly 45:4 57:8	63:24	91:1 92:18 93:16	forward 16:24	123:15 128:11,24
71:17 124:6,11	fairly 118:7	93:21 96:2 98:1	69:24	129:3,20
extending 80:11	fall 100:9 120:22	102:15,24 103:3	found 4:24 29:21	future 63:13 72:18
extension 111:5	falling 65:12	116:14 118:7	49:4 68:3 115:5	90:2 128:21 129:6
extent 5:19 6:18	falls 100:3	119:16,18	foundation 19:1	fuzziness 14:15
31:25 54:22,23	falsified 73:23	firstly 3:15 12:11	124:25	
58:10 81:11 83:13	far 7:25 11:14,21	90:22	four 123:18,25	G
88:25 96:15	12:25 26:24 41:14	fixed 63:5,17,19	fourth 33:6 77:14	gained 5:23 111:23
103:11	44:12 65:24 82:21	69:15 106:22	frame 102:21	114:23
extinguished 66:18	90:5 112:9 125:13	115:24 117:24	fraud 53:2	game 130:8
extinguishing	125:17 129:9	flavours 8:2,8 11:2	freely 35:5 53:8	general 36:17 55:4
14:25	fault 24:14	flaw 108:22,25	96:12	80:10
extract 53:19	favour 65:14	flawed 94:7	Freshfields 130:20	generally 49:3
extremely 41:3	fear 89:23	fluctuating 1:18	friend 6:10 7:14	104:3 121:23
67:11 128:16	feature 99:23	focus 34:25 62:19	12:17 15:25 16:2	123:2
130:2,15	feel 30:22 129:2,2	93:14	17:10 19:12 20:5	generic 115:12
	fiduciary 27:9	focused 41:9 93:10	21:5 22:21 47:19	getting 7:18 9:11
F	47:17	116:19	52:20 54:3 63:24	48:18 76:9 89:6
F 31:11	fight 50:14	Focuses 27:11	75:11 76:25 79:25	119:12
face 13:1 20:17	filed 42:13	focusing 13:25 26:4	81:4 84:25 95:12	give 34:6 52:6 58:1
83:3	final 40:20 83:11	folding 127:11	95:18 96:7 98:7	58:11 59:1 65:5
face-to-face 42:20	109:6 119:3	follow 8:8 100:6,10	110:12,19 113:5	70:13 71:13 84:13
faced 41:2	126:10	followed 2:23 92:7	118:8 119:8,19	85:25 86:24 93:11
facility 131:2	finality 109:4	following 4:17 38:1	123:10 125:18	111:19 125:20
fact 7:16 19:4,5	finally 40:16 57:6	44:20	friend's 2:18 3:2	given 5:12 16:23
34:2 42:2 45:7	61:19	follows 13:17 55:25	7:21 9:15 11:13	38:22 60:1,13
59:20 94:10 96:2	financial 3:16,18	100:8,10	14:25 16:13 93:9	65:19 66:6,8
96:11,16 100:8	3:21,22 4:1,8,11	force 37:15	93:13 94:4 101:8	89:25 92:13,15
102:8,13,19	4:13 7:10 81:9	foreign 12:13 13:9	116:19	94:1 113:10
104:16 109:25	87:5 88:2 91:5,12	13:10,14 16:11	front 42:8 43:10	gives 56:1 60:12
111:12,20 115:9	123:5	39:16 112:13	49:1 97:10	63:17 66:5 83:9
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

117.12
117:12
giving 18:22 49:9
49:18 51:22 57:19
69:7 70:5,13,15
77:9 90:22 96:19
113:16
GLOSTER 1:4,8
1:16,20 2:1,5,9,14
2:19 3:6 6:5,11
7:15,18 8:15,20
8:23 9:2,5,9,13,20
9:23 10:3,6,11,14
10:20,24 11:1,9
15:2 17:9,12,15
18:6 20:11 21:22
21:24 22:12,23
-
23:9,21,24 24:6
24:18,24 25:6,25
26:6,9 27:7 28:1,4
28:10,17,20,25
29:3 31:7 34:15
37:4 38:8,13 39:2
39:19 42:4 43:16
43:20 44:1,14
45:18,20 46:3,6,8
46:13,16 47:5,11
47:17 48:8 51:11
57:20,25 58:3,7,9
58:13,18 59:6,11
59:15,19,22 60:12
61:1,8,10,16,22
61:24 64:15,18
66:20 67:14,20
68:6,15 72:13
73:2,8,12,17
77:17,20,24 78:3
78:7,12,23 79:1,5
79:9 80:1,18,25
82:1,7,16 84:13
84:19,21,23 85:3
85:6,12 87:3,11
87:18 89:12 90:1
90:12,21,25 91:14
91:18,22 92:6,17
92:22 93:2,7,11

102:6 104:25 105:3,6 106:15 112:16 113:13 114:9 115:1 116:10,13 117:8 117:15,21 118:1 120:3,9 121:24 122:14 124:23 125:16,20,22 126:21,23 127:1 127:14 128:10,13 129:12,14 130:2 130:10,21 131:1,5 **go** 13:12 17:24 25:7 35:21 45:12 63:1 65:20 76:5 79:22 82:15,17 92:4 99:25 118:13 131:1 goes 3:25 4:12 13:17 22:16 23:3 26:17 30:19 54:7 62:24 88:19 123:14 going 2:12 12:25 13:2,15 17:3,6 18:21 40:1,2 43:13 44:3,13 50:7,15 55:17 65:10 75:5 77:17 77:20 88:15 93:4 96:24 114:21 120:4 128:17 130:3 govern 35:8 great 24:4 greater 48:7 66:13 greatest 77:12 92:20 **grossly** 34:15 ground 20:18 30:14 36:1 66:6 grounds 34:4 **groups** 127:19

guide 91:3

Н haircut 38:22 halfway 40:21 54:20 hand 55:2,4 73:23 78:19 79:3,6 102:11 129:1 handed 54:9 **Hang** 85:3 **happen** 13:22 33:24 41:7 happened 13:8 16:11,13 24:25 38:1,1,5,6 41:23 71:8 104:16 happening 49:12 happens 71:9 107:17,25,25 108:14.16 109:21 128:18 happenstance 14:20 happy 35:12 37:8 hard 76:16 83:7 97:22 harder 79:8 harm 27:11 29:8,15 29:15,23,24 30:1 32:12 34:23 35:3 53:6 125:24 126:7 headwind 77:25 hear 50:15 86:11 **hearing** 128:24 heart 93:8,13,17 101:7 heavily 35:24 heavy 77:25 held 11:19 50:4 55:22 57:4 61:2 62:3,6 79:15 80:7 80:13 103:14 help 75:9,20 90:10 95:19 110:8 117:2 **helpful** 68:3 130:2

hereof 63:15 High 29:5 **higher** 58:23 119:13 highly 39:13 49:7 hindsight 94:17 95:3,6,7 96:8 108:23 historic 19:23 historical 15:9 **Hockin** 27:24 Hoffmann 52:11 hold 17:16 57:2 76:8 86:14 **holder** 18:22 23:4 36:4 38:5,7 54:13 55:10 119:3 holders 33:3 118:10 holds 61:4 honourably 55:9 hope 78:3 125:13 hopefully 10:25 hot 97:16,19 hour 78:6 **Humber** 125:2 hyperlink 130:14 hyperlinked 130:4 130:22 hyperlinking 130:11,11,19 hypothetical 124.15 i.e 1:22 92:13 95:16 96:19 98:14 100:15 103:7

124:15

I
i.e 1:22 92:13 95:16
96:19 98:14
100:15 103:7
107:3 118:13,18
119:23
idea 26:18 76:9
97:18
identical 7:8
identified 9:24
15:21 72:4 109:15

identify 11:25 33:18 67:11 94:21 117:3 identifying 33:7 52:23 107:3 111:2 **ignorance** 36:19,21 36:22 96:22 97:4 ignorant 96:16 **IIB** 56:23 57:5 60:13 61:3,4,14 62:4 illogical 101:20 illustrate 11:3 image 68:2 75:6 **imagine** 49:15 69:11 110:15 immediately 60:15 **impact** 19:9 44:25 55:12 impermissible 29:11 94:15 110:6 implicitly 57:8 **implied** 8:13 71:21 important 27:18 42:7 67:11 102:5 102:22 104:14 123:18 **improper** 57:19 77:9 113:21 inaccurate 127:11 inadmissible 100:22 101:5 inadvertence 40:25 41:15 96:1 inadvertent 41:17 inadvertently 34:5 inaudible 48:11 incapable 113:18 113:20 114:2 incentive 38:23 **incident** 64:3 68:18 75:14 incidents 72:21 76:11

