1	Monday, 6 February 2017	1	"It is to decide what a reasonable person would have
2	(10.30 am)	2	understood the parties to have meant by using the
3	Submissions by MR MARSHALL (continued)	3	language which they did."
4	MR MARSHALL: My Lord, I think we finished on Friday on the	4	He then gives some examples from the
5	subject of interpretation of express terms in the	5	Mannai Investment case and also Investors Compensation
6	subordinated loan agreements, and focusing in particular	6	Scheme Limited itself, where rather different language
7	on the provisions for repayment and payment that	7	to that appearing on the contract was ultimately the
8	contained.	8	meaning that the court came to conclude was the
9	My Lord, I gave your Lordship the well established	9	intention of the parties.
10	formulation as to the correct approach to contractual	10	So the amount of red ink that one has to use doesn't
11	interpretation derived from Investors Compensation	11	necessarily matter.
12	Scheme v West Bromwich Building Society. Could I just,	12	The second point from the case is concerning whether
13	before embarking on the materials showing the become	13	or not one needs to find some sort of ambiguity in order
14	ground, the relevant background that we say is	14	to have regard to the relevant context or background.
15	relevant	15	
16		16	His Lordship deals with that at page 1118, at letter E,
	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The background to what? MR MARSHALL: I am sorry, my Lord?	17	to 1119, just below letter B. Could I invite your
17	37 3		Lordship to just read those passages. It is effectively
18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I didn't quite catch that phrase.	18	paragraphs 36 and 37.
19	MR MARSHALL: Before we get into the materials regarding the	19	(Pause)
20	background that we rely upon, could I just show your	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
21	Lordship one or two further points that are derived from	21	MR MARSHALL: I am grateful. So ambiguity not needed to go
22	the Supreme Court, or House of Lords, authorities.	22	to the background, we submit, in the light of that.
23	First of all, three points derived from Chartbrook,	23	Then the third point which we draw attention to is
24	if I could ask your Lordship to look at that. That is	24	on page 1120, which concerns the issue of an agreement
25	in authorities bundle volume 3, tab 80. If I could go	25	which is capable of assignment. What is the position
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1	to the speech of Lord Hoffmann, your Lordship will see		then, given that possibly another party may come in as
2	the formulation derived from investors compensation	2	an assignee and they might not know of the relevant
3	scheme at the top of page 1112, paragraph 14. In	3	specific background to the contract's original
4	particular, at letter B.	4	negotiation and formulation. His Lordship addresses
5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mm-hm.	5	that on page 1120, in paragraph 40. Again, perhaps if
6	MR MARSHALL: After setting that out, just one or two other	6	I can invite your Lordship to read that paragraph.
7	points that one can see from the decision.	7	(Pause)
8	•	8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
	Firstly, on page 113, at letter H, his Lordship drew	9	MR MARSHALL: So, my Lord, we respectfully submit that may
9	attention to the fact that you may have to use	10	
10	additional language in the course of interpreting the		well be important when we come to consider Mr Trower's
11	agreement to get to the outcome. If you like, the	11	case on the permissibility of considering the specific
12	amount of red ink that you have to use isn't something	12	context of this subordinated loan agreement, given the
13	that should affect the approach or deter the court from	13	provisions for assignment with the consent of the FSA.
14	adopting the construction advocated. Your Lordship will	14	We will respectfully submit, in the light of the
15	see, just below letter H, he said that:	15	guidance provided by Lord Hoffmann there, that is not
16	"I do not think that it is necessary to undertake	16	a factor that would prohibit reference to the specific
17	the exercise of comparing this language with that of the	17	background to the origination of the subordinated loan
18	definition in order to see how much use of red ink is	18	agreements as between the LBHI2 and the FSA and LBIE.
19	involved. When the language used in an instrument gives	19	In particular, we will be submitting to your
20	rise to difficulties of construction, the process of	20	Lordship that if there were to be any assignments of the
21	interpretation does not require one to formulate some	21	subordinated loan agreements, realistically it was going
22	alternative form of words, which approximates as closely	22	to be within the Lehman Group and any potential assignee
23	as possible to that of the parties."	23	would be well aware, or had readily available to them,
24	Then your Lordship will see he goes over the page in	24	the particular background that had led to their
25	saying:	25	formulation.
		1	
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1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Is that a fact? That it would be	1	Albeit that the variable terms to some extent one has to
2	within the Lehman Group?	2	apply guidance from the FSA in connection with.
3	MR MARSHALL: We submit when you see the materials which	3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
4	I will take to you shortly	4	MR MARSHALL: But one of the important aspects of the
5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	5	variable part is that the type of borrower will vary.
6	MR MARSHALL: your Lordship will see how the whole thing	6	In this case, it is an extremely unusual type of
7	came about through a restructuring.	7	borrower, namely an unlimited company. That is by no
8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	8	means a standard type of borrower from the regulatory
9	MR MARSHALL: Given that, given the reasons for that	9	perspective. The repayment terms could also vary. They
10	restructuring, how it all happened, we would submit that	10	were part of the variable terms. So that, first of all,
11	it is highly unlikely, when one has seen all of that,	11	that is the first qualification to applying the standard
12	that all of that was going to be undone with the	12	form principle to interpretation.
13	subordinated loan agreements then being assigned out of	13	The second is that even if one does apply the
14	the Lehman Group to some totally independent third	14	approach that one has to find a meaning which is
15	party. We would respectfully submit that this is	15	applicable not only in our particular context, but more
16	a very, very unlikely scenario and we submit it is much	16	widely, when one looks at the guidance that the FSA
17	more likely any assignee would have been within the	17	published in combination with the way in which they
18	group and therefore very much aware of how the	18	approached this matter which your Lordship will see
19	agreements were formulated and organised; bearing in	19	shortly it is very event that they did not have in
20	mind as your Lordship will see when we come to the	20	mind as a source of capital for LBIE, as a source of
21	documents this was all done in a central way. There	21	support for LBIE, calls on members. Indeed, they have
22	was a centralised process here for the whole group, with	22	viewed the matter as being one where the capital will
23	the FSA and Revenue, and it was all done by a department	23	already be within LBIE, in the sense of paid up capital
24	which was representing everyone within the Lehman UK	24	on shares, and then various other things that they will
25	Group at the relevant time.	25	accrue in the form of capital over time, but not
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1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I am going to be very rude and it is	1	something in the form of a call on shareholders under
2	entirely my frailty, but would you speak up a little bit	2	section 74. That doesn't feature at all.
3	when	3	That is perhaps not surprising, because the FSA's
4	MR MARSHALL: Of course, my Lord.	4	approach, in itself, was dependent and based upon
5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Or have the microphone a little	5	a European Union approach. The idea of unlimited
6	closer, just so I can focus on your words rather than if	6	companies under which people can be called in the way we
7	I am hearing them right.	7	have, under our legislation, may well not be something
8	MR MARSHALL: Of course, my Lord, I will move that closer if	8	known within other European Union states. But it is not
9	that helps.	9	too surprising, we submit, to see the FSA guidance in
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I mean, the thing about standard forms	10	the form it was. If one applies that, the standard
11	is that or one of the things about standard forms, is	11	approach would appear to be that you don't rely upon
12	that the assumption of the court is that it is the	12	calls on shareholders or the rights equivalent to
13	expectation of the parties that that form will have the	13	section 74. That is not what they were interested in.
14	same meaning for all parties who adopt it. You know,	14	Even if that was all wrong, our fall back position
15	one just has to get beyond these rules, doesn't one, and	15	would be, this my Lord: the FSA regulations were wrong
16	just work out what people are saying, sub silentio, when	16	about all of that. The FSA's regulations and focus in
17	they adopt a standard form? One of them is: it is	17	this context is on a totally different type of
18	a standard form, it is going to have the same meaning	18	arrangement and entity from the type which we are
19	whatever its context.	19	concerned with here; an unlimited company, which is
20	MR MARSHALL: Three points in response to that. I will come	20	a very unusual beast in the modern day world. We would
21	to the detail of them soon. Firstly, this type of	21	then fall within the category of exception described by,
22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22	
23	subordinated loan agreement is not entirely standard	23	I think, Lord Mustill in the AIB case, which I think
24	form. Part of it is standard form MR ILISTICE HILDVARD: Vec	23	your Lordship was taken to by Mr Trower and which we can
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. MR MARSHALL: schedule 2. It is in fact a hybrid.	25	go back to. If it is a standard form used in a context for which it was never really designed, then it is not
43	wire was montanel schedule 2. It is ill lact a hybrid.	23	for which it was never really designed, then it is not
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1	necessarily the case that you are confined to what would	1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Lord Neuberger.
2	be the standard meaning for everyone. It may then be	2	MR MARSHALL: It is indeed. Bundle 4, tab 100. Your
3	appropriate to consider the particular circumstances.	3	Lordship will find Lord Neuberger's speech at page 6 of
4	But those are the list of submissions, if you like,	4	the report, and your Lordship will see that, at letter
5	which I will develop shortly, in answer to the	5	J, his Lordship gave some general guidance on the proper
6	suggestion that it is just a standard form and you have	6	interpretation of contractual provisions. He begins, at
7	to apply it without regard to the background in this	7	paragraph 15, by adopting the test of Lord Hoffmann in
8	particular case.	8	Chartbrook, which I took your Lordship to just a short
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But your approach, is it, is to look	9	time ago. Then he sets out, at page 7, at letter A and
10	at the contract and interpret it rather than focus on	10	B, the types of matter that the court then takes into
11	the broader question, if you like, as to what the assets	11	account.
12	of the company actually are?	12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
13	I haven't put that very clearly, but you wish as	13	MR MARSHALL: Which are the same as those described, indeed,
14	a matter of contract to say that the contract states	14	by Lord Hoffmann.
15	that it is only the assets apart from, as it were, the	15	He then set out various factors to bear in mind, and
		16	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
16	call, which are contractually brought into account.	17	they are listed then on page 7, at letter D, all of the
17	MR MARSHALL: Yes. MR HISTIGE HILDVARD: Whoreas Lthink Mr Athorton for	18	way through to page 8, letter H. There are seven
18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Whereas, I think, Mr Atherton, for	19	factors which he draws attention to. The first point
19	example, might say, "Well, the cause of action made		is: don't under value the language. Although one, of
20	available to a liquidator to enforce unlimited liability	20 21	course, has regard to commercial commonsense and
21	is simply not within that bag", whatever the contract		surrounding circumstances. He makes the point, in
22	may say.	22	paragraph 18, that the less clear the words, the more it
23	MR MARSHALL: Yes.	23	will be open to one to depart from their natural
24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But you are a contractual	24	meaning. Then, the third point, in paragraph 19, is
25	MR MARSHALL: We are on a contractual interpretation point,	25	about not adopting commercial commonsense on
	Page 9		Page 11
1	have I of source adout what Ma Athantas are says	1	and the state of t
1	here. I, of course, adopt what Mr Atherton suggests,	1	a retrospective basis. Paragraph 20 is that while
2		1 2	commencial commences is a year immentant factor tha
	that there is an additional argument	2	commercial commonsense is a very important factor, the
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	3	court will be very slow to reject the natural meaning of
3 4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. MR MARSHALL: - but our argument is based on interpretation	3 4	court will be very slow to reject the natural meaning of a provision simply because it appears to be imprudent
3 4 5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. MR MARSHALL: but our argument is based on interpretation of the contract. When it talks about repaying these	3 4 5	court will be very slow to reject the natural meaning of a provision simply because it appears to be imprudent for one of the parties.
3 4 5 6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. MR MARSHALL: — but our argument is based on interpretation of the contract. When it talks about repaying these loans, it is talking about repaying from the funds of	3 4 5 6	court will be very slow to reject the natural meaning of a provision simply because it appears to be imprudent for one of the parties. Paragraph 21, the fifth point, is about what facts
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3 (Pages 9 to 12)