131:3

include 43:24 69:1

_				Page 143
124.4.21	26:19,20 35:13	85:20,20 88:14,23	63:8	51:16 55:22 56:6
124:4,21 included 39:16,17	39:14,17 64:11	88:25 89:5,7,10	isolated 46:25	56:8,13 59:3 62:1
43:22 100:7	81:12 89:1	119:16,17,18,21		62:21 63:16 66:6
		, , ,	issue 2:14 11:20	
includes 32:7	insolvent 116:5	119:23,24 120:16	12:15 26:13 33:10	66:22 68:20 69:23
including 47:25	instance 51:7 103:3	120:20,21 121:8	47:7 48:25 50:16	70:10,22 71:11,14
63:10 65:6 80:10	instructions 2:7	122:23 123:2,2,4	51:18 56:24 58:14	72:15,19,24 73:9
116:16 123:16	130:6	123:5,8,17,23	59:23 72:14 79:24	75:24 76:4 77:5
124:6 125:5	intend 37:1 42:24	124:11,19,22,25	80:13 82:18 87:9	78:15 79:15,19
inclusion 41:18	84:10,11 121:7,8	125:1,5,9	87:12 93:9 104:1	80:16 81:2 82:5
100:18	127:5,8,12	interest' 80:10	116:18	82:20 87:9,19
inconceivable	intended 11:7	interested 89:22	issues 17:4 77:1	88:9 97:11 111:14
50:23	24:16 36:16 38:20	interesting 128:16	89:17 109:12,21	113:4 124:8,9
inconsistency 5:5	38:21 40:12 64:24	interests 27:16	120:7 129:22	judge's 52:7 63:20
94:6 111:7,9	66:24 67:12 68:8	29:19 34:24 35:3	item 17:14 55:17	69:24 70:24
inconsistent 32:19	73:4 82:10 84:6	38:21 55:3	56:2,11 77:14	110:21 111:25
76:14 111:24	96:4 109:20 121:1	interfere 51:6,19	79:11,12,24 93:11	112:3 113:14
incorporates	122:11	interference 29:8	items 17:6 55:18	114:7
124:16	intending 64:25	interim 16:20 34:9		judgment 5:18
increase 25:13	70:13	38:16 129:17	J	17:21,24 18:4
increasing 68:12	intention 24:12	internal 105:14,25	J 18:11,17 27:8	27:4 29:4 31:10
index 3:12 132:1	42:10 109:9	106:17	29:14 30:15 37:22	34:13,14 52:16
indicate 31:14 84:5	121:22 126:14,16	interpretation	43:11,21 49:1	56:14,16 57:13
129:6	interaction 12:7	68:25	103:2	62:4 72:14 79:23
indicated 19:12	interest 17:7 29:18	interpreted 43:5	J's 27:4	102:4,9,20,23
43:21	55:21,24 57:3,4,9	interrupt 11:17	James 17:3,13,23	110:21 112:3
individual 40:17	57:10,18,21 58:4	78:7	17:25 18:8,19,21	113:5 118:13
49:5 50:4	58:7,11,15,19	introduced 102:24	20:6,15,20 21:1,2	119:25 120:2,5,7
induced 50:2	60:16,21,25 62:9	introduction 45:17	21:7 22:18,19,24	128:19,25 129:17
inevitably 32:14	62:15,22 63:10,18	invariably 67:9	23:3,16,19 24:23	judgments 66:14
infer 42:1	63:18,23 64:2,3	invitation 16:16	26:11,16 30:14	128:17,19 130:12
influence 53:11	64:25 65:1,6,7,12	invited 3:1	31:15,25 32:9,24	jurisdiction 18:23
information 93:23	65:15,17,18,23	invoke 23:19	35:5,21 37:14	19:20,23 54:24
94:18	66:5,7,9,19 67:1,5	involve 6:2 26:19	48:2 53:7,10 54:7	jurisdictions 32:14
informed 42:25	67:17,24 68:21,24	52:21	57:14 60:8,24	32:17
49:11,19 129:14	69:2,18,20,22	involved 13:3 36:25	69:25 70:8 76:25	jurisprudence
informs 33:12	70:6,16 71:18,23		80:20 125:12	22:17
	, ,	88:1,2 90:5	127:17	
inherent 4:20 8:9	72:3,5,18 73:7,14	involves 53:6	joinder 44:20	justice 1:4,8,16,20
initial 45:11,16	74:7,15,24 75:13	involving 35:22	joint 42:23 45:3,7	2:1,5,9,14,19 3:6
initiated 55:3,5	75:14,18,25 76:4	52:11 109:5	46:11 84:5	3:9,13 4:9,24 5:3
insert 86:5	76:5,6,15 77:3,8	Ironworks 125:2	jot 27:20 75:21	5:9,14,16 6:4,5,11
inserted 72:3 86:17	78:19 79:3,7,13	irrelevant 14:23	•	6:16,19,23 7:2,8
insist 55:1,11	80:11,14,24 81:9	25:23 49:25 75:19	judge 4:24 5:15,24 11:19 13:6 17:16	7:12,15,18 8:1,3,5
insisting 54:25	81:11,17,21 82:4	94:16,16 98:18	17:22 29:5 34:18	8:11,15,20,23 9:2
Insofar 53:23	82:13,19,21,23	101:11 102:1		9:5,9,13,20,21,23
insolvency 4:15	83:4,19 84:11	irrevocably 4:3	40:7 42:8 51:3,7	10:3,6,7,11,14,19
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

				1486 111
10 20 24 11 1 0	72 12 12 17 20	24.20	50 6 11 15 10 22	50.0.51.12.16.17
10:20,24 11:1,9	73:12,13,17,20	34:20	59:6,11,15,19,22	50:9 51:13,16,17
11:17 12:5,12,22	74:4,7,12,22,25	kind 31:14	60:12 61:1,8,10	52:3,25 53:4 54:7
13:4,19 14:4,13	75:2,7,8,10 76:2	knew 48:11 72:16	61:16,22,24 64:15	54:8 97:4
14:17 15:2,5,11	76:13,18,21,23	77:11	64:18 66:20 67:14	Lawton 31:10,11
15:15 17:9,12,15	77:17,20,24 78:3	Knitwear 18:17	67:20 68:6,15	32:6
18:6,21 19:3,11	78:7,12,23 79:1,5	know 10:22 17:20	72:13 73:2,8,12	lawyers 35:25
19:18,22 20:2,7	79:9 80:1,2,4,18	23:9 24:7,11 50:4	73:17 77:17,20,24	39:13
20:11,14 21:15,22	80:25 82:1,7,16	50:22 53:15 55:22	78:3,7,12,23 79:1	lays 29:7
21:24 22:12,23	83:12 84:13,19,20	56:12 62:3 70:9	79:5,9 80:1,18,25	LBH12 45:21
23:9,21,24 24:1,6	84:21,23,24 85:3	79:15 98:6 99:9	82:1,7,16 84:13	LBHI2 46:1,11
24:7,11,18,24	85:6,9,11,12,18	117:23 127:8,23	84:19,21,23 85:3	LBIE 39:5 42:23
25:6,25 26:6,9	86:1,8,11,18,22	130:9,23	85:6,12 87:3,11	42:24 45:22 47:22
27:7 28:1,4,7,9,10	87:3,7,11,18	knowing 31:22	87:18 89:12 90:1	88:2,3,4 95:15
28:11,13,15,17,19	88:17 89:12 90:1	94:20 95:7	90:12,16,21,25	Le 28:13
28:20,21,25 29:1	90:12,21,25 91:14	knowledge 84:4	91:14,18,22 92:6	lead 5:12 82:20
29:3 30:1,5,10	91:18,22 92:6,17	90:1 99:1,14,16	92:17,22 93:2,7	93:19 110:9
31:4,6,7,16 33:14	92:22 93:2,7,11	99:19,21 108:17	93:11 102:6	130:20
33:18,22 34:1,15	95:2,7 96:21 97:2	130:18	104:25 105:3,6	Leading 46:1
35:14 36:7,12,15	97:10,14,15,20	known 27:24 93:24	106:15,16 112:16	learned 2:17 3:2
36:18 37:3,4,5,7	98:24 99:4,12,18	94:23 98:22	113:13 114:9	6:10 7:13,21 9:15
37:10,13 38:8,13	99:25 100:6,17		115:1 116:10,13	11:13 12:17 14:25
39:2,19 40:1	102:6,17 104:25	<u>L</u>	117:8,15,21 118:1	15:25 16:2,13
41:15 42:1,4	105:2,3,4,6,16	lack 29:12,22	120:3,9 121:24	17:10 19:12 20:5
43:16,20 44:1,6,8	106:13,15 107:17	lady 1:4,8,16,20 2:1	122:14 124:23	21:5 22:20 47:19
44:14 45:18,20,24	108:2,8,12,14	2:5,9,14,19 3:6	125:16,20,22	52:20 54:3 63:24
46:3,6,8,13,16	112:16 113:13	6:5,11 7:15,18	126:21,23 127:1	75:11 76:25 79:25
47:5,11,17 48:8	114:9 115:1	8:15,20,23 9:2,5,9	127:14 128:10,13	81:4 84:25 93:9
49:20,24 50:6,20	116:10,13 117:8	9:13,20,23 10:3,6	129:12,13,14	93:13 94:4 95:12
50:24 51:11,21	117:15,21 118:1	10:11,14,20,24	130:2,10,21 131:1	95:18 96:7 98:7
52:13,16,19 57:20	120:3,9,12,14,23	11:1,9 15:2 17:9	131:5	101:7 110:12,19
57:25 58:3,7,9,10	121:3,11,24	17:12,15 18:6	Lady's 74:12	113:5 116:18
58:13,17,18,19,22	122:14 124:23	20:11 21:22,24	Ladyship 51:15	118:8 119:8,19
59:6,10,11,12,15	125:16,20,22	22:12,23 23:9,21	language 7:8 23:15	123:10 125:18
59:19,22,24 60:2	126:21,23 127:1	23:24 24:6,18,24	30:7 45:17 47:2	leave 53:18 92:12
60:6,11,12,18	127:14 128:10,13	25:6,25 26:6,9	83:15,18 85:21	leaves 125:12
61:1,8,10,13,16	129:12,14 130:2	27:7 28:1,4,10,17	100:1,13 122:5,7	leaving 92:12
61:17,22,24,25	130:10,21 131:1,5	28:20,25 29:3	123:10,14 124:9	led 104:3
62:11,16 63:22	justifiable 29:18	31:7 34:15 37:4	largely 11:10 52:22	left 83:10 109:7
64:5,15,18 65:3,5	justification 29:22	38:8,13 39:2,19	largest 9:1 14:9,10	legal 18:14 22:21
66:1,20 67:3,14	justified 27:15	42:4 43:16,20	14:11,19 15:3,16	24:3,14 26:15
67:20 68:6,15,23	juxtaposition 12:7	44:1,14 45:18,20	15:22 16:10,11	32:19 33:10,15,21
69:4,6,13,19,23		46:3,6,8,13,16	law 17:23 22:20,25	36:5 41:1 54:13
70:9,12,19,22	K	47:5,11,17 48:8	23:5,7 32:16	55:1,11 70:17
71:2,15,25 72:6	keep 11:14 14:24	51:11 57:20,25	35:10,25 37:11	99:15
72:10,13 73:2,8	kept 3:5 16:3,7,12	58:3,7,9,13,18	39:17 41:13,16,22	legally 118:19
, , -			,,	

				1 age 143
legislation 22:5,10	108:24	31:6 33:14,18,22	39:23	102:2,10 114:2
legislative 29:12	logically 55:25	34:1 35:14 36:7	losses 4:5 63:9	118:5 128:22
length 5:2 118:6	78:16	36:12,15,18 37:3	lost 3:4 5:20 9:7	matters 30:9 64:13
letter 31:11	Lomas' 42:11	37:5,7,10,13 38:9	16:14 52:15	67:15 100:23
level 24:9 46:5,16	102:13,13	40:1 41:15 42:1	111:21	118:6 128:24
levels 51:22	London 27:23	44:6,8 45:24	lot 130:13	mean 4:17 27:12
liabilities 87:23	28:11,23	49:20,24 50:6,20	lower 46:7	36:18 39:1 50:7
liability 81:10	long 28:21 31:9	50:24 51:21 52:11	Lydian 44:20 46:9	55:14 96:9 97:2
88:23	36:25 97:16	52:13,16,19 58:10	99:11	98:5 105:4,5
lie 49:21	longer 2:14 12:23	58:17,19,22 59:10		121:3 124:18
lies 109:24 110:3	71:9 89:22 106:10	59:12,24 60:2,6	M	130:24
light 45:7 49:7	look 9:23 13:6	60:11,18 61:13,17	main 34:24 56:16	means 15:2 23:1
limit 96:18	15:25 28:20,25	61:25 62:11,16	maintained 12:24	63:21 64:16,20
limited 3:17 6:13	53:14 61:25 71:16	63:22 64:5 65:3,5	majority 48:12	99:22
28:24 46:25 52:21	83:1 87:3 95:4	66:1 67:3,8 68:23	49:16	meant 30:6 67:4
106:2 122:5	111:25 112:2	69:4,6,13,19,23	making 2:4,10 27:8	68:16 75:4
limits 85:20 86:12	115:1,14	70:9,12,19,22	34:19 56:18 72:15	mechanism 88:4
line 52:9 54:21	looked 49:8 126:5	71:2,15,25 72:6	75:21 88:21 89:3	meetings 42:20,21
120:24 124:1	looking 7:2 10:17	72:10 73:13,20	107:7 108:5	43:2
lines 41:10 46:20	10:20 20:11 28:4	74:4,7,12,22,25	117:23	member 31:21
63:11 97:17,23,25	28:9 35:16 39:3	75:2,7,8,10 76:2	mandated 22:10	members 44:23
123:18,25	67:14,24 69:24	76:13,18,21,23	mandatory 112:5,8	Menastar 118:10
linked 96:23 98:8	71:21 74:24 83:17	80:2,4 83:12	112:11,12 113:23	118:12
Linklaters 130:8	102:7 114:25	84:20,24 85:9,11	mangle 88:16	mentioned 57:13
130:16		, , ,	March 29:1	98:8
	120:9,10,15	85:18 86:1,8,11	margin 52:5	
liquidation 19:4,15	124:14,15 125:25	86:18,22 87:7	market 39:4 48:9	merely 29:15 70:23 82:13
liquidations 19:13	looks 7:20 16:1 53:15 76:3	88:17 95:2,5,7	marking 130:8	
72:9		96:21 97:2,10,14	Marris 58:4	message 43:1 met 47:22
liquidator 19:15 21:1 31:20 32:3	lop 81:24 Lord 3:9,13 4:9,24	97:15,20 98:24	Marsden 27:24	
	, ,	99:4,12,18,25	masses 24:3	methodologies
118:13,20,22 lis 49:21	5:3,9,14,16 6:4,16	100:6,17 102:17	matching 114:6	15:19
	6:19,23 7:2,6,7,8	103:2 105:2,4,16	material 40:15	methodology 15:17
list 50:13 79:12	7:11,12,25,25 8:1	106:13 107:17,25	materially 44:16	mid-2013 45:2
literally 63:16 64:7	8:3,5,11 9:21 10:7	108:2,8,12,14	matrix 93:22 99:8	middle 54:20 122:3
64:23 87:12	10:19 11:17 12:5	120:12,14,23	108:20	123:25
litigation 102:4,23	12:12,22 13:4,19	121:3,11	matter 5:1 14:20	miles 41:12,22
little 94:1	14:4,13,17 15:5	Lords 128:11	15:8,14 22:20	million 41:12,21
LJ 18:16 31:11	15:11,15 18:4,7	Lordship 52:9,14	23:6,7 24:15	66:3
32:6 51:5	18:21 19:3,11,18	83:16 86:14	25:21 28:22 32:15	mind 9:12 14:1
LJ's 31:10 54:18	19:22 20:2,7,14	Lordship's 21:17	33:8 48:17 54:8	28:4 67:7 75:24
loaded 108:16	21:15,19 22:1,11	lose 9:16,18 16:8,25		99:9,23 127:9,11
logic 1:14 2:17 5:5	24:1,7,11 26:4	88:14 89:24 94:13	61:4 66:8 74:13 80:16 81:15 83:22	minutes 43:16
5:6 6:8 15:14	28:7,9,11,13,15	95:19		77:15,23
24:22 113:14	28:19,21 29:1	loses 65:22	86:7,20 95:10,11 95:17 101:15	misrepresentation
logical 79:10 107:1	30:1,5,10,15 31:4	losing 6:3 12:17	73.1/101.13	53:2
	l		I	I