1	restrictively, which isn't relevant for our purposes.	1	supplies machinery where the parties have failed do so,
2	My Lord, can I then go to Lord Hodges' speech, where	2	but this principle goes further than that?
3	you will see in a little bit more detail what	3	MR MARSHALL: It does. It is quite close to implication of
4	Aberdeen City Council was about, and how the Supreme	4	a term but it is being done as part of the express term,
5	Court dealt with it. That is on page 17, at	5	interpretation. There is a gap, but you fill it by
6	paragraph 71.	6	reference to the internal context of the document and
7	He makes the point:	7	that's (Inaudible) interpretation of express terms,
8	"In Aberdeen City Council the internal context of	8	rather than implication of a term with the rules that
9	the contract provided the answer. In that case, the	9	one derives in Aberdeen City Council applying, rather
10	sale contract provided for the payment to the vendor of	10	than the implications of term rules, which are now to be
11	a further sum on disposal of land by the purchaser. Two	11	found Marks and Spencer, which I will take your Lordship
12	of the methods of disposal required the parties to	12	to later.
13	ascertain the market value of the property on disposal	13	My Lord, with that legal analysis, can I then take
14	in calculating an additional payment. The other used	14	your Lordship to what we contend is the relevant context
15	the gross sales of proceeds in calculating the payment.	15	to these subordinated loan agreements.
16	The purchaser then sold the site at an undervalue to	16	First and foremost, they were carried out in
17	an associated company; that was a circumstance which, on	17	conjunction with a capital restructuring by the Lehman
18 19	the face of the contract, the parties had not contemplated. The courts, at each level, interpreted	18 19	UK Group in 2006, which was done in order to meet tax
20	the provision which used the gross sales proceeds in the	20	and regulatory capital requirements. Your Lordship will find the description, in some detail in all of that, in
21	calculation as requiring a market valuation where there	21	the judgment of Mr Justice David Richards in the
22	was a sale that was not at arm's(reading to the	22	Waterfall I proceedings in trial bundle 1, tab 8. If
23	was a sale that was not at arms(reading to the words) as a whole and in particular from the fact	23	your Lordship would be kind enough to go to page 9,
24	that the other two methods of disposal required such	24	paragraph 28, you Lordship will see the reference to the
25	a valuation."	25	position prior to the capital restructuring, prior to
23	u valuation.	23	position prior to the capital restructuring, prior to
	Page 13		Page 15
1	The London commented on the foot that there had		
1		1 1	2006 with various facilities in place. Then, in
2	His Lordship commented on the fact that there had been some criticism from a Professor, Martin Hogg, on	1 2	2006, with various facilities in place. Then, in
2	been some criticism from a Professor, Martin Hogg, on	2	paragraph 29, it is in order to utilise LBIE's foreign
3	been some criticism from a Professor, Martin Hogg, on the ground that it protected the party from its	2 3	paragraph 29, it is in order to utilise LBIE's foreign tax credits for US tax purposes:
3 4	been some criticism from a Professor, Martin Hogg, on the ground that it protected the party from its commercial fecklessness. His Lordship thought it was	2 3 4	paragraph 29, it is in order to utilise LBIE's foreign tax credits for US tax purposes: "Deciding to improve its profitability in part by
3 4 5	been some criticism from a Professor, Martin Hogg, on the ground that it protected the party from its commercial fecklessness. His Lordship thought it was the correct approach as the internal context contract	2 3 4 5	paragraph 29, it is in order to utilise LBIE's foreign tax credits for US tax purposes: "Deciding to improve its profitability in part by restructuring its regulatory capital base so as to
3 4 5 6	been some criticism from a Professor, Martin Hogg, on the ground that it protected the party from its commercial fecklessness. His Lordship thought it was the correct approach as the internal context contract pointed towards the commercially sensible	2 3 4 5 6	paragraph 29, it is in order to utilise LBIE's foreign tax credits for US tax purposes: "Deciding to improve its profitability in part by restructuring its regulatory capital base so as to replace some of the subordinated debt with share capital
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	been some criticism from a Professor, Martin Hogg, on the ground that it protected the party from its commercial fecklessness. His Lordship thought it was the correct approach as the internal context contract pointed towards the commercially sensible interpretation. My Lord, we will shortly show your Lordship that there are other provisions of the subordinated loan agreements which point to the conclusion that LBIE's assets alone, or its resources alone, were to be used for the repayment of the loan, rather than anyone else's. If for any reason your Lordship concluded that having regard to the way the contract was formulated this question of whether they could call or not on rights under section 74 isn't something within anyone's contemplation. That gap can be filled in the same way as the gap was filled in Aberdeen City Council by considering the internal context and other provisions of the agreement. In particular, the one that we will be relying upon are contained in clause 6F and 7F of the subordinated loan agreement, which I will take your Lordship to shortly.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	paragraph 29, it is in order to utilise LBIE's foreign tax credits for US tax purposes: "Deciding to improve its profitability in part by restructuring its regulatory capital base so as to replace some of the subordinated debt with share capital and reduce its interest payments." LBHI2 is interposed as an intermediate company as part of that process. The regulatory background is then considered in quite some detail, at paragraphs 33 through to 47. His Lordship describes, in paragraph 35, the Basel 1 rules. They are described in paragraphs 35 and 36. Your Lordship will see, in paragraph 37, that they are then given effect to by an EC council directive in April 1989. Article 2.1 of that provided that: "The unconsolidated own funds of credit institutions could consist of a number of items, including equity, share capital and preferential shares and subordinated loan capital." There is then a quotation which explains that the binding agreements that exist, they are designed so that the claim for subordinated debt will rank after the

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1	settled.	1	specifying what sorts of capital will be available,
2	His Lordship ended up relying partly on that	2	which may be a slightly different matter than whether
3	language in concluding in argument that it is all about	3	they are sources which are in fact capital, though not
4	trying to protect trade counter-parties of LBIE and	4	counted as available capital.
5	other forms of creditors weren't really of significance	5	MR MARSHALL: Well, as we will see, the main concern of all
6	in this context. That was rejected, in part based on	6	of the regulators — including the FSA in the light of
7	this language used in the EC directive.	7	the legislation they had to work under — is to protect
8	My Lord, we respectfully submit that directive is	8	external creditors, all the external creditors.
9	important, because that seems then to be the foundation	9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
10	for our own regulation, which is then based on that. As	10	MR MARSHALL: Our case is that of course if you have
11	your Lordship will see when one comes to it, the types	11	a situation where you are looking at the relevant entity
12	of capital that need to be put in place do not seem to	12	as part of a group, a regulated group which is in
13	envisage capital coming in in the form of calls under	13	fact the case with Lehman as your Lordship will see
14	a provision like section 74.	14	shortly it would be invidious to that objective, of
15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Is that because of the definition in	15	
		16	protecting external creditors, if you can, if you like,
16	annex 5 or because of our own domestic definition?	1	shift the burden of meeting the claims of the creditors
17	MR MARSHALL: It is simply because the process, under	17	from one entity within the group to another by virtue of
18	section 74, of making calls like that, in an unlimited	18	a call, leaving other creditors of the group then
19	company, don't fall within one of the categories that	19	exposed. As opposed to using whatever form of capital
20	the FSA have down as a source of capital for the	20	has been provided under these regulations and that loan,
21	purposes of their regulatory requirements, no doubt	21	which is what we submit should happen if you want to
22	based on the EC directive that we can see being referred	22	achieve that objective. So if you have this call
23	to here. That is no doubt because, within the EC, the	23	process available, and you are looking at that on
24	concept of unlimited companies, such as the one that we	24	a group wide basis, it potentially would be something
25	have here, is not a familiar one.	25	that would undermine the objective of the regulations.
	Page 17		Page 19
1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Do we have annex 5?	1	Particularly if as we submit was in fact the case in
2	MR MARSHALL: Annex 5, I am not sure.	2	the Lehman Brothers you have one company within the
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I think it is referred to in	3	group which is in fact providing the services which are
4	paragraph 38, and obviously it is tied to investment	4	then coming from external creditors for the benefit of
5	firms and credit institutions.	5	other trading companies within the group. So they gain
6	MR MARSHALL: Yes. I am not sure we have it in the bundle	6	the benefit of the agency, if you like, of that company,
7	at the moment but we can obtain it. We certainly have	7	engaging landlords and other suppliers. Those creditors
8	the FSA's own handbook provisions, which I think	8	might in other circumstances be direct creditors of the
9	Mr Atherton took you to some of	9	trading company but because of the way the group is
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	10	structured, it doesn't turn out to be that way because
11	MR MARSHALL: and I will return to shortly. But we can	11	they have a service company in place. If you then have
12	try to obtain annex 5 as well.	12	a subordinated loan from a shareholder which can then be
13	His Lordship then goes on to refer to further	13	called in and then the call made across to the service
14	revisions on the Basel guidelines, and to Basel 2, which	14	company, you then potentially leave those creditors
15	is then given effect to by a further EC directive, as	15	exposed. That would be a very surprising outcome, given
16	one sees from paragraph 40. All of this then leads, in	16	the intention of these regulations.
17	paragraph 42, to the introduction of the	17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Does that mean that you have to
18	General Prudential sourcebook, which then provides	18	persuade me that own capital has a particular meaning in
19	guidance in accordance with the Basel 2 requirements.	19	the context, which would not necessarily apply in
20	His Lordship then goes on to describe the different	20	non-group contexts?
21	tiers of capital which are relevant: tier one through to	21	MR MARSHALL: I will, but I do it by virtue of two routes.
22	tier 3, in paragraphs 44 through to 47.	22	One is based on the way in which capital is described in
23	My Lord, just to	23	the FSA handbook, and what they regard as the capital
24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Those lists, give one the initial	24	available to the company, which doesn't include calls
25	impression, of both the FSA and the European directive,	25	under section 74 or anything like that. The second
	Page 18		Page 20

conde is by wither of the particular context to these subordimated lean agreements, which show that the FSA 2 was appreciating the regulation of Lehman era LK group wide basis, and with a view to protecting creditors of 1 high protection of rectifiency provided that a view to protecting creditors of 1 high protection of rectifiency provided that a view to protecting creditors of 1 high protection of creditions of the group and the the gro				
was approaching the regulation of Lehman on a LK group the wide basis, and with a view to protecting creditors of the group rather than just the creditors of EBIE; the resources provided under the subordinated loan agreement were intended to be resources for the group and the protection of creditors of the group BR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Well, that second reason may be a reason why you do, but really I am clarifying with you that to what you say? BR JUSTICE HILDYARD with the creditors of the group that is what you say? BR JUSTICE HILDYARD with a special and particular reason gaving regard to the deployment of frices garcements in what is intended to be a group centext. BR MARSHALL: This bundle 5.7 BR MARSHALL with the condition of the words rown finds greenments in what is intended to be a group centext. BR MARSHALL: Stability the words rown finds condition of the purposes of the FSA green stability of the purposes of the FSA green stability of the purposes of the FSA a greated stability of the purpose of the FSA a greated stability of the purposes of the FSA green stability of the purpose of the FSA gree	1	route is by virtue of the particular context to these	1	creditors, in terms of the widest possible group.
wide basis, and with a view to protecting creditions of LBIP; the proper inher than just the creditions of LBIP; the resources provided under the subordinated loan agreement were intended to be resources for the group and the protection of creditors of the group and the protection of the group and	2	subordinated loan agreements, which show that the FSA	2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
the group ruther than just the creditions of LBIE; the resources provided under the subordinated loan agreement were intended to be resources for the group and the protection of creditions of the group, MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Well, that second reason may be a reason why you do, but really I am clarifying with you that is viant you say? MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Well, that second reason may be a reason why you do, but really I am clarifying with you that is viant you say? MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Own funds has a special and particular reasoning having regard to the deployment of these agreements in what is intended to be a group context. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. So your interpretation also mean you must, as it were, interpolate the words' rown funds counted as equilarly for the purposes of the FSA counted as equilarly for the purposes of the FSA will assembly a seed the first set are the correspondence to the equalitation of the deployment of these was approached as far as the regulators were concerned. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. So your interpretation also mean you must, as it were, interpolate the words' rown funds counted as equilarly for the purposes of the FSA counted as equilarly for the purposes of the FSA larguage as a greaterly full by the purposes of the FSA will JUSTICE HILDYARD. So even if a call is an asset, even MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. So even if a call is an asset, even as one of the points in our favour, in terms of how this a fingulation, contrary to what Mr Atherton submits, you as one of the points in our favour, in terms of how this a fingulation, contrary to what Mr Atherton submits, you as one of the points in our favour, in terms of how this a fingulation, contrary to what Mr Atherton submits, you for the group and/or because in all contexts, the phrase as one of the points in our favour, in terms of how this a fingulation, contrary to what Mr Atherton submits, you for	3	was approaching the regulation of Lehman on a UK group	3	MR MARSHALL: Your Lordship will see in particular, from
6 resources provided under the subnofinantal loan agreement 7 were intended to be resources for the group and the 8 protection of creditors of the group. 8 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Well, that second reason may be 9 a reason why sou do, but really lan clarifying with you 11 that is what you say? 11 MR MARSHALL: Yes 13 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Own funds has a special and particular 14 mening having regard to the deployment of these 15 agreements in what is intended to be a group context. 16 MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. 17 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Pos. 18 MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. 18 MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. 19 MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. 19 MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. 10 must, as it were, interpolate the words from funds 21 counted as capital for the purposes of the FSA 22 regulations? 23 MR MARSHALL: Yes, it does. 24 MR MARSHALL: Yes, it does. 25 MR MARSHALL: Yes, it does. 26 MR MARSHALL: Yes, it does. 27 The first document, on flag 1, is an email from a ward with the format of the group and the first of a sequence of the group and the group and the first of a sequence of the group and the	4	wide basis, and with a view to protecting creditors of	4	paragraph 61, His Lordship concluded that it was
were intended to be resources for the group and the protection of creditors of the group, MR JUSTICE HILDYARD (will, that second reason may be a reason why you do, but really I am clarifying with you that is what you say? MR MARSHALL: Yes MR MARSHALL: Submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 21 ARR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 21 Page 23 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 21 Page 23 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 24 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 25 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 26 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 27 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 28 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 29 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 29 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 29 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 29 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 29 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 29 MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that	5	the group rather than just the creditors of LBIE; the	5	intended to provide the widest possible protection.
se protection of creditions of the group. MR NASTICH HILDYARD: Well, that second reason may be a raised and particular that is what you susy? May not that is what you susy? MR MARSHALL: Yes. MR WESTICE HILDYARD: Own funds has a special and particular meaning having regard to the deplayment of these agreements in what is intended to be a group context. MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. MR MARSHALL: Submit we can go that far? MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 21 A so one of the points in our favour, in terms of how this registrate operated. MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 21 A so one of the points in our favour, in terms of how this registrate operated. MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 21 A so one of the points in our favour, in terms of how this registrate operated. MR MARSHALL: Precisely. That is the way we would submit it works, within Lord Justice Briggs' view of the world, in the context of the sacets of the company. My I ord, just to complete the review of the world, in the context of the sacets of the company. MR MARSHALL: Precisely. That is the way we would submit it wards, within Lord Justice Briggs' view of the world, in the context, in the proposed capital evenients of the Winter Precision of the Sacet of the Customers. MR MARSHALL: Dealt with the point It mentioned earlier about whether it was all intended to protect a narrow group of the relevant part on the princin	6	resources provided under the subordinated loan agreement	6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, that second reason may be a reason why you do, but really I am clarifying with you 10 mR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Trial bundle 5? MR MARSHALL: Yes. MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. MR MARSHALL: Submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 21 A so one of the points in our favour, in terms of how this regime operated. MR MARSHAL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 21 Page 23 A BA BUSTICE HILDYARD: So even if a call is an asset, even though only an asset which is realisable by though only an asset which is realisable by a valiable under the regulatory regime and in Econtext of though to opinal and the prince, either because the of though to opinal and the prince, either because the of though to opinal and the prince, either because the of the going through the regulatory regime and the Fixon opinal and the prince opinal and the	7	were intended to be resources for the group and the	7	MR MARSHALL: If I then look at the matter more
a reason why you do, but really I am clarifying with you that is what you say? It make shat you say? It make shat you say? It MR MARSHALL: Trial bundle 5; PC of Lordship will see the first of a sequence of documents, and the first set are the correspondence of documents, and the first set are the correspondence of documents, and the first set are the correspondence of documents, and the first set are the correspondence of documents, and the first set are the correspondence of documents, and the first set are the correspondence of the seep sequence of documents, and the first set are the correspondence of the sequence of documents, and the first set are the correspondence of the sequence of the subordinated loan agreements, which explain the regulatory thinking at the relevant time and how it was proposable at far as the regulators were concerned. It makes MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. It makes MR MARSHALL: An indeed of the Markes MR MARSHALL: An indeed of the Markes MR MARSHALL: An indeed of the purpose of the first very was all minded liability partner would have as its partners a UK holding	8	protection of creditors of the group.	8	specifically, if your Lordship would be kind enough to
that is what you say? MR MARSHALL: Trial bundle 5, my Lord, yes, tab 1. Your Lordship will see the first of a sequence of deployment of these meaning having regard to the deployment of these agreements in what is intended to be a group context. MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. MR MARSHALL: Trial bundle 5, my Lord, yes, tab 1. Your Lordship will see the first of a sequence of deployment of these between the Lehman Group and the FSA and Revenue leading up to the subordinated loan agreements, which explain in the regulatory brinking at the relevant time and how it was approached as far as the regulatory recommend. The first document, on flag, 1 is an email from a MR MSTICE HILDYARD. Does your interpretation also mean you must, as it were, interpolate the words "own funds 20 counted as capital" for the purposes of the FSA 22 regulations? MR MARSHALL: Stability we can go that far? MR MARSHALL: I slabmit we can go that far and I rely on that Page 21 a so one of the points in our fivour, in terms of how this 2 regime operated. Page 21 A so one of the points in our fivour, in terms of how this 2 regime operated. Page 21 A so one of the points in our fivour, in terms of how this 3 as just the first of the purpose of the first deployment of the first deployment of the first deployment of the purpose of the first deployment of the first deployment of the purpose of the first deployment of the first deployment of the first deployment of the purpose of the first deployment of t	9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, that second reason may be	9	take up trial bundle 5 and go to tab 1.
MR MARSHALL: Yes. MR MUSTICE HILDYARD. Own funds has a special and particular to meaning having regard to the deployment of these agreements in what is intended to be a group context. MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. MR MARSHALL: See, indeed. MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. MR MARSHALL: See, indeed. Day and indeed to be a group interpretation also mean you want to see that interpolation was approached as far as the regulators were concerned. The first document, on flag I, is an email from a war be ward in the Lichman Group, to a MS Edwards at the FSA, copied to various other people within the Lichman Group, to a MS Edwards at the FSA, copied to various other people within the Lichman Group with a subject of Toroup restructuring. The first part explains that there is going to be a restructuring, under which a limited inbility partner would have as its partners a UK holding company and wall have as its partners a UK holding company and wall have as its partners a UK holding company and wall have as its partners a UK holding company and wall have a subject of Toroup restructuring. Page 21 1 as one of the points in our favour, in terms of how this realisable by the proper wall have a subject of Toroup restructuring. 1 a Delaware incorporated company, Your Lordship will be ethat in the third paragraph, beginning with the number	10	a reason why you do, but really I am clarifying with you	10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Trial bundle 5?
MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Own funds has a special and particular meaning having regard to the deployment of these meaning having regard to the deployment of these agroup context. MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Does your interpretation also mean you must, as it were, interpolate the words "own funds 21 counted as capital" for the purposes of the FSA 22 counted as capital" for the purposes of the FSA 22 mgalations? MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. Does your interpretation also mean you must, as it were, interpolate the words "own funds 22 counted as capital" for the purposes of the FSA 22 counted as capital" for the purposes of the FSA 22 mgalations? MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. It does. You have to go that far? MR JUSTICE HILDYARD. It does. You have to go that far? MR MARSHALL: I submit we can go that far and I rely on that 2 counted as capital" for the purposes of the SSA 23 man as a seat, even 4 though only an asset which is realisable by 4 though only an asset which is realisable by 4 though only an asset which is realisable by 5 a liquidator, contrary to what Mr Atherton submits, you 4 is intended to be limited to apilal recognised as 5 in the first part explains that the relevant tax, or the tax department, had provided a commentary on that. The observations were that although there was a risk that US accounting standards could be changed, in particular standard claims agreements, which explain the regulatory regime and the European 10 man and the first and the FSA and Reverule leading up to the submitance for a law to the sale grands at the FSA of the explaints with the man from the relevant that there is going to the 2 therman from the relevant that there is going to the 2 the submit of "The first document, on fig. 1, is an email from a Mr Bowen, who is from UK regulators verporting of the Lehman Group with a submit of the propose of the FSA and the first and Irely on that a subject of "Corpor president with the robin of the FSA and The The submit of "The	11	that is what you say?	11	MR MARSHALL: Trial bundle 5, my Lord, yes, tab 1.
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	24	creditors, if you like, trading counter-parties, or	24	
Page 22 Page 24	25	rather was intended to provide protection to all	25	on the current and proposed capital structure, though
Page 22 Page 24				
		Page 22		Page 24