mistake 23:5,11	N	38:18	87:5	one's 20:3 79:20
35:25,25 36:9	nature 72:20	non-provable	obliged 24:8	125:24
41:13,16,22 50:2	necessarily 8:22	55:20,21,24 56:9	observation 67:7	one-stage 104:10
50:2,3,11 53:2	13:17 29:21 48:21	58:6,15 59:7	observed 51:3	ones 6:24 8:5 14:9
54:7 81:14 83:5,7	52:4 53:9 78:25	60:21,24 61:9	obvious 70:4	85:1,13,15
83:21 85:24 86:3	97:1 107:23	65:1 66:9 67:17	122:10	oneself 30:5
86:6,15,17 121:4		68:21 69:22 72:25	obviously 1:14 2:17	onwards 65:13
121:6 122:21	necessary 25:3,8,12 33:4 86:6	73:6,10,20 74:6,9	13:24 14:18 16:18	open 1:7 34:20
misunderstood	need 15:23 61:25	75:18,25 76:1,5,6	16:21 22:7 23:8	90:19 91:5,11,20
7:13		77:2,3 79:3,6,7,13	25:8 26:4,16	91:25 92:3,5,8,12
modern 20:16	83:12 101:22	79:13 82:9 84:6,9	27:14 33:4,6 41:3	92:12,16 112:8
modernising 30:7	104:7 108:3	89:9 119:18	44:2 47:6 48:2	opening 94:8 96:6
moment 35:17	110:14,14 111:25	120:20,21 121:17	50:7 52:7 54:6	117:2 125:15
43:15 48:9 50:13	125:16 127:23	121:23 124:18,21	55:10 56:4 62:12	operate 11:5 22:19
52:15 75:23 77:16	128:23	124:25 125:8	64:8 70:7 78:14	53:4 55:13 67:13
100:20 102:7,11	needed 1:12,23 90:19 122:12	normal 68:17 69:10	80:16 84:2,17	68:16 69:10 73:25
106:24,25 107:15	90:19 122:12 needn't 131:1	76:11,12	85:24 89:18	107:19
money 11:11 12:15	needs 12:23 40:22	normally 26:14	120:25 128:17	operated 55:15
12:21 16:6 23:5,7	62:20 67:7 75:23	74:10	129:25	operates 23:3 26:21
24:8 35:23 48:3	negative 99:13,22	Norris 27:4,8 29:14	occasions 42:21	107:24
48:16 54:8 101:23	negative 99.13,22 negotiated 35:24	Nortel 18:4 21:20	occurred 41:5	operating 48:20
102:4,23,25 103:3	negotiating 119:4	note 8:15,16 9:25	60:23	opposed 82:19
103:5,7,18,19,22	negotiating 119.4 negotiation 119:5	30:1 31:24 84:15	October 45:14	104:10,21
103:22 104:4,8	negotiations 36:20	notice 43:14 77:15	102:12	opposite 81:2 111:3
106:9 107:8 108:5	119:1	noting 22:1 62:21	odd 15:12 19:22	118:23 119:4
108:11 109:12,14	neither 53:10 127:8	notwithstanding	60:14 101:3	oral 128:24
109:21 112:23	net 3:16,17,21,22	45:16 110:25	offer 13:10 14:11	order 19:17 22:10
113:2	4:1,8,11,13 7:9	November 43:11	office 23:4 33:3	37:22 43:22,22,23
mooted 111:17	87:5 88:1 91:7,12	43:22 102:16	36:4 38:5,7 54:13	91:6 103:8 113:11
moral 31:15	netting 122:18	109:3	55:10 118:9 119:3	122:17
morning 78:14	Neuberger 18:7	nuances 90:9	officer 18:22 19:2	ordinarily 27:12
90:17		number 7:3,5 14:6	19:16 20:24 31:19	·
moving 55:20	21:19 22:1,11 30:15	16:22 18:8 19:7	35:9	74:11
118:4	Neuberger's 18:4	42:20 45:9 46:25	officers 19:6,9,10	origin 26:21
muddled 7:18	26:5	48:5 52:21 92:14	20:25 26:20 32:22	original 8:9 111:11
Multi-factorial	never 47:8 55:14	93:11 115:22	33:12,15 35:12	111:22 112:4
52:13	74:7	116:20 117:1	53:21	128:4
multi-issue 52:12	nevertheless 36:2		official 4:14	originally 38:2
Multiguarantee	53:6 88:13	0	oh 2:3 61:10 72:17	originals 129:24
28:1,18 31:1		objective 27:17	oil 24:5	origins 23:4 26:18
multiple 8:25	new 87:4,13,20,21 87:22 111:19,23	98:25 99:13 126:2	okay 3:13 7:12 23:1	ought 21:16 30:22
103:25	nice 52:17	126:4,12	88:17	32:5 47:9
mutual 50:2 109:6	night 100:10	objectively 24:11	once 12:15 92:15	outcome 41:4 53:20
126:10	nine 55:13	objectives 126:7	95:15 106:11	128:23
	non-negotiable	obligation 22:9	114:14 130:19	outcomes 94:7
	non-negotianic			

				1 480 117
outcoming 95:16	72:19 76:25 79:24	participating 89:22	75:10 76:13,18,21	123:25
outset 114:11,12	80:2,6,19,20 81:7	particular 14:21	76:23 80:2,4	phrased 41:21
outside 57:21 62:11	84:1,3 91:2,4	32:11 50:18 53:5	85:11,18 86:1,11	phraseology 26:5
overall 109:9	102:15,18,19	54:24 93:15 99:9	86:18 96:21 97:2	picked 71:10 96:6
override 22:21	113:4,10,15 120:7	99:19 109:23	97:10,14 98:24	picking 44:18
overriding 45:5	122:2,3 125:12,14	112:2 121:20	99:4,12,18,25	123:9
oversight 40:25	126:20,25 127:17	126:19 128:1	100:6,17 102:17	picture 38:12 94:6
Overspeaking	128:1	129:22	Pause 2:13 15:22	94:8
59:12	paragraphs 17:20	parties 22:22 26:16	27:7,22 34:17	piece 121:17
owed 56:8 82:10,13	18:2 27:4,4 44:11	32:20 35:22 53:19	37:8 44:11 47:4	place 28:23 69:14
88:3,3	44:18 56:15 57:13	57:8 64:24 81:23	56:15 86:22 88:17	103:20 109:2
	80:3 83:25 84:25	83:23 86:4,16	106:23 113:12	128:6
P	112:2 127:24	93:24 100:4	115:2 118:3	plain 22:18 81:14
page 4:10 10:10	parallel 19:23	101:12,13 120:25	125:11 128:9	83:5,21 89:3
29:5 30:21 31:11	paraphrasing	122:21 128:20	130:6	plainly 51:9 62:14
31:11 54:19 85:10	115:14	129:2,5,18,21	pausing 25:5	63:21 65:20 66:24
87:4 88:20 91:3,9	pari 39:12 112:13	parts 59:11	pay 24:8 119:10	72:2 78:21 89:20
105:13,14,15,25	part 5:12 17:14	party 2:21 16:15	127:16	plausible 80:9
106:17,18 122:2	26:16 36:25 37:21	44:20 45:22	payable 57:11	plea 89:14
128:1 132:2	40:11 50:18 54:9	passed 23:8	paying 22:9	please 2:8 84:14
paid 47:22 48:4	54:11 55:22,22	passu 39:12 112:13	payment 35:23	93:12 129:17
53:25 56:3 62:8	59:18,23 60:19	PATTEN 4:24 5:3	57:9 128:3	plus 65:23
74:10 111:13,20	65:9 67:25,25	5:9,14,16 6:4,16	Pearson 121:19	pm 43:19 78:4,9,11
paper 82:1,2	71:24,25 73:24	6:19,23 7:2,8,12	122:1	131:6
papers 129:1	75:3,19 79:12,15	11:17 12:5,12,22	penultimate 44:9	Poidevin's 28:13
paradigm 94:20	79:15 87:24 88:14	13:4,19 18:21	people 39:3 67:9	point 1:5 5:15 6:1,2
109:10 110:2	89:7,8 93:22	19:3,11,18,22	72:17 97:2 104:3	7:20 11:6,24 12:1
paragraph 6:13	110:20 112:5,12	20:2,7 21:15 24:1	people's 110:5	13:5,8 14:4 15:16
8:16 17:4,13 18:1	119:14 120:6	24:7,11 28:7,9,11	perfectly 20:16	17:22 18:16 19:8
18:5 19:19,24	122:2 126:3	28:13,15,21 29:1	30:17 114:10	20:23 21:16 25:5
20:8,21 21:4,5,9,9	parte 17:3,13,23,25	31:4 33:14,18,22	performing 22:9	29:14 31:15 32:16
21:11,12,16,19,20	18:8,18,21 20:6	34:1 35:14 36:7	period 120:17	33:6 34:18 35:14
21:22,23 22:2	20:15,20 21:1,2,7	36:12,15,18 37:3	permissible 108:19	39:19 40:22 45:18
23:15,19 24:22	22:18,19,24 23:3	37:5,7,10,13 40:1	114:13	45:20 54:17 56:22
26:1,12,24 27:2,5	23:16,19 24:22	44:6,8 45:24	permitted 19:10	58:1,5 59:16
29:4,5,13,15 30:3	26:11,16 30:14	49:20,24 50:6,20	36:5	62:20 64:8,19
30:12 31:10 32:9	31:15,25 32:9,24	50:24 51:21 52:19	permitting 55:1	66:11 67:8 70:1
32:12 33:5 34:13	35:5,21 37:14	58:10,17,19,22	118:13	78:13 80:20 83:11
35:1,7 37:15	48:2 53:7,10 54:7	59:24 60:2,6	persist 33:24	83:16 88:18,19,21
42:17,22 43:3	57:14 60:8,23	61:25 65:5 66:1	persons 103:6	89:13 93:21 94:11
44:4,7,9,13,18	69:25 70:7 76:25	67:3 68:23 69:4,6	perspective 38:14	95:11 96:13 98:1
50:13 51:13 53:10	80:20 125:12	69:13,19,23 70:9	38:15 89:18,19	98:18 100:2,21
54:15 57:14 60:9	127:17	70:12,19,22 71:2	perversity 29:9,10	106:9,24 107:1
60:24 61:16,22	participate 1:11,25	73:20 74:4,7,12	phrase 18:12 21:13	108:13 110:12,13
69:25 70:8 72:14	16:20	74:22,25 75:2,8	52:14 108:16	111:15,16 116:18
37.20 70.0 72.11	10.20	14.44,43 13.4,0	34.14 100.10	111.13,10 110.18
	I			1

				Page 140
110 17 110 0 17	4 4 114 15	02 10 10 100 14	25 12 15 26 25	((10 (7 1 75 10
118:16 119:8,16	potential 14:15	83:18,19 100:14	35:13,15 36:25	66:10 67:1 75:18
119:18,22 121:12	48:18 88:19 104:8	101:25 104:19	37:21 39:9 53:22	76:12,15 112:6
121:25 127:7	potentially 49:14	107:3,6 109:25	64:12 87:24 89:20	123:24
130:5	pounds 4:14,17	110:5 113:2	91:14 92:7 104:10	provide 43:8 56:5
pointed 38:9 113:5	94:14 116:4,7	124:20	104:10 107:21	62:6 71:6
pointing 98:19	pour 23:21	preserves 71:17	109:8,9	provided 62:2
points 13:6 24:21	power 22:6	124:11	procuring 27:19	126:6
27:8 38:1 52:20	practitioner 90:7	preserving 82:12	produce 32:15 35:9	provides 62:7
81:3 86:19 95:25	practitioners 39:14	82:18	101:18 107:11	91:24
118:4,7 125:14	pre-1986 72:8	pressure 53:24,24	produced 35:13	providing 57:9
127:20 129:7	precisely 11:25	119:9	produces 53:5	proving 112:10
pool 103:3,11,19,22	13:8 18:25 23:2	presumably 90:2	producing 48:6	118:23,25
107:8 108:5	39:22 54:17 57:23	pretty 17:11 125:13	130:20	provision 4:7 20:12
112:23 113:2	67:11 73:8,17	prevent 68:10	professionally 24:2	87:10 92:13,15
popped 97:10,12	87:10	prevents 29:16	promulgated 34:7	95:14,23 120:15
port 30:12	preclude 56:17	previous 64:19,19	53:16	122:22 126:5
portal 14:7	110:21 111:10	67:16	proof 25:13 53:21	provisions 3:7 12:8
posed 30:22	Predicate 79:1	previously 4:23	65:8 68:12,17,19	12:10 43:5 57:2
position 1:6 3:1	predominant	5:11	68:24 69:18 74:11	62:19 80:7 95:19
36:22 40:17 46:4	101:19 107:6	price 119:10	76:9 88:5 109:8	95:20 104:17
48:21 49:11,17	110:16 113:3	primarily 36:24	109:16 112:21	PTR 45:15 46:21
50:17,21 72:8	predominantly	principal 8:24	115:13 117:4	public 31:22
74:13,22 84:8	94:5	100:23	118:14	publication 129:16
85:17 91:7 127:12	preface 105:7	principle 17:25	proofs 37:17	publicly 48:23
	<u> </u>	18:9,18 26:21,22	_	
129:15,16	prefer 16:23	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	proper 52:2 95:13	publish 128:19
positions 1:7,24	preference 45:5	31:14 32:23 33:1	95:23 100:24	purpose 11:8 57:5
positive 128:6	prejudice 30:2 54:5	33:13 37:14 55:13	101:14 118:14,17	57:16 77:6 84:14
possibility 41:10	prejudicial 47:13	55:14	118:21,21,25	104:24 107:9
62:9 71:10 72:4	51:12	principles 20:3	proposals 128:21	109:9 110:14
72:18 98:5 99:6	premise 12:19	53:4	proposing 17:1	111:25 116:7
99:15,17 104:7	22:24 121:6	prior 48:24	22:4 55:16	117:3 121:13
possible 5:19 15:18	prepared 129:24	pro 48:16 119:14	proposition 118:12	123:11 128:6
44:24 45:8 48:14	present 30:8 122:7	probably 12:20	125:23	purposes 4:16 30:8
67:10 81:23 94:7	presented 53:17,18	15:10 16:8 31:8	provable 57:6,17	33:4 66:25 74:16
99:4 106:10	127:25	49:16 130:5	57:22 61:10,11,19	92:11,19,24 94:21
120:20,21	preservation 46:23	probative 94:1	62:2,7 65:12 73:3	96:7 107:7 108:4
possibly 1:21 30:7	47:1 71:23 107:18	problem 10:15	73:14,14,25 74:3	112:16,18,21,23
77:13 83:14	107:22	22:15 26:10 40:23	77:7 119:23	113:19,22 115:13
120:22	preserve 45:4	problems 86:23	121:17 122:6,13	116:9 119:2 123:3
post 87:23	64:24 65:1 81:17	proceeding 69:2	122:17	126:11
post-administrat	81:19,20 83:4	proceedings 26:19	prove 25:10,17	pursuant 12:16
2:2 123:2	104:7 108:3,11	26:20 43:4 44:21	64:10 65:9,22,24	23:6 56:3 67:2
post-insolvency	127:9	45:23 98:3	68:9 69:5,11,18	91:20,25 104:17
69:18	preserved 41:19	process 1:25 2:23	118:25 123:12,13	116:23
postponed 104:15	67:22 82:9 83:2	13:2,7 26:17	proved 58:20 65:3	pursue 39:10
r - sep sand a ro i.i.	3,.22 0 2 .9 0 3.2	10.2,7 20.17	F-0,0000.20	r

				1 age 177
pursued 66:16	quick 11:8 125:13	really 1:19 28:7,22	37:5,6,18 45:25	11:19 24:19 25:15
pursued 66.16 pushed 16:19	quick 11.8 123.13 quid 48:16 119:14	68:8 82:11 88:22	48:23 57:12 64:13	37:2 41:18 45:1
put 8:8 11:24 14:7	quite 26:17 50:9,24	89:5 97:21 111:21	85:1,7 118:8	45:13 48:18 59:16
1 =			,	
16:24 22:21 34:4	52:16 54:24 69:6	114:22	referring 2:16 22:2	60:8 64:1 66:17
42:9 43:12 65:8	78:7	reason 2:16 7:7	61:2,8,16,22	72:22 74:19,20
75:11 89:16 95:5	quo 48:16 119:14	28:16 30:13 41:6	127:2	75:13,25 78:18
103:7 109:2	quotation 18:3	47:6 60:12 72:2	refers 56:16 102:20	79:3 80:8,14 81:6
116:21 119:10	quotes 18:11	76:21 81:23 102:5	122:3	82:11 84:6,10,11
120:24	quoting 18:17	106:8 108:1,1,2,3	reflected 57:16	92:13,15 95:19,20
putative 57:4		108:9,10	77:6	100:13 105:10,24
puts 44:14	R	reasonable 31:21	reflects 26:10 84:8	106:7 107:18,22
putting 74:14 82:1	raise 12:1 44:22	reasonably 52:1	refrain 94:10	109:6 117:4,22
100:22	97:13	93:24	regard 31:22 51:25	119:3,14,17,20
Pyrrhic 59:9	raised 48:25 97:8,8	reasoning 69:25	101:14 110:7	122:6,12,17 123:8
	98:1,4 99:11	70:24 75:22 76:14	111:8 125:7	123:16,22 125:4
Q	random 11:14	113:10,15	127:16	126:1,2,10,14,17
qualification 49:14	25:23 26:2 118:7	reasons 11:18	regarded 14:19	127:8,13
qualifies 115:16,19	rate 4:15,18 58:22	49:13 62:5 94:8	16:10 32:4 33:8	released 23:13 25:2
qualify 116:5	66:14,14,20,21	98:17 107:1	regime 103:4	25:10,21 56:10
qualifying 105:19	82:23 112:15	recall 5:25 83:24	reiterate 125:14	60:20 62:22 63:8
quasi-judicial	113:24 124:12,16	recalled 97:16	rejected 103:16	73:1 79:17 80:23
37:20,23 118:9	124:17	receive 54:11 67:1	113:9	82:22 101:4
queries 44:22 90:16	rates 15:7,9	69:20,22 89:4,24	related 37:16 92:19	106:23 109:17
query 65:15	reach 111:3,6	received 23:5 36:2	104:20	110:1 111:1 113:9
question 6:21 30:22	127:23	43:13 54:8 76:12	relates 93:5	110.1 111.1 113.9
32:21 33:16,23	reached 34:16 51:3			
38:5 40:5,11,11	51:7 60:15,17	receiving 34:9	relating 11:10 57:2	119:24 122:4,24
49:4 50:8 51:10	79:19 81:2	recipe 8:9,11	relation 2:10 5:6	123:7 124:4
51:13 56:9 59:8	reaching 119:3	record 102:10	14:14 15:4 17:1,5	releases 17:19
60:2 62:12,18	122:22	recover 30:23	17:7,23 18:1	27:19 34:22 35:2
*		58:23	19:18 22:17,19	47:9,23 54:4
73:5 74:12 78:14	reaction 45:11	recovery 36:1	25:15 27:1 30:14	60:22 67:9,12
79:17 90:9,18	read 21:13 27:5	rectification 23:12	32:8 42:10 48:10	72:4 75:12 116:16
92:18,19 93:4	44:11 47:3 64:7	23:12 49:20 50:10	48:11 50:18 55:16	120:16,17 121:16
94:16 95:22 96:1	64:23 72:19 80:9	85:22,25	55:25 58:14 60:10	releasing 11:12
96:13,14 98:9	113:11	reduced 48:6	60:16,17 62:14,15	17:17 57:3 75:18
100:22,23 101:2	reader's 91:3	refer 66:23	64:8 68:11 71:3	122:23
101:15,24 109:1	reading 18:15	reference 13:14	72:9 74:17 76:14	relevant 3:7,15
109:18 114:23	21:10 34:20 44:3	15:6,9 27:15	78:21 81:3 82:2,3	21:20 32:21,25
115:3 117:22	70:3,14 89:2	29:19 71:22 82:25	82:18 91:13 103:4	37:12,25 38:9
119:17,20 125:24	115:17 123:18	84:13 91:1 102:11	104:1 111:6 112:1	41:5 52:10 57:12
126:9,14 127:16	reads 30:16 63:16	103:23 107:19,24	122:10,18 126:13	84:14 85:1 92:2,2
128:18	91:4	122:5 125:20	130:7	105:8
questions 40:21	real 22:15 92:13	127:22	relationship 12:2	reliance 128:7
78:16 128:12	119:9,12 124:14	references 90:23	relatively 55:17	relied 123:3 125:18
queue 16:19 119:13	Realistically 76:22	referred 5:18 21:19	release 2:21 4:4,25	125:23
	-			- · -