			7
1	some further resource in terms of capital would be in	1	see a letter from Lehman Brothers to the Revenue of
2	the form of the ability to make calls, potentially on	2	18 August 2006. It is quite a long letter, setting out
3	members. In terms of the group structure, unfortunately	3	all sorts of details regarding the proposed transaction,
4	it has been split over two pages, but page 3,	4	how it was going to work, who is going to participate in
5	Your Lordship will see on the right-hand side is the	5	it. But if I could ask Your Lordship first to look at
6	proposed capital structure. At the bottom of page 3, on	6	page 8, there Your Lordship will find a heading:
7	the right-hand side, Your Lordship sees the new holding	7	"Letter C. Details of the purpose of the
8	company being inserted between LBH and, if one turns	8	transactions."
9	over the page, LBIE. There is in fact no reference to	9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Page 8?
10	LBL in this chart at all. We submit that is interesting	10	MR MARSHALL: Just below that heading, Your Lordship will
11	and perhaps of some significance because the only	11	find a paragraph, about half way down, which says:
12	function of having LBL in the chart would be if you were	12	"The primary purposes of the proposed restructuring
13	expecting to have a source of capital from it,	13	are as follows."
14	potentially, in the form of calls under section 74. The	14	Then it says this:
15	fact it is not even listed or mentioned or listed or	15	"LB Spain is currently the head of the LB UK Group
16	referred to is indicative of the absence of any interest	16	from an accounting and regulatory perspective."
17	in that power to make calls.	17	Then this important statement:
18	Your Lordship sees that on the key to the chart, the	18	"The UK group is regulated on a consolidated basis
19	focus is upon equity, subordinated debt and preference	19	by the FSA. With effect from 1 January 2007, new FSA
20	shares, and then there is an accounting consolidation	20	rules will come into force under which the preference
21	arrow as well. The focus is on the three forms of	21	shares issued by LB Holdings and LB Plc to LBDI will
22	capital identified equity, subordinated debt,	22	have an adverse impact on the LB UK Group FSA capital
23	preference shares but nothing more than that.	23	ratios. It has therefore become necessary to redeem the
24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But, of course, all that may show is	24	preference shares and reissue them to a UK body in the
25	that they were focusing on an unlimited company for its	25	corporate chain for FSA purposes."
	Page 25		Page 27
	1 1150 =0		1 450 27
1	tax benefits rather oblivious as to its other	1	So there Your Lordship sees the regulation is group
2	consequences.	2	wide and is intended to protect the capital position for
3	MR MARSHALL: Well, this is to show, also, the capital	3	the group.
4	position. How is it going to be capitalised?	4	Just dropping down two paragraphs, one then has
5	The forms of capital all referred to there are	5	a paragraph beginning, "The main purpose":
6	actually in line as we will see soon with what the	6	"The main purpose of these transactions is not to
7	FSA looks at for sources of capital. It doesn't include	7	provide a UK tax advantage over and above reductions
8	the ability to include for money from members in an	8	that would be available in the absence of the arbitrage
9	unlimited amount, under section 74.	9	resulting from the transactions. This is evidenced by
10	If one goes back to the email, on page 1, and if	10	the fact that the amount of UK(reading to the
11	I could just ask Your Lordship to focus on the	11	words) new structure and are still subject to the
12	pre-penultimate paragraph where Mr Bowen says:	12	HMRC thin capitalisation agreement, rather the main
13	"However, the final form of the restructuring would	13	purposes of the transaction is to provide financing to
14	not lead to an overall reduction in capital at the group	14	the LB UK Group for business purposes in a manner that
15	or reduction in the quality of the capital available to	15	is efficient from both a regulatory and a US tax
16	the group."	16	perspective."
17	My Lord, important, we respectfully submit because,	17	Then, the penultimate paragraph:
18	with regard to the FSA, they were looking at the matter	18	"As the proposed transaction does not displace or
19	from the group perspective with a view to maintaining	19	alter the existing amount of debt funding to the UK
20	capital on a group basis, not by reference to a LBIE	20	group, it would seem that no comparison needs to be made
21	exclusive position. This is the start of a consistent	21	here. The same loan amount is in place before and after
22	theme that Your Lordship will see in the documentation.	22	the transaction and fulfils the same purpose, that of
23	If one goes on from there to the next document,	23	providing capital to support the general UK business
24	which is at tab 2, this is now a correspondence with the	24	activities."
25	Revenue from August 2006. Behind it, Your Lordship will	25	So, my Lord, the focus therefore is on this being
	Page 26		Page 28
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8 (Pages 29 to 32)

1	she deals with the coming change in the FSA rules in
2	relation to capital issues to companies outside the UK
3	regulated group. She talks about the new ratio that has
4	to be complied with. She then describes what the UK
5	regulated group is, a couple of paragraphs down,
6	represented by LB Spain Holdings and all entities under
7	LB Spain, and it is said that they don't currently meet
8	this requirement because preference shares were going to
9	be treated at non-core tier 1 capital. She then goes on
10	to say:
11	"Therefore, to ensure that Lehman Brothers meets the
12	FSA requirement from 1 January without ejecting

Q

"Therefore, to ensure that Lehman Brothers meets the FSA requirement from 1 January without ejecting additional equity LB needs to restructure so that the preference shares issued by LB Holdings and LB Plc are held by a member of the UK regulated group, hence the creation of an SLP [I think is a reference to a Scottish limited partnership] which will be treated as part of the UK regulated LB group and will hold the preference shares."

She then attaches a diagram, prepared by our regulatory group, showing the equity of subordinated debt position of the group pre and post implementation, and asks them to note that the proposed changes to the structure require no additional injections of equity or debt into the UK group.

Page 33

She then notes, at the end of page 1, that the diagram depicts two UK new companies between LBIE and LB Plc, and the previous letter of 18 August only referred to one. The additional new company was required for US tax purposes but had no impact on the overall tax position.

She then goes on, on page 2, in the second paragraph down from the top of the page, to note:

"As the business of LBIE expands new equity or debt will need to be injected into the group to meet the FSA prescribed capital ratios."

She didn't have any projections as to the future capital requirement.

Then, in paragraph 3, she refers back to her first point:

"That in order to meet the FSA requirements, without injecting any additional equity, the LB Holdings/LB Plc preference shares have to be held by an entity/body within the UK regulated group."

Then talks about the possible capital duty costs of doing that.

subsidiaries to be isolated allowing for a US tax

Page 34

Then, finally, on point 4, Your Lordship will see that the purpose of inserting two UK new companies was twofold. Firstly, it enabled earnings streams from

efficient management of the repatriation of funds to the

"Secondly, it ensures the proposed reorganisation
 will be treated as tax free from the US tax

perspective."

So there clearly was careful preparation in terms of trying to ensure the US tax advantage was achieved, but the second point that one gets from the letter is of course that the UK Lehman companies are being looked at on a group basis, and capital preservation is being looked at on a group basis.

When one looks at the restructuring charts, they
follow in a familiar style, on page 3, in the sense that
there is no reference to the ability to call on assets
from members and, indeed, LBL as a member is not even

actually mentioned.
 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mr Marshall, you accept, do you, that
 the question is not whether, under these plans, this
 capital resource, if it is one, was to be included but
 whether there is clarity that it was to be excluded?

MR MARSHALL: Yes. But what I am using this for is to show

Your Lordship that, from the FSA perspective, the objective was to preserve capital for the group, thereby protecting creditors of the group; it would have been wholly inimical to that objective if, by virtue of

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a subordinated loan agreement which was meant to provide part of that capital, assets from one member were to be removed, leaving creditors of it exposed and unpaid with the money then going off, up chain, to the holding companies further up the chain, potentially perhaps outside of the UK group all together, ultimately.

The idea was to protect the group, as a whole, to ensure capital was preserved within the group, not to allow it to escape in such a way that creditors of one of the group members were left exposed, which is what would happen if the subordinated debt could lead to the section 74 call.

We submit it is therefore not at all surprising that the FSA's focus, in terms of what resources were going to be available to LBIE to meet the subordinated loan debt, was going to be its own resources. It wasn't going to be going round grabbing money from other people within the group in order to meet it, which would create that very danger. Your Lordship will see support for that, not only from this material, but actually also from other provisions of the subordinated loan agreement, itself, which we will come to. They include provisions which prevented LBIE obtaining a surety to support its position as a debtor, and prevented LBHI2 from having any form of indemnity from someone else to

Page 36

9 (Pages 33 to 36)

cover the debt, either. There was meant to be a focus purely upon the repayment obligations of the borrower, LBIE, and we would submit that is entirely consistent with the focus being upon its assets and resources alone without recourse to other people, whether under section 74 or some other similar obligation.

My Lord, just to complete the picture, in terms of

My Lord, just to complete the picture, in terms of the pre November 2006 materials, Your Lordship has another letter, at tab 5, dated 6 October 2006. This is to the FSA. This one is written on LBIE paper from a lady called Sophie Hutcherson of the Prudential Advisory Group. In the third paragraph, on the first page, she refers to various change of controller forms for phase 1 of the European holding company restructure, and then for phase 2, once approval had been put in place for phase 1. She goes on to say, in the course of that paragraph:

"We have provided an explanation of all the stages in the group reorganisation. This is supported by diagrams of the relevant parts of the group, details of the capitalisation of LBIE, copies of the forms and examples of the banner sheets for New Co 1 and 2, as at November."

Your Lordship will then see a detailed explanation of the rationale as provided on the second page, and it That approval, which is dated 30 October 2006, Your Lordship will see, on the second paragraph, a reference to the change of controller application having been approved. Then, in the next paragraph, the approval is given to the repayments of the existing subordinated loans. In the last sentence, Your Lordship will see:

"This permission is granted on the understanding the facilities in question will be simultaneously replaced with three identical facilities from LBH Plc to LBHI2, and from LBHI2 to LBIE, as described in your letter. Therefore, the pre-payments will not have an adverse effect on the firm's UK capital structure."

My Lord, in the context of this correspondence "the firm" we respectfully submit is Lehman Brothers group, not LBIE. LBIE was a UK company, so it wouldn't make much sense to refer to a UK capital structure for it. In the context, it must be a reference to the Lehman Group UK capital structure; that is consistent with all the earlier correspondence, where the concern of the FSA is to protect the group wide position.