				1 age 130
rely 128:5	resolve 26:15 125:7	right 1:10 2:5,15	71:6,11 79:16	SCG 1:23 5:21 42:8
remain 92:16	resolved 12:15	5:22 7:6 10:4	81:12,18 88:25	42:13,16
109:22	86:20	11:21 14:13 15:10	89:5 94:9,25 95:2	SCG's 43:6 95:11
remains 7:20 15:16	respect 25:16 52:6	15:14,24 17:16	113:23 120:18	schedules 129:20
114:24	64:12 66:11 69:9	20:8 21:6,14	124:12	scheme 57:22 89:4
remedies 50:3	77:12 81:8 82:23	22:25 23:2 26:17	rules 4:15 69:3,8,10	89:8,9 92:7 112:5
remember 28:5	89:24 106:5,6	37:3,7 44:4 46:8	81:12 89:1	112:11,17 122:9
66:12	110:23 121:5	47:19 51:9,15,16	ruling 114:8	scope 59:20 68:20
Remembering	respectfully 73:19	51:21 55:25 57:22	run 62:10 112:1	Scrutton 51:5
115:3	127:15	59:4,12 61:24		second 25:20 53:8
remind 2:20 4:24	responded 43:7	62:22 63:17 64:2	S	80:20 91:4 92:18
5:4 95:25	responds 13:10	64:18,20 65:1	safely 25:11	96:15
reminded 46:2 61:3	44:9	66:7,9,23 67:3	Salter 18:17	second-guess 39:9
reminding 18:3	response 5:22 43:6	68:2 69:21,23	satisfied 51:8 57:1	secondary 39:4
55:19	63:20	70:6,22 74:14	save 4:1,22 7:9 8:11	48:9
remission 57:21	responsibility	75:14 76:18,18	63:6 64:12 67:23	Secondly 32:14
114:17 125:3	121:20	77:13 80:9,16,25	81:11 83:12 88:24	section 7:3
remitted 98:15	restrict 101:16	81:1,17,19 82:12	106:5,6	sections 29:7
remove 88:12	restricted 96:11	83:16 85:11 86:14	saved 41:18 100:13	see 3:12 5:18 10:9
removed 114:2	restricting 117:11	86:25,25 87:1,4	126:4	13:7,23 23:15
repays 44:2	restriction 96:4	88:14 95:9 97:14	saw 30:15	25:25 29:20 31:11
repeat 25:24	restricts 96:3	97:24 98:14 108:8	saying 8:17 43:7	32:6 36:15 40:12
100:21 125:16	result 5:20 12:17	110:23 114:18	56:8 57:20,23	41:23 44:16,19
replaces 30:2	15:19,21 19:17	116:17 118:2	61:21 62:1,9 66:4	59:15 61:10 76:16
reply 93:3 116:10	23:5 25:22 32:13	119:24 124:24	70:22 77:11 99:18	79:8 82:5 83:7
118:5 128:12	32:15,18 33:20	125:1,3,4,10	99:20 116:2 121:3	90:23 92:6 105:18
132:7	35:9 36:4 37:22	128:3	121:4	106:20 129:3
reports 38:20	38:2,7,22 39:23	rightly 34:25	says 9:10,14 12:17	130:14
request 43:6	43:12 53:5 55:23	rights 18:14 22:22	18:7,16 20:5,8	seeing 49:2
require 53:10	64:6 67:10 69:15	25:16 32:19 33:15	21:7 22:1 27:9,10	seeking 2:7 27:21
70:21	79:19 88:15	33:21 36:6 40:9	29:6,13 30:18,21	33:18 35:1 109:4
required 25:15	109:19 110:5	45:4 54:13 55:11	34:19 42:16 46:24	seen 34:16 38:20
26:15 34:6,8	116:2 125:4	66:5 97:22 103:24	52:18 54:22 56:16	44:10 50:19 51:4
43:11 49:15	resulted 32:22	103:24 125:5	56:20 57:15 61:2	54:16 63:5 120:1
requirement 29:16	35:16	rise 85:25 104:2	66:3 69:16 70:1	segregated 103:6,7
requires 20:6 21:7	results 11:14 33:2	111:19	73:13 76:4 77:5	103:10,18
22:5 29:15 82:25	retained 7:22	risk 48:13	80:6,21 82:21	segregation 103:20
requisite 29:20	return 23:13 48:7	role 118:9	84:3 93:16,18	select 92:10,14
rescission 50:11	reviewed 57:1	room 24:23	98:7 107:25	selling 22:8 39:3
Research 118:11	revised 129:19	round 20:10 44:14	110:19 111:3	send 128:21
118:15	rewrite 86:13	116:14	115:15,17 117:12	sense 15:17 16:3
reserve 128:17	116:24	row 44:15	117:13 118:3	23:25 24:21 29:24
residue 65:16	rice 82:2	rule 4:15 12:16	121:22 122:4	32:16 38:19,23
resist 45:5	Richards 43:11,21	13:18 55:23 56:3	123:15 124:10	40:8 41:12,22
resistance 45:16	49:1	56:4 57:10 62:23	125:25 126:3,8	47:21 48:4,5
				ĺ

				Page 131
50.04.54.10.61.10	544649494	1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0.5.5.4.4.10	00.10.100.05
53:24 54:10 61:13	54:16 121:21	skeleton 6:13 8:16	27:5 44:4,13	98:12 100:25
73:15,21 81:16,21	shows 70:17	37:4	55:19 62:20 80:5	101:1 104:16
82:5,9 83:8 92:16	side 36:9,21 38:11	Slade 18:16	86:12 93:4 130:17	105:9 107:10,14
93:23 97:1 98:13	68:3 118:23 119:4	slightly 12:6 20:22	starting 6:1 17:22	109:15 111:5
99:22 100:2 101:2	sides 24:4 111:21	22:17 35:5 60:14	18:8 19:8 21:16	112:7,21 113:25
107:23 122:10	sign 1:12 88:7	69:24 71:15 78:22	62:20 121:6	114:6,12,14,14
sentence 6:11 31:24	116:3	small 15:25	starts 9:6 12:13	115:22,25
54:20 61:20 80:21	signatory 91:10	sold 59:10,11	21:4	stop 46:22
85:7	92:2	sole 95:14 115:4	state 20:22 33:19	strict 22:21 35:9
separate 19:25	signed 24:15 34:24	solely 4:1 63:6	33:23 112:3 127:9	36:5 54:13 55:11
separately 14:8	42:23 47:1	67:23 83:4 112:16	127:10	strictly 19:4,14
series 11:14 25:23	significant 45:9	112:18	stated 42:22 43:2	strong 38:22
served 42:11	127:4	somebody 46:3,16	107:13	strongly 38:18
set 4:15 15:9 36:16	signing 40:4,19	99:19	statement 36:8,13	structure 11:23
42:21 43:3 87:1	46:22 91:15,23	sorry 2:5 7:13 8:20	42:11,14,16 43:7	122:7
120:5	119:13	11:17 23:21 26:9	43:24 44:2 84:1,1	struggling 61:1
sets 18:5	signs 66:4	28:6,8 31:2 80:2	97:6 102:7,14,19	stuff 10:8
setting 129:20	similar 26:13,22	84:17 85:5 102:17	121:18 126:19,22	sub-paragraphs
setting 129.20 seven 128:20 129:5	43:1 52:18 64:8		121.18 120.19,22	3:14 127:7
	92:7 105:18 112:1	105:2,5 120:11		
129:15,18		sort 19:23 26:7	statements 44:10	subject 4:1 20:25
shabby 20:6 21:7	similarly 50:1 66:8	46:16 53:11 68:4	127:3,22	21:2 80:15 129:7
21:13 26:3 31:17	84:11	86:25 89:17,20	states 97:6	submission 5:4,10
share 68:12 103:10	simple 23:12	90:2 97:4	stating 88:10	14:14 21:8,11
shareholder 45:22	108:25 109:10	sorted 108:6	129:20	30:16 34:21 37:11
shareholders 48:1	simply 2:22 5:10	sought 47:8 71:14	statute 62:11	51:9 67:6 69:10
shelter 75:4	6:20 11:6 15:24	speak 23:24	116:23	76:8,16 78:24
short 1:5 5:15 6:2	25:3 30:23 38:21	speaking 19:4,15	statutory 20:12,16	79:8 83:1,20
31:10 37:1 42:13	49:21,25 52:1	44:22 130:3	29:10,12 39:11	89:15 113:6
43:18 64:17 78:10	61:18 68:24 69:7	special 37:15	57:22 58:11 62:22	116:15 120:23
78:13 83:1 92:25	69:25 74:23 83:16	specifically 45:14	63:23 64:2,3	121:15
103:8 106:24	89:25 94:25 96:23	spelled 14:2	65:14,18 66:7	submissions 1:3 2:4
107:1 112:3	98:17 99:22 101:4	spelling 8:12	71:17,23 72:2,5	2:10,18 24:10
113:11 116:16	101:10 109:13,15	spirit 23:16	75:14 82:21,23	32:8 34:25 56:23
shortfall 58:8 59:8	112:8 113:18	stage 13:12 35:25	83:19 85:20 89:4	57:1 90:11,15
71:10	128:6	44:21 46:1 53:1	89:7,8 103:4	93:3,9,14 94:11
shortly 17:8 46:21	single 14:11 15:9	57:24 72:7 75:12	112:5 119:24	96:8 101:8 107:15
72:23 118:7	92:24	81:24 83:8 96:15	steps 64:10	116:13,19 117:1
show 2:11,12 3:7	sit 78:16 97:21	108:7 122:8	sterling 3:3 4:9,11	118:5 121:10
4:7 21:20 27:1	130:5	stages 104:12	4:14,17 6:15,16	128:12 129:1
31:1 36:23 42:14	situation 23:3 24:5	117:19	6:25 8:6,17 9:1,4	132:3,5,7
43:14 44:17	24:23 26:14 33:11	stand 33:15 36:5	10:15,18,21,21	submit 20:5 49:16
104:23 105:11	40:14 53:4 77:12	stand 33.13 30.3	12:16 13:18 16:13	51:16 129:19
104.23 103.11	situations 16:9 38:4	standard 45.0 standing 40:9	61:17 73:21 87:14	submits 13:9 66:2
showing 7:4 18:20	40:3 73:18	109:7		submitted 2:20
_			87:15 95:18,21	
shown 7:16 27:1	six 32:8 52:20	start 1:5 18:3 21:18	96:3,5,11,18	68:19,23 74:10
L	I	ı	I	ı