Now, my Lord, we have also have in the bundle some subsequent correspondence in 2007. We don't have it there for the purposes of showing or pointing to some statement by one of the parties to the subordinated loan

Page 37

is in particular that as they were moving forward to January 2007, and the implementation of GENPRU and BIPRU rules:

"We have considered what changes we need to make to the capital structure to LBSH UK Group. At the same time, as a matter of routine, our tax department has just received the optimal group structure for the purposes of tax efficiencies."

Your Lordship will see then there is, in the latter part of page 2, under the heading, "Benefits", that there is an explanation of some of the US tax advantages that were designed to be achieved by the insertion of the Lehman Brothers Holdings Intermediate 1 company and LBHI2, as well.

In terms of how the transaction then worked, there seems to have been an application for a change of controller, which Your Lordship sees at page 4.

The FSA had to then give its approval for two things as part of this process. One was for the change of control, which they did give, as Your Lordship sees on tab 6, on 26 October. Then they also had to approve the replacement of the subordinated loan agreements, their repayment of the existing ones and replacement with new subordinated loan agreements involving LBHI2. Your Lordship finds the approval for that at tab 7.

Page 38

Page 39

agreement regarding what they understood the agreement to mean. We are not relying on it for that. We are not relying on subsequent conduct, or statements in that way, which we accept wouldn't be admissible.

What we do rely upon this material for is to show Your Lordship what the FSA or regulatory concern was at the time when the agreements were entered into. It records the thinking prior to November 2006, and what the FSA's general approach was.

If I go to tab 8, Your Lordship will find the first of those documents. It is dated 16 March 2007 to Mr Franklin at the FSA. It is explaining that there was a proposed change to the nature of some of the term "subordinated debt" that funded LBIE. The proposal seems to have been for replacement of some of the subordinated loan amounts with floating rates, subordinated notes. At the end of the first page of that letter, in the penultimate paragraph, Your Lordship will see there was a reference to diagrams of the existence and proposed flow of capital in the group. Then a statement:

"We believe that the proposal described above, while enhancing Lehman Brothers funding structure, has no adverse regulatory consequences and, indeed, should strengthen Lehman Brothers capital base by providing new

Page 40

10 (Pages 37 to 40)

founding for the regulated group." 1 to protect capital for the UK group. On page 9, 1 2 2 My Lord, therefore, entirely consistent with the Your Lordship will see, in the third paragraph, that 3 earlier correspondence Your Lordship has seen, whereby 3 assurances are sought to be provided to the Revenue that 4 the concern is to ensure that the group position is 4 there is no intention to provide a UK tax advantage. In 5 protected. 5 the last sentence, it is explained: My Lord, the next items of, perhaps, some interest 6 6 "Rather, the main purpose of the transaction is to 7 7 are at tab 9. Another letter to the FSA and, in the provide financing to the LB UK Group for business 8 second paragraph, there was a desire to just clarify the 8 purposes in a manner that is efficient from both 9 nature of some of the short-term subordinated debt that 9 a commercial and a US tax perspective, as the proposed 10 funded LBIE. There was an explanation of that and 10 transaction does not displace or alter the existing 11 a statement that the current facility remained 11 amount of debt funding to the UK group. It would seem 12 unchanged. 12 that no comparison needs to be made here. The same loan 13 There is then a chart, which is on the second page, 13 amount is in place before and after the transaction, 14 and it follows in a very similar style to other earlier 14 befalls the same purpose, that of providing capital to 15 charts, which had lines showing the various forms of 15 support the general UK business activities." 16 capital that were coming in, which are in the form of 16 So, my Lord, entirely consistent, therefore, with 17 equity, subordinated debt, tier 1 preference shares, 17 the earlier correspondence Your Lordship has seen, and 18 tier 2 preference shares and a guarantor or standby 18 reflective of the regulatory approach at the time when 19 facility. No reference to a possible source of capital 19 the subordinated loan agreements were entered into. 20 from members by virtue of section 74 or anything of that 20 The document is accompanied by further charts, which 21 nature and, indeed, no reference in the charts to LBL at 21 Your Lordship has at pages 11, 12 and 13, where the 22 all but only to LBHI2. 22 current structure and the new structure are all 23 My Lord, the final two items are in tabs 10 and 11. 23 described. Your Lordship sees the familiar types of 24 Tab 10 is a letter to the Revenue of around the same 24 capital being referred to, in the form of subordinated 25 time, March 2007, and Your Lordship will see that this 25 debt, preference shares, but with only one member of Page 41 Page 43 is written -- and it is quite a long letter -- by 1 1 LBIE being referred to, which is consistent with all of 2 Ms Dolby from the European taxation department and it 2 the previous charts and indicative of the fact that 3 states, on page 1, that the letter is being written on 3 there was no interest at all in the possible source of 4 behalf of the Lehman Brothers UK Group. It is 4 capital funding through calls made on members such as 5 a clearance application in relation to avoidance 5 6 involving arbitrage provisions. 6 My Lord, finally, we have, at tab 11, a further 7 If I could go to section C, which is on page 8, and 7 letter to the FSA. This time 12 April 2007 from 8 there are set out the details of the purpose of the 8 Ms Hutchinson, the head of the 9 transactions. Under that heading, in the second 9 Prudential Advisory Group. On the first page, 10 paragraph, there is another explanation, "The primary 10 Your Lordship will see the heading, "Lehman Brothers UK 11 purpose of the proposed restructuring". It is said: 11 Group regulatory capital sources": 12 "The funding provided through the current group 12 "Further to my telephone conversation with you, on 13 structure must be provided to members of the regulated 13 21 March, I am writing to notify you of changes Lehman 14 group. Under the current structure, funding provided by 14 Brothers proposes to implement in relation to the flow 15 LBH SLP 1, this would cause interest income accrued to 15 of regulatory capital within the Lehman Brothers UK build up and would give negative impact on the group's 16 16 consolidated group." regulatory capital position. Any repayment of funding 17 17 She explains that they had been reviewing what the 18 by LBIE -- for example, in the instance it was able to 18 optimal structure was from a US tax perspective, and 19 reduce its regulatory capital requirements -- and any 19 then says: income accrued in LBH SLP 1 in such a scenario would not 20 20 "The proposed changes are being driven largely by US 21 be permitted to be lent outside of the current UK 21 tax efficiencies and we believe should have no adverse 22 regulatory chain structure, ie the structure outlined in 22 regulatory consequences and no impact on UK tax 23 appendix 1. This limits the flexibility of any new 23 perspective." 24 funding provided by the US parent." 24 She then accompanies that document with, again, 25 25 So, again, reflecting the current position, which is a sequence of charts, which Your Lordship will find at Page 42 Page 44

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pages 4 and 5. We then see various figures being given, I think, on the charts, for equity, subordinated debt and two types of preference shares, and also a guarantor or standby letter of credit but no reference to potential calls under section 74, and no reference to LBL, at all.

So, my Lord, all of that, we respectfully submit,

So, my Lord, all of that, we respectfully submit, effectively shows three things. One is that the structure, which led to the subordinated loan agreements provided by LBHI2, was very, very carefully organised, was designed to achieve specific advantages and meet the FSA regulatory requirements. It wasn't going to be something that would alter very easily.

And, second, when engaging in these transactions, it was the UK regulated group which was considered and thereby the creditors of that group. What was sought to be achieved was a preservation of capital at the correct level for the group, which we submit is important when one considers how one should interpret what sources should be used to repay the subordinated debt. It would be extremely surprising if creditors who are providing services which were of benefit to the group via LBL were to be left out of pocket as a result of a repayment of subordinated debt funded by calls on members such as LBL. Wholly inimical to the whole purpose of the

submission you would get to the same answer because if one looks at the FSA handbook, which sets out the types of capital that were going to be available to the borrowing entity, one won't find any reference to the potential for a call upon members under section 74, or anything of that nature.

One sees that from a document, I think, that
Mr Atherton took Your Lordship to in the authorities
bundle, volume 5, at tab 171, which is an extract from
the interim Prudential sourcebook for investment
business. The calculation of financial resources for
a firm is dealt with in paragraph 10-62, and
Your Lordship sees the provisions -- which I think your
Lordship has looked at already -- for the calculation of
financial resources in accordance with certain tables,
A, B and C, which are then on the following pages.

Table A, for example, consists of a combination of ordinary share capital, non-cumulative preference share capital, share premium account, reserves excluding valuation reserves, audited retained earnings and externally verified interim net profits of current account and partners' capital; similar provisions in table B and in table C.

The sorts of things Your Lordship sees there are entirely consistent with the various tables for the

Page 45

1 structure. My Lord, that might be a convenient moment 2 to break.

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, well, a long 5 minutes.

4 (11.58 am)

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(A short break)

6 (12.10pm)

7 MR MARSHALL: My Lord, we of course rely on that material 8 I have taken Your Lordship to as part of the immediate

context to the subordinated loan agreements and in explaining the objectives behind them. We respectfully submit that Your Lordship is entitled to have regard to

all of that. Notwithstanding the standard form nature of schedule 2 to the subordinated loan agreements, given

that there are variable terms in schedule 1, the
 agreements as a whole are hybrid. The important matters

to bear in mind when considering these agreements is

that the variable terms, of course, encompass the circumstances of the particular borrower and the

repayment terms in connection with that borrower. It is

important, therefore, to consider the particular context
 with regard to interpreting the repayment provisions.

But, my Lord, if one had to also look at the matter more widely, in terms of how repayments would be considered more generally when looking at these FSA

25 prescribed agreements, or standard forms, in our

Page 46

1 restructuring of the Lehman Group, and what was thought 2 to be relevant to the FSA for the purposes of that

Page 47

restructuring and the approval of the FSA for it that

4 Your Lordship has already seen.

There was no expectation that the borrowing entity would be relying upon capital from other sources than those listed on the sourcebook, in particular calls on

8 other entities within the group, under section 74 or

9 similar.

10 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It may not matter, but you would

11 accept that if there were unpaid share capital in

12 a limited company, that would be --

13 MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed, it would be.

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Why is that; because it falls within ordinary share capital?

MR MARSHALL: Ordinary share capital. But what we are talking about is something very different from that, and

that is certainly not within the contemplation of the

19 FSA.

 $20\,$ $\,$ MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, Mr Trower's point is that the

21 only difference, really, between a limited share and an

22 unlimited share is that the limited share caps what

would otherwise be an unlimited liability.

24 MR MARSHALL: Yes.

25 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But they are not different in nature.

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12 (Pages 45 to 48)

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1 That is what he says, amongst other things. 2 MR MARSHALL: Well, we respectfully disagree with that. 3 Where one is dealing with unlimited liability as 4 opposed to a limited one -- if there is an exposure to 5 a particular amount in relation to uncalled share 6 capital for another entity in the group, for example, 7 that would no doubt appear as a provision in the 8 accounts of, let's say LBL, for example. LBL may 9 potentially have a provision in its account for a small 10 amount of uncalled share capital which is still owing and has to be dealt with. But an unlimited liability 11 12 would be a different matter, and not something that any 13 creditor dealing with LBL would necessarily be aware of 14 or take account of, unless some specific mention was 15 made of it. It is, in our submission, a very different 16 type of liability. 17 In the context of the type of regulation that the 18 FSA was undertaking -- and Your Lordship has seen that 19 they regulated on a group basis -- it would be very. 20 very strange to leave other members of the UK group

exposed to calls for the benefit of other members of the group, and shareholders of those members, leaving third party creditors exposed. That can't possibly have been what was sought to be achieved. If there was a limited amount of ordinary share

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capital that still had to be paid up, that obviously is still in a different category and no doubt creditors dealing with members of the group would take account of that. But an unlimited liability is in a different category. Particularly one arising from a very small shareholding, which was the case here.

My Lord, we submit that there is nothing terribly surprising about the sourcebook provisions, given that the source of them seems to be an EC provision which I referred to earlier in Mr Justice David Richards' judgment, he referred to the EC judgments that led to all of this. These provisions in the sourcebook are no doubt reflective of that. We will get appendix 5 for Your Lordship, so that Your Lordship has it, but I am reasonably confident that the FSA was simply implementing and putting in place what the EC directives required. Those directives don't seem to have anticipated any type of source of capital by section to

20 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Is it annex 5 to the directive? 2.1 MR MARSHALL: I think it was annexe 5 that was referred to

22 in the passage of Mr Justice David Richards' judgment

23 Your Lordship referred to earlier. 24

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, whichever that is.

25 MR MARSHALL: Indeed.

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My Lord, if for any reason that analysis was incorrect and the standard form didn't quite work in that way, then if we have to apply the AIB approach, which is the one that Mr Trower has been advocating, I think that is the case that Your Lordship has in volume 3 of the authorities, at tab 74. Tab 74, page 96 of the report. The judgment of Lord Millett. I think earlier I said Lord Mustill, it is Lord Millett. It is at paragraph 7. He made the point in that case that they were concerned with a standard form:

"Designed for use in a wide variety of circumstances, not context specific, value much diminished if it could not be relied upon as having the same meaning on all occasions. Relevance of factual background of particular cases, interpretation is necessarily limited."

But then he made this observation:

"The danger, of course, is that a standard form may be employed in circumstances for which it was not designed. Unless the context in a particular case shows that this has happened, however, the interpretation of the form ought not to be effected by the fact all background."

My Lord, if we were wrong in the analysis that I have provided Your Lordship with as to how the

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standard form should be approached, and if when one is to look at it in a rather different way, well, we would respectfully submit that it is evident that it is now being employed in circumstances for which it was not designed, namely unlimited companies. It is clearly, in our submission, designed for a rather different purpose, having regard to the list of types of capital that they had in contemplation. It is not the case that they had in mind unlimited companies with the provisions for calls that they envisage. If necessary, I would submit that the exception that Lord Millett recognised there would come into play to allow Your Lordship to have regard to the particular context.

My Lord, I have already responded briefly to the further suggestion that because the subordinated loan agreement had provision allowing assignment with FSA consent, that that should deter Your Lordship from having regard to the particular context that led to its creation. Your Lordship has seen the passage from Chartbrook of Lord Hoffmann which suggests that the mere existence of an assignment provision doesn't lead to that result. You still can have regard to the context. Particularly so when the assignee might well be someone who would have a full awareness of the particular context; having regard to the way in which these

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13 (Pages 49 to 52)

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1	and and instead learn a consuments aroons set on send the	
-	subordinated loan agreements were set-up, and the	
2	purpose for which they were set-up, the advantages which	
3	they were sought to achieve, we respectfully submit it	
4	is unlikely, in the extreme, that one would see these	
5	subordinated loan agreements being assigned to someone	
6	outside of the Lehman Group. If they were going to be	
7	assigned or changed, the likelihood was it would likely	
8	be another Lehman Group entity, no doubt fulfilling some	
9	new structure to achieve whatever advantage was sought	
10	to be preserved in relation to the US tax position.	
11	That is what we see from the way this was done.	
12	My Lord, other points that we draw upon. We draw	
13	upon a further point, which is that of course LBHI2, the	
14	lender under the subordinated loan agreements, was also,	
15	by a very large degree indeed, the majority shareholder	
16	in LBIE. So if it really was the case that calls under	
17	section 74 were to be used as a source of funding for	
18	repayment of the subordinated loan, it would be very odd	
19	because effectively the call would be going round to the	

The answer to that that is put forward is: well, it was always possible that LBHI2 might have transferred its shares and also you have LBL, albeit a minority shareholder, it is there as well.

same party as the lender, which is a commercially odd

and we would submit rather absurd thing to be happening.

subordinated loan agreements as being ones that were to be repaid, potentially, from calls made on the lender, itself, holds good. Notwithstanding the fact that LBL have held a tiny proportion of the shares in LBIE.

My Lord, the final point which we would make on interpretation of the express terms is based on the Aberdeen City Council approach.

If Your Lordship concluded there was just a gap here in the agreement, that something had occurred that no one had really contemplated, then Your Lordship would be entitled to look at the other provisions of the agreement to see what the general objective was of the parties. If one goes to the subordinated loan agreement, that is in bundle 4, tab 1, and if you go to clause 6F on page 11, your Lordship will see the heading, "Representations and undertakings of the borrower":

"From and after the date of this agreement, or effective date if earlier, the borrower shall not without the prior written consent of the FSA ..."

Then letter D is:

"Not to repay any of the subordinated liabilities otherwise than in accordance with the terms of this agreement."

Then letter F:

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Well, as to the transfer of shares by LBHI2, Your Lordship of course needs bear in mind that that is not going to happen very easily. It would only be done if FSA consent was given for a change of control. If that was going to occur, it would, we would submit, only be likely to happen in the context of some further restructuring, whereby the subordinated debt that had been provided by LBHI2 was going to be replaced by some new subordinated debt, or some new arrangement under which the relevant regulatory capital was provided. Just in the same way as when LBH, which had previously provided subordinated debt, ceased to be the holding company. Its subordinated debt was repaid and replaced with a new subordinated loan from the new holding company.

We don't accept that there was any real prospect of LBHI2 simply transferring its shares without a lot of other things happening at the same time, which would completely alter the over all position.

As far as LBL's shareholding is concerned, of course it is our case that there was a nomineeship arrangement under which we would be entitled to be indemnified by LBHI2, and so claims against us, we would submit, would have led, ultimately, to LBHI2 as well. So the same point, that it is not commercial for one to read the

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"Arrange or permit any contract of suretyship or similar agreement relating to its liabilities under this agreement to be entered into."

There was a further representation that that had not happened prior to the date of this agreement.

My Lord, we would respectfully submit that is a pointer, a strong pointer, to the fact that the borrower's assets alone, its resources alone, were to be the source of repayment, not other persons.

Similarly, clause 7, which has representations and undertakings from the lender, Your Lordship will see:

"From and after the date of this agreement the lender shall not, without the prior written consent of the FSA ... "

Then, if you Lordship looks down to letter F, at the bottom of page 12:

"Take or enforce any security, guarantee, or indemnity from any person for all or any part of the subordinated liabilities."

"The lender shall on obtaining or enforcing any security ...(reading to the words)... notwithstanding this undertaking hold the same and any proceeds thereof on trust for the borrower."

Again, we would respectfully submit, a strong pointer to the fact that there is not to be another

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1	source for repayment beyond the borrower's own	1	Your Lordship will see that being reviewed beginning at
2	resources.	2	paragraph 21, on page 754. Your Lordship sees, at 754,
3	My Lord, we would respectfully submit that if there	3	paragraph 21, just below letter F, he observes:
4	is a gap in the document in terms of no indication from	4	"It could be dangerous to reformulate the
5	it as to what exactly the answer was to be as to the	5	principles, but I would add six comments on the summary
6	source of repayment, those provisions give Your Lordship	6	given by Lord Simon in BP Refinery."
7	a very strong indication of what the objective of the	7	The first of those is to echo observations of
8	parties or the intention of the party was in the same	8	Lord Steyn in Equitable Life v Hyman.
9	way as an Aberdeen City Council. Your Lordship could	9	"The implication of a term was not critically
10	approach the matter on the basis of that, as a matter of	10	dependent on proof of an actual intention of the parties
11	interpretation of the express terms.	11	when negotiating the contract. If one approaches the
12	My Lord, that is what I wanted to say about	12	question by reference to what the parties would have
13	interpretation or construction of the express terms of	13	agreed, one is not strictly concerned with the
14	the subordinated loan agreements.	14	hypothetical answer of the actual parties, but with that
15	If we are wrong about all of that, then in the	15	of the notional reasonable person in the position of the
16	alternative we would respectfully submit that	16	parties at the time at which they were contracting."
17	Your Lordship should conclude that it is correct to	17	So it is an objective test by reference to what the
18	imply a term that repayment was to be made from LBIE's	18	reasonable person in the position of the parties would
19	own funds and without recourse to the funds of its	19	have considered.
20	members. We submit that term would be required to give	20	The second point:
21	commercial or practical coherence to the agreement or,	21	"A term should not be implied into a detailed
22	alternatively, would be so obvious as to go without	22	commercial contract merely because it appears fair or
23	saying to a reasonable reader of the contract knowing	23	merely because one considers that the parties would have
24	all of its provisions and the surrounding circumstances.	24	agreed to it if it had been suggested to them. Those
25	My Lord, I am using there the formulation of	25	are necessary but not sufficient grounds for including
	Page 57		Page 59
	Tage 37		1 age 37
1	Lord Neuberger in Marks and Spencer. I wonder if I can	1	the term. However, and thirdly, it is questionable
2	take Your Lordship to that case, just so Your Lordship	2	whether Lord Simon's first requirement, reasonableness
3	sees how the relevant principles work. It is in	3	and equitableness, will usually, if ever, add anything.
4	bundle 4 of the authorities, at tab 103. If we could go	4	If a term satisfies the other requirements it is hard to
5	to, first of all, paragraph 18, on page 753, where	5	think that it would not be reasonable and equitable."
6	His Lordship referred to a formulation of Lord Simon in	6	So the first part of the traditional formulation may
7	the Privy Council in the case of BP Refinery v Shire	7	well simply be superfluous.
8	of Hastings, where he set out under the traditional	8	"Fourthly, as Lord Hoffmann I think suggested in
9	approach four conditions. As it was put:	9	Attorney General of Belize, although Lord Simon's
10	"For a term to be implied [I am reading from the	10	requirements are otherwise (inaudible), I would accept
11	quoted words] the following conditions which may overlap	11	that business necessity and obviousness, his second
12	must be satisfied:	12	third requirements, can be alternatives in the sense
13	"(1) It must be reasonable and equitable.	13	that one of them needs to be satisfied, although
14	"(2) It must be necessary to give business efficacy	14	I expect that in practice it would be a rare case in
15	to the contract so that no term will be implied of the	15	which only one of those requirements would be
16	contract that is effected without it.	16	satisfied."
17	"(3) It must be so obvious that it goes without	17	So necessity and for business efficacy, and
18	saying.	18	obviousness, are potentially alternatives.
19	"(4) It must be capable of clear expression."	19	"Fifthly, if one approaches the issue by reference
20	And then finally:	20	to the efficacious bystander it is vital the formula (?)
21	"(5) It must not contradict any express term of the	21	of the question be posed to him with the utmost care.
22	contract."	22	"And sixthly, necessity for business efficacy
23	So there is a traditional formulation which is then	23	involves(reading to the words) the test is not
24	reviewed by Lord Neuberger in the light of the Attorney	24	one of absolute necessity, not least because the
25	General of Belize decision, and other subsequent cases.	25	necessity is judged by reference to business efficacy.
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1	It may well be that a more helpful way of putting	1	terms of implication of a term are firstly that the
2	Lord Simon's second requirement is, as suggested by	2	court has some sort of strong presumption against
3	Lord Sumption, that a term can be implied if without	3	implication of a term when one is dealing with
4	the term the contract would lack commercial or practical	4	a detailed standard form contract. That is based on the
5	coherence."	5	judgment of Mrs Justice Gloster as she then was in the
6	And just dropping down to paragraph 23, he is there	6	case of Great Ship India, which I think Your Lordship
7	considering some observations by Lord Hoffmann about the	7	has in bundle 3 of the authorities at tab 92. If I can
8	process of implying terms into a contract being part of	8	just show you that very quickly. This was a case
9	the exercise of construction. He makes the observation	9	concerning a standard form charterparty.
10	at paragraph 23 that:	10	(Pause).
11	"The notion that a term will be implied of	11	Your Lordship will see from the report at page 360,
12	a reasonable reader of the contract, knowing all of its	12	in the right-hand column, paragraph 2 it was an appeal
13	provisions and the surrounding circumstances we would	13	from arbitrators and it raised a short point of
14	understand it to be applied, is quite acceptable	14	construction in relation to a clause of the amended
15	provided that the reasonable reader is treated as	15	BIMCO supply time 1989 form of charterparty. And the
16	reading the contract at the time it was made and he	16	relevant part that is relied upon, I think, is at
17	would consider the term to be so obvious as to go	17	page 366 of the report on the right-hand column at
18	without saying or to be necessary for business	18	paragraph 41 and it is I think the last sentence of
19	efficacy."	19	paragraph 41, where her Ladyship made this statement:
20	And he also goes on, I think, just below letter F to	20	"Moreover, there is a real difficulty in seeking to
21	say:	21	imply a term into a detailed standard form contract such
22	"The second proviso is important because otherwise	22	as the supply time 1989 form where the strong
23	Lord Hoffmann's formulation may be interpreted as	23	presumption is likely to be the detailed terms of the
24	suggesting that reasonableness is a sufficient ground	24	contract are complete."
25	for implying a term."	25	And Your Lordship sees that there is then
	Page 61		Page 63
1	Now, just applying the relevant test with those	1	a reference to Attorney General of Belize and in
2	qualifications, we respectfully submit that the	2	particular the speech of Lord Hoffmann at paragraphs 17
3	reasonable reader would have taken account of the other	3	to 27, and then to the Mediterranean Salvage case and
4	provisions of the subordinated loan agreement and in	4	the speech of Lord Clarke at paragraphs 10 and 15 to 18.
5	particular clauses 6F and 7F that Your Lordship has seen	5	My Lord, with respect we submit unfortunately the
6	and would take account of all of the surrounding	6	analysis here seems to be incorrect, because in fact the
7	circumstances that we have been through, specifically	7	two cases referred to don't support any suggestion that
8	the contents of the FSA handbook in terms of what type	8	there is in fact a strong presumption rule of that kind.
9	of capital was intended to be preserved. And we would	9	But in any event the contract Your Lordship is concerned
10	submit the particular circumstances leading to these	10	with here, certainly on one view, is not a detailed
11	subordinated loan agreements under which a UK group	11	standard form contract. It is actually quite a brief
12	position was intended to be protected, with creditors of	12	document. In terms of loan agreements, one knows from
13	the group as a whole intended to receive that	13	experience they certainly can be a great deal more
14	protection.	14	comprehensive and detailed than the one that we have to
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15	With that background we respectfully submit any	15	-
15 16	With that background we respectfully submit any reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious	15 16	consider in this particular instance.
16	reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious	16	consider in this particular instance. If one goes to Attorney General of Belize, which is
16 17	reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious conclusion that recourse was to be had to the assets of	16 17	consider in this particular instance. If one goes to Attorney General of Belize, which is the first authority referred to to support what
16 17 18	reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious conclusion that recourse was to be had to the assets of LBIE itself without recourse to those of its members for	16 17 18	consider in this particular instance. If one goes to Attorney General of Belize, which is the first authority referred to to support what Mrs Justice Gloster has there referred to, that is at
16 17 18 19	reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious conclusion that recourse was to be had to the assets of LBIE itself without recourse to those of its members for the repayment of the LBHI2 subordinated loan. And that	16 17 18 19	consider in this particular instance. If one goes to Attorney General of Belize, which is the first authority referred to to support what Mrs Justice Gloster has there referred to, that is at bundle 3-tab 79 and the passages that were relied on
16 17 18 19 20	reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious conclusion that recourse was to be had to the assets of LBIE itself without recourse to those of its members for the repayment of the LBHI2 subordinated loan. And that only becomes even more obvious when one sees that LBHI2	16 17 18 19 20	consider in this particular instance. If one goes to Attorney General of Belize, which is the first authority referred to to support what Mrs Justice Gloster has there referred to, that is at bundle 3-tab 79 and the passages that were relied on were 17 to 27. That is in the report at
16 17 18 19 20 21	reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious conclusion that recourse was to be had to the assets of LBIE itself without recourse to those of its members for the repayment of the LBHI2 subordinated loan. And that only becomes even more obvious when one sees that LBHI2 is by far and away the most significant member and that	16 17 18 19 20 21	consider in this particular instance. If one goes to Attorney General of Belize, which is the first authority referred to to support what Mrs Justice Gloster has there referred to, that is at bundle 3-tab 79 and the passages that were relied on were 17 to 27. That is in the report at tab 79-page 1993 through to 1995. It is actually quite
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious conclusion that recourse was to be had to the assets of LBIE itself without recourse to those of its members for the repayment of the LBHI2 subordinated loan. And that only becomes even more obvious when one sees that LBHI2 is by far and away the most significant member and that the other member holding a minority interest has a right	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	consider in this particular instance. If one goes to Attorney General of Belize, which is the first authority referred to to support what Mrs Justice Gloster has there referred to, that is at bundle 3-tab 79 and the passages that were relied on were 17 to 27. That is in the report at tab 79-page 1993 through to 1995. It is actually quite a lengthy passage in which His Lordship was dealing with
16 17 18 19 20 21	reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious conclusion that recourse was to be had to the assets of LBIE itself without recourse to those of its members for the repayment of the LBHI2 subordinated loan. And that only becomes even more obvious when one sees that LBHI2 is by far and away the most significant member and that the other member holding a minority interest has a right of recourse as against LBHI2 concerning its own	16 17 18 19 20 21	consider in this particular instance. If one goes to Attorney General of Belize, which is the first authority referred to to support what Mrs Justice Gloster has there referred to, that is at bundle 3-tab 79 and the passages that were relied on were 17 to 27. That is in the report at tab 79-page 1993 through to 1995. It is actually quite a lengthy passage in which His Lordship was dealing with the correct principles for implication of a term
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	reasonable reader would have treated it as an obvious conclusion that recourse was to be had to the assets of LBIE itself without recourse to those of its members for the repayment of the LBHI2 subordinated loan. And that only becomes even more obvious when one sees that LBHI2 is by far and away the most significant member and that the other member holding a minority interest has a right	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	consider in this particular instance. If one goes to Attorney General of Belize, which is the first authority referred to to support what Mrs Justice Gloster has there referred to, that is at bundle 3-tab 79 and the passages that were relied on were 17 to 27. That is in the report at tab 79-page 1993 through to 1995. It is actually quite a lengthy passage in which His Lordship was dealing with

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to Lord Steyn's observations in Equitable Life that Lord Neuberger had referred to and he then refers to the Moorecock, and paragraph 25:

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"The requirement that the implied term must go without saying is no more than another way of saying that although the instrument does not expressly say so, that is what a reasonable person would have understood it to mean."