				1 480 102
109:8	supplied 56:22	81:6 83:24 87:12	thereof 106:5	127:11
submitting 76:9	support 97:25	98:12 120:4 130:6	thereon 45:1	times 55:13 127:21
112:18	118:12,20 119:7	130:20	thing 6:9 22:18	128:7
subordinated	suppose 26:10	taken 24:16 49:2	29:9 64:24 65:16	timeshares 39:3
47:25	50:11	62:25 87:8 103:20	82:11 83:19 95:13	timing 102:2
subsequent 73:23	Supreme 128:18,23	121:18 126:13	100:15 101:6	title 23:7
subsequently 67:23	128:25 129:17	takes 106:8	123:24 128:20	today's 129:18,19
94:19,24 98:21	sure 9:22 15:13	talking 6:23 8:20	things 81:21 83:2	Tokyo 30:24
100:3,23 110:7	30:8 43:16 50:9	52:11 58:19 79:20	100:12 127:17,21	told 10:2,5 38:15
123:5	51:21 54:16 61:23	96:22 120:17,19	130:13	38:17,19,24 39:20
subset 15:25	70:23 97:20 108:8	Tanning 118:10,15	think 15:13 27:1,11	46:2
substance 118:5	130:1	task 41:2 75:21	31:8 34:13 36:11	top 90:8 105:15
subtle 30:5	surely 15:5	team 44:23	36:13 37:4 42:6	torrentially 41:17
succeed 86:19	surplus 13:23,25	telephone 42:20	51:5,11 52:10,16	touchstone 35:11
suffer 29:25 54:11	25:18 41:8 96:24	tell 10:24 36:8	52:22 54:15 61:12	Trace 46:2 97:10
sufficient 72:11	97:1,4 98:9,16	67:15 102:9	62:1 71:18 72:19	trading 39:4,5
sufficiently 11:4	surprising 92:10	ten 43:16 55:13	74:8 75:11 78:5	transaction 1:13,18
90:8	survived 19:24	77:23	85:1,15,17 86:11	55:2,5,8
suggest 122:21	survives 79:16	tenth 42:11 102:14	97:15,21,24	transcripts 129:21
127:15	survives 79.10 swap 87:14	term 81:5 96:9	116:14 117:11	130:3,12,22 131:3
	swap 87.14 swapped 86:25	119:20	120:23 121:21	, ,
suggested 114:21 123:10	swapped 80.23 swifter 119:2		120.23 121.21	transpired 110:7 treatment 27:12
	switter 119.2	terminate 92:5,8		
suggesting 65:18	T	terminated 91:6,11	130:5,7,16	tree 67:25
130:22	tab 2:13 10:2,5,11	91:20,22,25 92:1	thinking 50:6 83:9	Trower 51:1
suggestion 45:13	17:24 21:21 27:3	termination 92:3	thinks 48:2 53:6	true 23:14 24:1
suggests 83:18	27:25 31:5 42:15	terms 8:8 12:24	third 54:3	80:23 82:22 101:5
sum 4:11 9:1,4	43:25 54:18 56:14	20:3 30:20 38:17	Thirdly 32:21	101:17,24 127:12
12:13 13:14,17,18	63:1 79:23 84:16	57:11,16,19 62:7	thought 2:11,25	trust 103:11 122:11
23:5 35:23 63:5	84:20,21,22 85:5	67:3 72:22 75:22	15:14 16:6,7	122:12,18
63:17,19 66:5	91:2,3 102:14,18	77:6,10 99:13	21:15 24:7 30:17	trustee 18:13 31:20
69:15,22 73:22		114:20,23 122:22	30:25 32:5 40:4	54:25 55:6
76:10 98:12	105:1,6,13 106:14 115:2 120:6 122:2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	41:7,19 48:12,15	trustees 30:23
100:25 101:1		test 20:16 29:8,8,9	48:17 49:9 65:13	try 40:12 78:7
109:15 115:25	123:9 125:20,21	29:10,10,12 30:18	72:17 74:17 77:22	85:22
116:4 117:4	126:23,24 127:24	51:23,25 52:2	77:23 99:11	trying 5:3 6:19
summarised 17:23	128:1	Texaco 24:6	100:17	11:4,25 25:4
summarising 32:6	table 17:7,14 55:18	TH 18:17	three 3:14 52:23	75:20 88:22
summary 18:18	119:4	thank 90:12 93:2,2	63:11 117:19	108:19
supplemental	tables 130:7,17,20	128:13,14,15	thrust 61:14	turn 17:3,6 37:10
42:15 43:25 56:14	130:21	131:5	time 14:1 41:24	37:12 54:14 55:17
72:14 79:24 80:13	take 8:15,15 18:14	theme 52:24 53:8	43:14 45:5 48:13	79:22 105:1
102:18 120:1,7	38:5 39:5 40:8,22	54:3	63:13 77:16 78:1	119:11 122:20
122:1 126:24	44:3 47:13,17	themes 52:21,23	93:16,24 94:24	turned 5:16 41:8
supplementary	53:17 55:9 62:8	theoretically 24:20	101:13 102:21,24	87:9 88:6 98:20
102:14	62:24 64:10 77:15	theory 15:19	108:20 116:14	turning 17:13
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

109:1,18 114:19	1:22,23 72:23
119:16 123:1,8	understood 70:23
turns 6:20	98:10 130:25
twice 120:13	undertake 129:25
two 8:1,7 12:8	undoubtedly 73:24
19:25 26:25 27:3	88:1 126:11
27:8 32:17 34:4	undue 53:11
35:22 51:22 53:3	unequal 27:12
64:22 73:18 76:16	unexpected 41:16
84:25 86:19 90:16	unfair 18:13 21:5
94:2 95:25 104:11	21:12 22:14 23:18
104:12,24 105:14 111:21 112:2	26:1 27:11 29:8
111.21 112.2	29:15,24 30:1,2
127:6 130:13	31:16,23 32:11
	33:8,14 34:10,15
two-stage 13:2	35:20 36:3 39:7
104:9	40:20 41:4 49:12
type 109:23	51:24 53:6,13
types 94:2 101:9	54:12 55:10 57:18
121:16	77:9 125:24 126:7
U	unfairly 34:23 35:3
ultimately 33:8	47:13 51:12 unfairness 26:5
47:24 104:3	29:16,20 30:17,20
unconditionally	32:7,22 33:2 35:7
4:3 63:8	41:5 52:6 53:6
uncontemplated	70:3 125:24
100:4	unfortunate 89:15
underlying 15:21	89:21
33:20 66:18,24	unilateral 50:2,10
82:12,25 86:24	unintended 96:1,13
94:12 101:20	96:14,17,22 98:11
104:21 105:23	unjustifiable 29:21
107:5 109:23	unpacked 126:18
110:16,17 113:2,3	127:6
114:4 115:11	unpacks 4:19
128:4	unpaid 81:10 88:23
understand 5:4,14	unsecured 13:21
9:3 10:13 14:6	68:13 115:15,18
22:16 23:23,25	116:4
24:21 27:19 31:19	unusual 26:14 35:5
42:7 48:25 71:6,8	unworthy 31:16
73:18 75:10 96:20	upfront 48:16
07.2 120.7	l •

upsetting 25:14

usage 31:18

```
66:20,21 67:9,9
 68:5 94:4 95:2,6
  96:6
useful 89:21
usefully 130:21
uses 18:11 21:5,12
         V
v 27:24 58:4 67:8
vacation 129:19
valid 22:20 52:24
valuable 48:15
valuation 14:21,22
  15:17,18
value 1:17,19 4:13
  52:16 91:16 92:10
 92:20 94:1 96:19
 98:14
valued 103:23
values 15:20
valuing 92:14
vanilla 71:22
variety 39:15 107:4
various 30:19
  31:13 79:18 127:3
vast 48:12 49:16
venture 46:11
version 9:17 10:9
  30:2 71:16
versions 8:4,4
viable 50:8
victory 59:9
view 14:8 22:3
  34:25 51:4 54:21
  54:23 56:17 58:16
  120:16
views 49:24 52:7
virtual 86:25
virtually 103:21
visible 13:1
vital 54:24
vitiating 53:1
volume 27:3 28:8
  31:5,5,6 79:23
```