Then, just above letter C on page 1995, he then said

"Likewise, it is not necessary that the need for the implied term should be obvious in the sense of being immediately apparent, even upon a superficial consideration of the terms of the contract and the relevant background. The need for an implied term not infrequently arises when the draftsman of a complicated instrument has omitted to make express provision for some event because he has not fully thought through the contingencies which might arise even though it is obvious after a careful consideration of the express terms and the background that only one answer would be consistent with the rest of the instrument. In such circumstances, the fact that the actual parties might have said to the efficacious bystander could you please explain that again does not matter."

observations made by Sir Thomas Bingham in the case,

2 I think, of Socimer Bank v Standard Bank Limited. There 3

is a quotation, which Your Lordship will see in

4 paragraph 18, from Sir Thomas Bingham, where he says:

"The difficulties increase the further one moves

6 away from these paradigm examples."

7 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I think this is in

Philips Electronique, is it not?

9 MR MARSHALL: Yes, I am so sorry. I may have the wrong one.

Your Lordship is right, yes:

"It is much more difficult to infer with confidence 11 12 what the parties must have intended when they have entered into a lengthy and carefully drafted contract

13 14 but have omitted to make provision for the matter in

15 issue. Given the rules which restrict evidence of the 16 parties' intention when negotiating the contract, it may

17 well be doubtful whether the omission was the result of

18 the parties' oversight or of their deliberate decision 19 if the parties appreciate that they were unlikely to

20 agree on what is to happen a certain, not impossible,

21 eventuality. They may well choose to leave the matter

uncovered in their contract in the hope that the

23 eventuality will not occur."

The judgment then moves on to other aspects.

25 So, my Lord, that is pretty much the only bit of the

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So my Lord, from what we can see there doesn't seem to be any support for this suggestion that there is some sort of strong presumption when one is dealing with complicated agreements, or complicated standard form agreements. But rather, an indication that when one is dealing with a complicated instrument there may well be a basis for implication of a term, having regard to the factors that Lord Hoffmann refers to at 1995, C to D. So if anything, the authority is actually contrary to such an approach.

If one goes to the Mediterranean Salvage case, which I think has been inserted into Your Lordship's bundle at tab 79A. This is the speech of Lord Clarke. Paragraph 10, which was the first of the passages referred to by Mrs Justice Gloster, is really a passage referring back to Lord Hoffmann's speech in Belize. It is also noting that it can be the inference that something is not provided for that nothing is intended to happen.

Paragraphs 15 to 18, which is the other passage that was referred to by Mrs Justice Gloster, sets out the general approach to implication of terms. The relevant bit, which then refers to what might be the approach, or the special issue that arises when one is dealing with a lengthy or complicated contract, is with reference to

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1 two judgments referred to that could possibly provide 2 any kind of support for the proposition: well, it is 3 more difficult to imply a term in a complex standard

4 form agreement.

6 form of strong presumption. Lord Hoffmann rather 7 suggests that in a complicated instrument it may well still be appropriate to imply a term, and

But none of them go as far as to say there is any

8 9 Sir Thomas Bingham is simply indicating that it can be

10 more difficult in a lengthy and carefully drafted 11 contract because it might have been something that had

12 been left in the air because the parties couldn't agree 13 about it and they left it out for that reason. But we

14 aren't, in our submission, dealing with a lengthy and

15 complex agreement here. It is a relatively short

16 standard form document that one is concerned with. 17 And --

18 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It is a very difficult test for the 19 (inaudible) though, isn't it? I mean, at what stage of

20 a contract? Does it have to be more than ten pages?

21 MR MARSHALL: Well --

22 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It can't be the length. Surely what

23 they are getting at is along the lines of: where lots of 24 people have worked hard to reach a standard form, which

25 will be considered appropriate across a wide variety of

1	transactions and has had a lot of input into it, to	1	background as to what that objective was, at the time,
2	cover all eventualities, it is rather presumptuous of	2	which was to preserve the position of the UK
3	the court to suppose that they have just made a bog in	3	Lehman Group generally and to protect the creditors of
4	a certain area. It is more difficult to suppose that.	4	that group generally.
5	It's more likely that they simply haven't covered that	5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Just going back to Belize.
6	because it is too difficult and not intended.	6	MR MARSHALL: Yes.
7	MR MARSHALL: Or that	7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I mean, part of what Lord Hoffmann was
8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Isn't that all that is being said?	8	saying, wasn't it, was that it is an unitary exercise.
9	MR MARSHALL: Yes.	9	Search of the court is what the parties intended, and
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Doesn't it stand to reason that the	10	that same search applies in any of the three contexts in
11	more effort that has gone into a contract, and the more	11	which one is looking at the same question.
12	general its application that is intended, the less	12	MR MARSHALL: Yes.
13	likely the court is to wade in and say, "Oh, well, they	13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The three contexts being: express
14	haven't said it, but what they really meant is this".	14	term, inference from the express terms and interpolation
15	Isn't that all	15	into the contract of a fresh term, which it be supposed
16	MR MARSHALL: My Lord, I don't disagree with Your Lordship's	16	is absolutely necessary and which the parties would have
17	proposition that obviously if one is dealing with	17	agreed.
18	a standard form contract, it is meant to cover a number	18	MR MARSHALL: Yes.
19	of eventualities, then you start from the position of	19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Otherwise you get into the problem,
20	well, one would hope that they would have covered all of	20	don't you, on your case, you look at the express term
21	the possible cases. But that is not necessarily always	21	and I haven't covered it there you look at the
22	so and, in this context, having regard to the material	22	inference from the express terms, still at large, and
23	behind the standard form contract, particularly the	23	you think: well, how can they, at that third stage, if
24	handbook that Your Lordship has seen, it is a pretty	24	it is sequential, have really left this out by accident
25	good indicator that they just didn't have in mind calls	25	rather than by design?
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	Page 69		Page 71
1	1 6 74 6 11 14 6 1 1 4	1	MD MADCHALL, Wood and him and HALasha accorded
1	under section 74 at all, and that maybe because they	1	MR MARSHALL: Your Lordship said, "Absolute necessity",
2	wanted to keep them out of the equation, in terms of	2	I respectfully submit to Your Lordship that that is
3	what sources could be called upon for repayment; another	3	putting it rather too high, because as Lord Neuberger
4	option would be to conclude that they just didn't have	4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: "Absolute necessity" in the Sumption
5	unlimited companies in mind, at all, for this type of	5	sense, to give coherence to the contract.
6	document. That wouldn't be at all surprising, because	6	MR MARSHALL: To give coherence, yes.
7	unlimited companies are such a rare thing. Very rare	7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I only use that because one so easily
8	thing.	8	falls back into reasonableness.
9	Not to focus on provisions that are going to cover	9	MR MARSHALL: Yes.
10	them perhaps wouldn't be that surprising. It wouldn't	10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The constant refrain is you can't. At
11	be any criticism of the FSA in relation to that.	11	least at the implication, you just can't.
12	Particularly where what the FSA is doing is very much	12	MR MARSHALL: Yes. But, yes, I entirely accept
13	based on the European background directives, which	13	Your Lordship's
14	certainly wouldn't have had English unlimited companies	14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: You don't urge me off Belize,
15	as the focus.	15	presumably? It just needs to be understood in the light
16	So while accepting what Your Lordship has said, we	16	of the subsequent cases.
17	would respectfully submit this could well properly come	17	MR MARSHALL: Absolutely, my Lord, yes.
18	into the category of case where it is simply an area	18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: You are a unitary man, aren't you?
19	which wasn't focused upon and for understandable	19	MR MARSHALL: I am a unitary man, certainly. My Lord,
20	reasons.	20	I don't urge Your Lordship off Belize, but Belize just
21	For that reason, there is a gap in terms of what is	21	needs to be read the right way, and that is what
22	covered, and there needs to be appropriate implication	22	I believe Lord Neuberger was suggesting.
23	of a term to cover it, to make the document work	23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
24	coherently, having regard to what its objective was.	24	MR MARSHALL: My Lord, we have these three routes to the
25	Your Lordship has already heard from me as to the	25	conclusion, what we say the conclusion is whichever
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18 (Pages 69 to 72)

			·
1	one you take, and this is the last of it that the	1	(1.03pm)
2	obvious focus	2	(The luncheon adjournment)
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The most difficult	3	(2.05pm)
4	MR MARSHALL: was on the assets of the borrowing entity	4	MR MARSHALL: My Lord, over the short adjournment those
		5	
5	and not with recourse to other persons within the group		behind me have been working industriously and have found
6	via section 75, or indeed by other routes, like	6	annex 5 to the council directive from 1993, which
7	indemnities and suretyships.	7	I think is the one referred to by
8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. The most difficult is the	8	Mr Justice David Richards, which then cross refers to
9	Aberdeen City, isn't it, because a gap is one thing, but	9	an earlier council directive of April 1989, which has
10	curing (inaudible) bargains is another.	10	various definitions of what comprises own funds for the
11	MR MARSHALL: Your Lordship has to, for that approach to	11	purposes of the institutions that are regulated. Could
12	apply, Your Lordship is looking at the other provision	12	I hand up a copy of the relevant EU provisions.
13	to see what the objective was. If one can see it	13	(Handed)
14	clearly enough Your Lordship can fill that gap, which is	14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you.
15	what they did in that case.	15	MR MARSHALL: I think Your Lordship will find the 1993
16	My Lord, just a couple of other very short points	16	directive, annexe 5, is, I think, the penultimate
17	before we break, if I may. There was reference,	17	annexure and it cross refers, as Your Lordship will see,
18	I think, in Mr Trower's skeleton argument to	18	in paragraph 2, sub-paragraph A, to:
19	Dairy Containers, which is a case to do with negotiable	19	"Own funds as defined in directive 89.299, excluding
20	contracts. This was relied upon to support the	20	certain items."
21	proposition that you don't apply terms very readily. We	21	Then there is also reference to net trading book
22	respectfully submit that is of no relevance. We are not	22	profits, subordinated loan capital and liquid assets,
23	dealing with a negotiable contract. It is not some sort	23	which are then defined, I think, on the following page.
24	of bond that was going to be traded around. Reliance	24	(Pause)
25	was also placed on the case of Mannai, and the	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
	1		
	Page 73		Page 75
1	observation of Lord Hoffmann that you can have some	1	MR MARSHALL: My Lord, the other council directive
2	agreements where certainty in terms of the meaning is	2	of April 1989 has the definition of own funds in
3	critical. Certainty is paramount. But the type of case	3	Article 2.
4	which is being considered there is where, for example,	4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
5	you have a documentary credit which is going to be	5	MR MARSHALL: Then that has, in addition, on its list
	presented to a third party, a bank, who then has to know	6	something called:
6	straight away with a high degree of clarity what has to	7	"Other items within the meaning of Article 3."
7		8	Those are then set out on the following page. So:
8	be done for payment to be made. We aren't in that	9	
9	category either. There is no question of some third		"Items covering normal banking risks, whose
10	party involvement, who doesn't know about the context of	10	existence is disclosed on internal accounting records
11	the agreement, who has to look simply at the terms of	11	and amount is determined by management of the credit
12	the document to work out what they have to do. It is	12	institution verified by auditors and made known to the
13	not that category of case. We respectfully submit	13	competent authorities."
14	neither Dairy Containers nor Mannai provide	14	Then there is also provision for securities of
15	Your Lordship with any assistance.	15	indeterminate duration, which fulfil various criteria.
16	The right approach is simply to apply the Marks and	16	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mm-hm.
17	Spencer principles, which have been set out by	17	MR MARSHALL: I think Your Lordship now has the relevant EU
18	Lord Neuberger. There is no reason to depart from the	18	materials.
19	approach that he has described as the correct approach	19	My Lord, I wasn't proposing to say anything further
20	in this case.	20	on the question of construction under issue 1.
21	My Lord, if that is a convenient moment, that is,	21	In connection with the other issues which are
22	I think, the largely concluded issue 1. So I can move	22	contentious, on issue 3, I adopt the submissions that
23	on and I should certainly finish during the course of	23	Your Lordship has had already from Mr Arden and
24	this afternoon.	24	Mr Atherton, if the issue arises, which if we are
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: 2.05.	25	correct on issue 1 it doesn't, and if we are correct on
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the rectification issue it doesn't as far as we are concerned. We would simply note that if those submissions are accepted on valuation, then any claim under the subordinated loan agreements would be extinguished by set-off as regards LBHI2, and there would not be anything left to claim over as against LBL.

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My Lord, as regards issue 7, which is the next one, we view that really as being in two parts, with parts of items (i) and (v) being considered together. (i) Was whether the obligations to contribute to the assets of LBIE were joint or several or otherwise, and (v) was whether the LBL administrators directed to assert less than 100 per cent of the contribution claim as against LBL or LBHI2 and, if so, what should the reduction be and what factors should be taken into account.

My Lord, if we take that category first of all, our position on reflection is that whilst we accept that the jurisdiction exists to call for the full amount of the debt as against any member, irrespective of the size of shareholding, when it comes to actually making the decision to do that, to make a call under section 150, the court has a discretion and that discretion is not limited to just having regard to whether or not the relevant shareholder can pay or not, which is the particular factor averted to in decision 150.2.

down, again, to a single process.

Now, looking at the authorities, there is no case, we submit, that is inconsistent with that approach. In the skeleton argument for Mr Trower, at paragraph 210, there is reference to a number of authorities beginning with re: Barnard's Banking Company, and then also to re: Cordova Union, and Helbert v Banner. They all, of course, emphasise that the process is for the benefit of creditors and that the court has to get on and see that creditors are paid. But, subject to that, if the process of calling in is going to achieve that objective, one can then take into account further factors which will make the process smoother, quicker and easier, which will include, where appropriate, to have regard to the size of shareholdings held and other factors, such as the nominee arrangements.

If I could just go to the Helbert v Banner case, which I think is in bundle 1 of the authorities, at tab 22, what Your Lordship can see from the decision, particularly the passage that begins just about half way down, with reference to that part of the case. The emphasis is on the fact that the court is exercising a reasonable discretion and, in that particular case, the question is whether or not the court should make the call where there was a question over whether or not

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My Lord, the rationale behind the reference to the ability to pay must be a practical consideration. There is no point in going through the process of seeking to call in money when it is, as a practical matter, not possible; one is simply going to waste time and effort by seeking to do so.

If that is the rationale behind it, then one can foresee that there will be a number of other factors which may come into the court's consideration, which would have potentially the same effect. For example, why bother where both contributories are in funds but have very different sizes of shareholding and go through the process of making a call for the full amount as against each contributory, and then go through a further process of adjustment? One can simply save time and effort by making this a one stage process rather than a two stage process by basing the calls on the size of shareholding.

Similarly, if one shareholder is simply holding that shareholder as a nominee on behalf of another, and that other is in funds, again, it in our submission makes more sense for the matters to be resolved in one court and in one process rather than two. Rather than having a call made on the shareholder who is holding as nominee and then them seeking to be indemnified, one can cut it

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it was in fact necessary that there might in fact be other sources of payment. The observation is, from Lord Hatherley, the Lord Chancellor:

> "The court would in no case direct calls to be made if it was clear that there were assets actually in the possession of the liquidator which were sufficient for the payment of the debts."

Then there was a question, really, of what level of proof was required for the court to be satisfied that it was appropriate for a call to be made given the question over whether or not the company would have funds available, itself, to meet the outstanding indebtedness. If it is a reasonable discretion of that kind, in our submission that sort of discretion is entirely consistent with the type of approach which I have indicated to Your Lordship can be properly taken. It is not surprising that Helbert v Banner and the other cases that have been referred to, like re: Cordova and Barnard's, have not referred to factors beyond the lack of assets to meet the relevant indebtedness, because most of these cases -- in fact I think in each one of these cases, the court was concerned with limited companies where the calls were tied only to the amount outstanding on the relevant debt, which certainly seems have been the case in Helbert v Banner, as one sees from

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1	pages 29 to 30, where the shortfall on what had been	1	adjust the position between the contributories where the
2	paid up is set out.	2	contribution, or adjustment, is required simply based on
3	Here, one is of course dealing with an unlimited	3	the size of shareholdings. So taking account of
4	company, and the sorts of factors that will come into	4	rateability. But where there is some independent right
5	play, potentially, are more wide ranging, including	5	between the members for example, a right to indemnity
6	those which I have just indicated could potentially be	6	because one is holding as nominee for another, so
7	taken into account.	7	indemnification on agency or trusteeship principles
8	My Lord, we respectfully submit, although in theory	8	it may be that is not capable of being dealt with by way
9	there is jurisdiction to make a call for the full	9	of the adjustment process, but that doesn't mean that
10	amount, a number of factors would come into play at the	10	that right suddenly disappears. It still persists and
11	point of the exercise of the discretion under	11	the right can still be asserted, and if the relevant
12	section 150. Not simply linked to the number of shares	12	member, against whom the right exists, is in insolvency,
13	held, but possibly also nominee arrangements and the	13	then it would be asserted, no doubt, as part of the
14	like. My Lord, as far as	14	proofing process and appropriate set-off arrangements as
15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: What proposition do I get from	15	may be the case.
16	Helbert v Banner, really? That was a case on, wasn't	16	My Lord, two authorities, I think, are referred to
17	it, as to whether the office holders had made sufficient	17	by Mr Trower to suggest that it is all really going to
18	inquiries to bolster the affidavit which they had made	18	be dealt with as part of an adjustment process and there
19	as to whether there was a deficiency.	19	isn't any separate claim at that will be capable of
20	MR MARSHALL: Yes.	20	being advanced.
21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Beyond that, what do I get from it?	21	One of the main ones, I think, is the
22	MR MARSHALL: Not much more than the fact that the court	22	Alexandra Palace case. We would respectfully submit
23	clearly has well, as the expression is put:	23	that one of the other authorities that has been referred
24	a reasonable discretion.	24	to, I think Overend & Gurney, clearly anticipated that
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: A reasonable discretion to accept or	25	there could be separate proceedings for an indemnity,
	Page 81		Page 83
1	not the liquidator's say so?	1	independently of the call and adjustment process. There
2	MR MARSHALL: Well, I think it is expressed as being	2	is also nothing inconsistent with the existence of
3	a reasonable discretion under the provision as to	3	a potentially independent process in the
4	whether or not to make a call. It is page 34:	4	Alexandra Palace case.
5	"As part of the exercise, reasonable discretion	5	Overend & Gurney, I think, is in the authorities
6	would in no case direct the calls to be made if it was	6	bundle, number 1, volume 1, at tab 19. If I can just go
7	clear that there were assets actually in the possession	7	first to that.
8	of the liquidator."	8	My Lord, this was a case in which there was
	-	9	a contention that there ought to be a rectification of
9 10	If it has a reasonable discretion, in our	10	the register on the basis that one of the shareholders
11	submission, it is not limited to just working out whether the relevant member can pay or not. There is no	11	had in fact transferred shares away to another person.
	* *		
12 13	reason why one shouldn't take account of further factors, which will mean that the whole process of	12	Then there is a question of whether or not that transfer had been completed, and could be the subject of some
		14	
14 15	administration or winding up is carried out in a more efficient manner, and having regard to the arrangements	15	form of order for specific performance.
15 16			Your Lordship will see one of the issues that arose
16 17	between the various contributories.	16 17	is described on page 202 of the report, in the fourth
17	My Lord, as regards the second aspect of issue	18	paragraph down from the top of the page, where it is recorded in the judgment of the Vice Chancellor that:
18	number 7, which is parts 2, 3 and 4, which is really	19	
19	about entitlement to contribution or indemnity between	1	"It was contended by the counsel for Mr Hart there
20	shareholders, and the extent to which any right or	20	was no contract between Messrs Musgrave and Mr Hart, but
21	contribution will be affected by other claims which	21	Mr Hart intended to buy 30 shares in this company. It
22	LBHI2 and LBL have against one and other, or against	22	was perfectly unimportant to him from whom he bought
23	other parties. We respectfully submit the right	23	them and the acceptance of the transfer from
24	approach to this is that, of course, the court has the	24	Messrs Musgrave is in my opinion a conclusive permission
25	power of adjustment. That can properly be invoked to	25	it was from them that the purchase was made and the
	Page 82		Page 84
	- "8"		- 250 0 1

1	difference between that point is thus removed. The	1	page 206, is that the Vice Chancellor, although finding
2	subsequent diminution in the value of the shares from	2	it rather difficult to reconcile all of the decisions,
3	a clause which both parties were in perfect ignorance at	3	comes to the conclusion that he is bound by the outcome
4	the time of the contract(reading to the words)	4	in that case and he cannot order rectification of the
5	There was, therefore, I think, a binding contract	5	register in the case before him, notwithstanding having
6	between Messrs Musgrave and Mr Hart which I should have	6	concluded that there was a contract and in normal
7	been bound to decrease specific performance if the case	7	circumstances he would have ordered specific
8	had been brought before me by a bill to enforce the	8	performance. So he concludes, I think, at the top of
9	contract."	9	page 207, four lines down from the top:
10	The court concluded there was a contract and could	10	"Under these circumstances, I must reluctantly leave
11	have been specifically performed had there been	11	Messrs Musgrave to assert what remedies they have
12	appropriate proceedings do it. What then happens is	12	against Mr Hart by bill for a specific performance and
13	that the Vice Chancellor then goes on to consider	13	indemnity or, as they may be advised, the present
14	whether all of this can be dealt with in the proceedings	14	application must therefore be refused but considering
15	before him under one of the provisions of the 1862	15	the conduct of Mr Hart, it certainly must be so without
16	Companies Act.	16	costs."
17	At page 204, he goes on to note that there were	17	So that is the position that is arrived at in
18	previous binding decisions in which there were opposing	18	Overend & Gurney, where the company had gone into
19	opinions. In particular, at the bottom of page 204,	19	liquidation and the question was rectification of
20	opposing opinions in the case of Ward v Henry's case.	20	register to alter the list of contributories. The
21	But then, at page 205, four lines down, he then	21	conclusion is: can't alter the register, can't avoid you
22	says:	22	having a call made upon you, as a contributory, but you
23	"However, there is a later case of the greatest	23	are still going to have your remedy for some form of
24	important which was not reported at the time of	24	contractual relief, whether for specific performance or
25	argument. I refer to Marino's case."	25	damages in lieu, or compensation in lieu, as against the
	Page 85		Page 87
1	And then he notes in that case:	1	other party.
2	"Marino was registered shareholder of company and		• •
		1 2	We would respectfully submit that is entirely
3		$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\3 \end{vmatrix}$	We would respectfully submit that is entirely consistent with what you would expect. You still have
3	another party(reading to the words) accepted the	3	consistent with what you would expect. You still have
3 4 5	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his	3 4	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the
4 5	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf."	3 4 5	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the
4	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf." He then goes on to describe further details of that	3 4 5 6	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the adjustment process. It may not be capable of being
4 5 6 7	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf." He then goes on to describe further details of that case. At about ten lines up from the foot of page 205,	3 4 5 6 7	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the adjustment process. It may not be capable of being dealt with as part of rectification of the register, but
4 5 6	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf." He then goes on to describe further details of that case. At about ten lines up from the foot of page 205, he then notes:	3 4 5 6 7 8	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the adjustment process. It may not be capable of being dealt with as part of rectification of the register, but you still have a right which is then capable of being
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4 5 6 7 8 9	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf." He then goes on to describe further details of that case. At about ten lines up from the foot of page 205, he then notes: "There was therefore this defect, that while the transfer was executed by the seller and sent to the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the adjustment process. It may not be capable of being dealt with as part of rectification of the register, but you still have a right which is then capable of being pressed. In the context of an insolvent respondent to the proceedings, would be dealt with, no doubt, by way
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf." He then goes on to describe further details of that case. At about ten lines up from the foot of page 205, he then notes: "There was therefore this defect, that while the transfer was executed by the seller and sent to the company for registration, it had not been executed by	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the adjustment process. It may not be capable of being dealt with as part of rectification of the register, but you still have a right which is then capable of being pressed. In the context of an insolvent respondent to the proceedings, would be dealt with, no doubt, by way of proof.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf." He then goes on to describe further details of that case. At about ten lines up from the foot of page 205, he then notes: "There was therefore this defect, that while the transfer was executed by the seller and sent to the company for registration, it had not been executed by the purchaser."	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the adjustment process. It may not be capable of being dealt with as part of rectification of the register, but you still have a right which is then capable of being pressed. In the context of an insolvent respondent to the proceedings, would be dealt with, no doubt, by way of proof. My Lord, the Alexandra Palace decision, which
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf." He then goes on to describe further details of that case. At about ten lines up from the foot of page 205, he then notes: "There was therefore this defect, that while the transfer was executed by the seller and sent to the company for registration, it had not been executed by the purchaser." The case then came before the Court of Appeal. The	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the adjustment process. It may not be capable of being dealt with as part of rectification of the register, but you still have a right which is then capable of being pressed. In the context of an insolvent respondent to the proceedings, would be dealt with, no doubt, by way of proof. My Lord, the Alexandra Palace decision, which I think is the one referred to in Mr Trower's skeleton
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf." He then goes on to describe further details of that case. At about ten lines up from the foot of page 205, he then notes: "There was therefore this defect, that while the transfer was executed by the seller and sent to the company for registration, it had not been executed by the purchaser." The case then came before the Court of Appeal. The conclusion of Lord Justice Turner was:	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the adjustment process. It may not be capable of being dealt with as part of rectification of the register, but you still have a right which is then capable of being pressed. In the context of an insolvent respondent to the proceedings, would be dealt with, no doubt, by way of proof. My Lord, the Alexandra Palace decision, which I think is the one referred to in Mr Trower's skeleton argument, is also in bundle 1, at tab 40.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	another party(reading to the words) accepted the shares bought by the company and acted as agents on his behalf." He then goes on to describe further details of that case. At about ten lines up from the foot of page 205, he then notes: "There was therefore this defect, that while the transfer was executed by the seller and sent to the company for registration, it had not been executed by the purchaser." The case then came before the Court of Appeal. The conclusion of Lord Justice Turner was: "The respondent has to make out that the company was	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	consistent with what you would expect. You still have your right. It may not be dealt with as part of the call process. It may not be dealt with as part of the adjustment process. It may not be capable of being dealt with as part of rectification of the register, but you still have a right which is then capable of being pressed. In the context of an insolvent respondent to the proceedings, would be dealt with, no doubt, by way of proof. My Lord, the Alexandra Palace decision, which I think is the one referred to in Mr Trower's skeleton argument, is also in bundle 1, at tab 40. The question that arose as one sees from the
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satisfied."

The conclusion is that it can't. There is no jurisdiction under the Act to deal with it as part of the adjustment process. That is from Mr Justice Fry's judgment, at page 300. Your Lordship sees what was trying to be asserted in, I think, the second paragraph down:

"I do not find that I have any outberity to make

"I do not find that I have any authority to make such an order for the purposes of working out such inequity between a tortfeasor to the company and creditors or contributories of the company."

Then he addresses the question as to whether section 109 gave him the jurisdiction for the adjustment process. He concludes that it doesn't.

At page 301, Your Lordship sees that he was purely focusing on whether he had the statutory jurisdiction and concluded that the statutory jurisdiction, among other things, wouldn't be appropriate because equities, of the sort that were raised, would need to be worked out by, potentially, other forms of proceedings. They wouldn't be convenient to be dealt with as part of the adjustment process in the winding up.