Waterfall II Appeal

use 15:18 61:17

voluntarily 49:17 **voluntary** 19:13,15 W waive 7:4 108:24 121:7,8,22 waived 45:13 57:11 95:20 98:21.22 100:5,12 110:10 111:13 128:3 waiver 93:5 waiving 7:1 **Walton** 18:11 30:15.16 want 26:7 67:22 70:23 80:5 83:14 108:11 115:1 128:13 130:12 wanted 1:11 23:11 38:16 45:7 81:24 **wanting** 89:19 wants 50:12 warrant 29:12 wasn't 7:17 46:10 46:14 74:11 88:10 94:23 99:15,16,22 121:22,25 126:3 water 23:21 waterfall 44:21 45:15,23 46:4,7 46:10,17 56:23 57:5 60:13 61:3,4 61:14 62:4 98:2 way 1:19 2:25 8:9 9:11 12:9 15:25 20:10 22:8 25:14 26:17 31:21 32:12 35:2 37:16 40:1 41:2,21,22 52:8 60:9 67:14 68:17 69:7,10 70:10 72:18 73:10 74:11 74:14 76:12 86:23 87:20,21 88:21

91:1 120:6

89:2,16 98:23 99:23 105:11 126:5 130:4 ways 122:12 We'll 78:7 129:24 131:4 we're 7:3 9:6 13:24 25:1,20 33:18 39:2,3 41:12,21 44:23 47:6,9 48:18,20 50:7 55:25 58:19 59:2 62:17 67:24 68:19 69:21 73:6 77:2 77:17,20 85:13,15 85:22 88:11 96:21 100:18 111:7 120:3 128:17 129:9 we've 9:24 21:24 21:25 28:17,21 48:8,9 70:1 71:21 113:14 120:24 129:18 Wednesday 1:1 went 14:7 36:19 51:17,20 94:8 Wentworth 5:18 46:12 47:10,12,15 Wentworth's 53:8 weren't 39:20 82:10 91:22 101:24 121:18 Westcountry 27:24 28:11,24 whatsoever 122:21 whichever 73:25 **whilst** 81:25 wide 72:21 74:19 wider 20:9 21:10 widest 67:9 width 117:22 Wigzell 18:17 51:5 54:17 willing 43:3 45:4

97:3 130:7

understanding 1:9

win 22:13	<u> </u>	66:3 68:7 75:6	68:7 79:23 106:17	2017 1:1
witness 42:11,13,15	X 68:4 75:9 116:4	79:23 84:16 120:6	106:18 120:6	21 44:13,18
43:24 84:1 102:14	A 00.4 /3.7 110.4	123:12,13 124:5	123:13 125:4	24 45:12 46:20
102:19 121:18	Y	132:3	2.00 78:11	24.7 85:19
wonder 43:14	Y 68:4 75:9	1.01 78:9	2.1 3:15 63:2	25 47:3
77:16	yen 94:13 114:18	10 25:8,9 65:21,22	105:24 106:20	25.1 85:2,7,20 86:8
word 21:5,12 32:7	yesterday 1:6 2:10	68:7,7 75:6	115:5,6,17 116:3	120:13 122:25
96:6	2:20 11:24 13:5	102:14,18 123:12	116:8 117:9,9,12	27 47:3 84:1,3
wording 67:3 74:18	14:14 20:14	123:13 124:5	117:17	270 31:11,11
85:19 117:6	Younger 54:18	10.30 1:2	2.1.1 3:15	28 47:3
119:25		11 45:14 84:20,21	2.1.3 3:20,24	29 91:3
words 3:24 12:5	Z	84:22 85:5 91:2	2.13 12:2 74:19	
18:15 31:13,17,17	Zacaroli 6:11,12,17	127:24	2.14 3:25	3
31:17 34:20 51:12	6:22,25 7:6,11	11.45 43:17	2.2 4:2 106:20	3 10:10,11 12:14
65:6,19 67:10,23	46:9,14,18 77:24	118 122:2	115:23 116:3,8	17:6 21:21 27:3
70:11 71:7 74:24	77:25 78:5 93:3,4	119 87:4	117:9,9,11,13,15	31:6 55:18 84:16
80:10 83:23 86:5	93:8,13 95:4,9	12 1:1 42:15 127:25	117:18,19,23	84:24 85:4 91:1
86:6 123:18	97:1,5,12,18,24	128:1	2.3 4:2 63:5 64:14	105:13,14 106:12
124:21	99:3,6,16,24	12.07 43:19	64:23 74:24 76:3	125:21
work 124:6 130:13	100:2,8,20 102:9	121 21:23	106:21 115:5	3.22 131:6
131:1	102:18 105:1,5,7	127 113:4,10,12	116:16 117:18,20	3/96 21:23
worked 97:3,22	105:17 106:14,16	14 129:19	123:15	30 102:16
99:23	107:25 108:3,9,13	142 91:9	2.8(9) 124:12	32 44:4,6,7,11
working 71:19 72:7	108:15 112:18	144 85:10 88:20	2.86 12:16 13:18	54:18
88:3	113:14 114:10	16 29:5,6 30:1	2.862 4:15	33 44:11
works 86:24 87:2	115:2 116:10,12	122:2	2.88 55:23 56:1,3,4	36 27:4,10
125:2	116:15 117:11,17	167 29:7	56:7 57:10 58:1	36A 40:11,11
world 124:15,15	117:25 118:2	17 43:25	58:10,24,25 59:20	126:24
125:8	120:4,11,13,15	171 17:20	62:23 64:25 65:4	37 27:5,8
worth 49:2 73:22	121:2,5,12,25	174 18:1,2	66:7,19 68:17,20	38 102:19
wouldn't 7:5 15:7	122:16 124:24	18 126:20,25	69:20 71:6,11	39 8:16
16:19 19:20 49:22	125:17,21,23	182 18:2,5	79:16 81:12 83:4	
52:4,5 53:25 54:1	126:22,24 127:2	184 34:13	83:9,14 88:25	4
83:15 96:8	127:15 128:11	186 34:18	89:5,7 120:18	4 4:10 17:7 55:18
wrapped 63:19	129:11 132:7	1869 71:9	2.88(7) 81:18	79:12,24 80:13
65:10	Zacaroli's 46:3	189 17:20	2.88(9) 66:12 67:2	105:13 128:1
write 120:25	Zambelli 42:16	19 29:13	2/2/48A 31:4	4.15 78:4
121:13	44:10	19.2 92:1	20.4.7 81:7 83:3	4.4.2 87:3,4
wrong 20:10 21:6		19.3 91:8,21,24	85:10 88:20,22	4.7 91:2,4
24:25 25:1,20	0	1986 71:9	120:11,15 122:23	40 102:20
28:17 40:7 41:20	1		2010 102:10,12,16	41 122:2
51:8,17,20 55:8	-	2	102:21 109:3	445 29:5
56:6,8 59:3,6	1 2:13 6:13 7:3 25:8	2 3:14 7:5 10:2,5,11	2013 45:14 48:24	48A 28:6,10,19,20
67:15 68:19,20	28:8 31:5,5 54:18	17:14,24 25:9	97:13	28:25 31:2,5,9
71:11 76:19 126:9	56:14 65:21,24	55:17 63:1 65:22	2014 29:1 43:11,22	
			<u> </u>	
DTI		www.DTIClobal.com	0+1	Floor 165 Floot Stree

12 April 2017

				Page 155
	Ì	 	<u> </u>	
5	92 27:3 125:21,23			
5 42:17,22 43:3	93 132:7			
79:24	95A 27:25 28:2,15			
53 102:15,18	28:18 31:2,6,7			
567E 30:21	96 21:21			
59 56:15,16 57:23				
59:16				
37.10				
6				
6 106:18				
60 56:15,25 59:17				
59:23 60:13 72:14				
72:19,24				
61 56:15 57:14				
69:25 77:5				
62 79:24 80:3				
64 81:4,7 120:7				
65 120:8				
66 81:4				
67 80:6,6,19				
68 79:25 80:3,6,19				
7				
7 63:1 106:14 115:2				
123:9 126:24				
74 17:4,13 19:19,24				
20:8,21 21:4,5,9,9				
21:11,12,16,19				
22:2 23:15,19				
24:22 26:1,12,24				
27:2 29:15 30:12				
32:9,12 33:5 35:7				
37:15 50:13 51:13				
53:10 57:14 60:9				
60:24 70:8 76:25				
80:20 125:12,14				
127:17				
8				
8 105:25 127:24				
869 54:19				
9				
981:18				
90 132:5				
	<u> </u>	ı	<u> </u>	ı