That does not mean, however, that the right to contribution that existed then suddenly disappeared. It could still be asserted. It would just have to be dealt with by a more convenient and appropriate process. Of

this: in relation to an unlimited company, it is not clear how this would actually work prejudicially

certainly as far as LBIE is concerned. Because if LBL
 was to make a claim as against LBHI2, and received any

funds as a result of that, there could be a further call

from LBIE, if necessary, as against LBL, assuming we are

wrong in all of our other arguments about our defence to such a call, and any difficulty arising over double

9 proof could be dealt with by the making of that further 10 call.

It is a similar explanation to the one that applies when considering the contributory rule in connection with an unlimited company. It is a point that is considered in the judgment of one of the members of the Court of Appeal in Black's case, which I think Your Lordship was taken to, which is in bundle 1 of the authorities, at tab 26.

It is the judgment of Lord Justice Mellish, at page 265. He was really considering, specifically, the contributory rule here, but similar considerations, we submit, apply in connection with double proof as well.

At 265, about eight lines down, there is a sentence beginning "although that section", and he is referring to section 101 of the 1862 Act:

"Although that section does not in terms say that

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course, if the respondent had been, itself, insolvent, by a proof in their bankruptcy, or whatever insolvency process was being undertaken.

So, my Lord, that we submit is also the position here, in the sense that if there is a right of indemnity, for example, on the part of LBL, against other estates, irrespective of whether that can be dealt with as part of the adjustment process, the claim can still be made and it can still be proved for. If there is a right of set-off, or an appropriate set-off to be made in connection with it, then it will be dealt with as part of the set-off procedure. But, my Lord, the right to indemnity just doesn't disappear, it persists.

My Lord, linked to issue 7 is issue 8, where it is said: well, if there is a right to claim contribution or indemnity against other contributories, then potentially the rule against double proof would come into play. That is the way it is put in paragraph 232 of Mr Trower's skeleton argument. Two rival claims are postulated as against LBHI2, for in substance the same debt. Their concern is raised, I think, in paragraph 222.1, that there would then be potential competition with the right to contribution made, or call for contribution made, by LBIE.

My Lord, what we say in connection with that is

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there is to be no set-off, it shows the legislature in framing that section the thought had already been enacted. There should be no set-off, because in the 101st section they proceed to say: where there is unlimited liability in the case of any independent contract, there may be a set-off. The reasonable distinction between a company with unlimited and limited liability is obvious. In the case of ... (reading to the words)... is that it doesn't at all prejudice the rights of the other creditors, because all of the shareholders are liable to the fullest amount of everything they possess. Therefore, if that call does not pay the creditors all their debts, in the case of an unlimited company, then another call may be made on the shareholders, including this particular shareholder, and so on, until the shareholders have been made to pay everything they can pay and the debt has been

So issues over set-off, and what would normally be classified as the contributory rule, don't apply, in our submission, in quite the same way when dealing with an unlimited company. We would respectfully submit that the same goes for double proof considerations, because if there is a proof which ends up being a competing one from LBL, any money recovered from that proof, if there

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is still a shortfall at LBIE, they can make a further call as against LBL to recover.

When one looks at the authorities that have been cited in connection with issue 8, in the LBIE skeleton argument, they all appear to be cases where the double proof doctrine has been applied in connection with a limited liability company, not an unlimited company.

My Lord, that then leads on to the last, well, one of the last, of the contentious issues involving our side, which is issue 9A, the preliminary issue to issue 9, which concerns whether you can have an agreement between a member and the company which enables the member to avoid liability under section 74.

In this context, it would seem the only agreement we are really concerned with is in fact the recharge agreement, which we are contending existed and which had been in place for some time prior to LBL's involvement with LBIE, and in particular prior to it having a share. That recharge agreement, we contend, had a much wider potential area of coverage. It is covering a number of different services being provided for the Lehman Group, and which was never entered into, of course, for the purposes of avoiding the effect of section 74.

Now, we contend that such an agreement, if it does have the effect of negating a call by virtue of the

which gives one creditor more than its proper share.

My Lord, it is also then noted that, I think at paragraph 9 of Lord Collins' judgment, at page 398, that the distinction between the two sub-rules is by no means clear cut. He gives, as an example, the case of ex parte McKay.

Then notes, at page 400, paragraph 14, that it doesn't follow from the fact that it is difficult in some cases to draw the line between the two categories, that there aren't relevant differences. He goes on to describe:

"The anti-deprivation rule applies only if the deprivation is triggered by bankruptcy and has the effect of depriving the debtor of property which would otherwise be available to creditors, the pari passu rule applies irrespective of whether bankruptcy or liquidation is the trigger. There is a question of whether the bone fides of the parties are equally relevant to the application of the two principles."

He then goes on to consider that. Your Lordship will see that then dealt with, at page 413, paragraph 75 where he considers the limits of the anti-deprivation rule. At paragraph 75, just beside letter G, on page 413, he explains that the anti-deprivation rule had been based on the notion of fraud or a direct fraud on

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right to then seek indemnification from LBIE and creating a defence of circuity of action, or set-off, doesn't offend public policy and that is essentially for three reasons. Whilst it is correct that there is a general principle that you can't contract out of the insolvency legislation, it is not the case that principle is applied in precisely the same way in all of the circumstances covered by it, and one can see that from the Belmont Park Investments decision, which Your Lordship was, I think, taken to last week, which is in bundle 3 of the authorities, at tab 85. If one takes it up in the judgment of Lord Collins, which is at page 396, Your Lordship, I think, was taken to this passage previously.

Your Lordship will have seen that the anti-deprivation rule, and the rule that it is contrary to public policy to contract out of pari passu distribution are two sub-rules of the general principle: you can't contract out of the insolvency legislation.

It is noted that there is some overlap, but they are directed fundamentally at different situations; anti-deprivation being aimed at attempts to withdraw assets from bankruptcy liquidation; the pari passu rule reflecting the principle that statutory principles for pro rata distribution may not be extended by a contract,

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the bankruptcy laws. At letter H, he then says:

"The overall effect of the authorities is that where the anti-deprivation rule has applied, it has been an almost invariably expressed element that the party seeking to take advantage of the deprivation was intending to evade the bankruptcy rules. But where it is not applied, the good faith or the commercial sense of the transaction has been a substantial factor. By contrast, the leading pari passu principle case, British Eagle, it didn't matter whether there was a sensible commercial arrangement not intended to circumvent the pari passu principle."

My Lord, there is then a conclusory section, at page 421, where, firstly, in paragraph 102, the anti-deprivation rule is treated as too well established to discard. Then, at paragraph 103, he goes on to say this:

"As has been seen, commercial sense and absence of intention to evade insolvency laws have been highly relevant factors in the application of the anti-deprivation rule, despite statutory inroads party autonomy is at the heart of English commercial law. Plainly, there are limits to party autonomy in the field with which this field is concerned, not least because the interests of third party creditors will be involved.

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But, as Lord Neuberger stressed, it is desirable that
insofar as possible the courts give effect to
contractual terms which parties have agreed and there is
a particularly strong case for autonomy in cases of
complex financial instruments, such as those involved in
this appeal. No doubt that is why, except in the case
of a blatant attempt to deprive a party of property in
the event of liquidation, the modern tendency has been
to uphold commercially justifiable contractual
provisions which have been said to offend the
anti-deprivation rule."
He then goes on to explain the policy behind the

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He then goes on to explain the policy behind the anti-deprivation rule being clear, and:

"It is possible to give that policy a commonsense application which prevents its application to bone fide commercial transactions which do not have as their predominant purpose, or one of their main purposes, the deprivation of the property of one of the parties to the bankruptcy."

My Lord, in the present case, we respectfully submit we are not concerned with the pari passu rule. We are concerned with a statutory provision for a call which, on one analysis, that of Lord Justice Briggs, is an asset of the company.

On another analysis, that of Lord Justice Lewison,

My Lord, we would respectfully submit that the conclusory comments of Lord Collins in Belmont ought to be applied and ought to be the approach which the court adopts in connection with the recharge agreement. The commercial arrangement should be respected, given the absence of any objective other than a perfectly appropriate commercial objective, which does not have any connection with an attempt to undermine the effect of the insolvency legislation. Its effect insofar as it has deprived LBIE of an asset or a right of recourse is purely incidental to the overall arrangement which was entered into at a much earlier stage between the relevant parties. Perhaps that could be said to be reinforced by the fact that the effect of the arrangement is to bring about a result that could have been achieved directly by making appropriate provision in the contracts that LBIE issued, in which case section 72.4(e) could have been used directly, but the effect is one which has been able to be achieved indirectly.

Now, my Lord, I think a number of points were made about the fact that there are older authorities suggesting that any attempts to issue shares at a discount is inconsistent with the insolvency legislation and can't be allowed, is not possible. In

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although not an asset, is certainly a resource from which debts can be paid. Whichever way one categorises it, a contract, such as the recharge agreement, is one which deprives LBIE of the ability to exercise the right to call and, in our submission, is very closely analogous to, or indeed may properly be categorised as falling within, the anti-deprivation rule or something very close to it. Its effect is either to deprive LBIE of the asset, adopting Lord Justice Briggs' approach, or negates the ability to revert to that form of resource if one approaches it from Lord Justice Lewison's perspective.

Looked at in that way, and if that is the right way to analyse it, what one is looking for is, first of all, a lack of good faith that, if you like, a nefarious intent in terms of the agreement. Was it designed to deprive LBIE of that ability? Was that the intention behind it when it was set-up?

Secondly, also, if it is within the anti-deprivation rule, it has to be a right which is only triggered upon insolvency and doesn't apply outside of insolvency.

In our submission, one can categorise the recharge agreement as falling within either of those two conditions for the application of that rule or anything analogous to it.

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particular, I think reliance is also placed upon
Welton v Saffery for the proposition that it doesn't
matter whether there was any form of nefarious intent
when setting up such arrangements. It is enough that
they are simply inconsistent with the statutory
provisions for shares to be fully paid up.

My Lord, we contend that in those cases, in particular Welton v Saffery, are focusing, really, upon the power, the authority, to issue shares granted by the memorandum articles which are the ones that then have to comply with the statutory requirements. There wasn't authority in Welton v Saffery for shares to be issued in the form in which they were. So it ultimately ended up being a sort of ultra vires point, as opposed to a question of whether or not there was a contravention of public policy.

My Lord, if I can just take Your Lordship to the Welton v Saffery case. It is in volume 2 of the authorities, tab 50. I think the relevant passage that is relied upon is at pages 304 to 305, and the argument was whether the previous case, the Ooregum case, could apply where there was a call simply to settle the rights of shareholders interse. That is recorded in the judgment of Lord Halsbury, at page 304, in the first paragraph.

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He then goes on, in the second paragraph, at the foot of page 304, to say that he thinks:

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"The legislator, in permitting the existence of a company limited by shares and with limited liability, created a machinery which makes it impossible by any expedient, either by company or shareholder, to act otherwise than in pursuance of provision of the statute, whether for the purposes of settling the rights interse or for the purposes of satisfying creditors."

He then expresses a view as to what the decision in Ooregum established:

"Unable to see how this artificial feature limited within its sphere of action by the statute under which it was created can do anything contrary to the provisions of the statute is not a question for what purpose it is done, dealing with it, as I think it must be dealt with, as an artificial creation, it can only act as a company or a shareholder in either of those characters within the fetters created by the Act of Parliament."

He then goes on to say:

"It is said and I think justly said that people have been invited to take shares under the article of association which expressly provided that shares might be issued at a discount. It is I think hard for persons contrary to the statutory objective.

In our submission, the cases that are referred to in this section would be consistent with an approach which categorised an attempt to evade, a deliberate attempt to evade, the effect of the insolvency provisions as being prohibited; that would be consistent with an application of something similar to the anti-deprivation rule, as opposed to a rule similar to the pari passu rule, where no nefarious intent is required.

So, my Lord, in summary, we respectfully submit that the recharge agreement is not contrary to public policy per se. It would require establishing some form of intent, on the part of those who entered into it, to act contrary to the insolvency provisions before it could be said to be unenforceable in any relevant respect. If we are correct, that it is something that has to be looked at by reference to the anti-deprivation doctrine, or something akin to it, one would need to see, also, that it was triggered by or intended to be triggered by insolvency, which it clearly is not, it is something that applied outside of that context. For those reasons, it is not defeated simply because it may incidentally result in a scenario whereby a call is made under section 74, there may be a right of recourse back again to LBIE because of its provisions.

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who have relied upon that assurance to find out that the Article which authorised the issue of the shares at the discount was ultra vires of the company, because it is in conflict with the memorandum of association by which the statute itself that must determine the rights in that respect."

It is evident, from the way that this analysis works, that it is a question of the power of the company to issue shares at a discount. His conclusion is because of the way in which the company is set-up, as a statutory creature, the memorandum is subject to the statutory requirements, there wasn't the power to issue shares in the form in which it was done.

My Lord, many of the other cases that concern actions inconsistent with the statutory regime are ones where one can see some form of nefarious intent has been established. If one takes as an example of authorities referred to, I think, in Mr Trower's skeleton argument, at paragraph 275, this is on page 83. Your Lordship will see reference at 275.1 to Booth v Pollard, and there Your Lordship will see the focus is upon whether there is a contrivance, an evasion of the statute, and there is a discussion then about the provisions of an Act of Parliament being evaded by shift or contrivance. All indicative of an intent which is

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My Lord, I think that largely dealt with the issues which were the key ones for me to address. I think there are also potentially issues raised in connection with issue 10. But, my Lord, I think our position is issue 10 was that that would not arise as a practical issue because of either our arguments under issue 1, the circuity of action defence, or alternatively the correct contractual interpretation, or as a result of the effect of the rules on set-off. But this is in connection with whether the recharge claim against LBIE in respect of the sub-debt contribution claim and LBHI2's claim in respect of the sub-debt are to be paid pari passu and, if not, in what order of priority.

I think the main points made here are in relation to the possibility, effectively, of a double proof in respect of the same obligation. Our answer to that is: if we are correct in our contentions as to how the sub-debt works, we won't get to this scenario at all. One way or another, it would be dealt with without their being proof from our side, as well as that from LBHI2. It is an entirely academic issue.

My Lord, as regards the agreed issues, I just wanted to indicate to Your Lordship which of those we saw as being potentially affected by the outcome in the Supreme Court.

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1	I think our position was that I will just find my	1	MR MARSHALL: My Lord, I am just going to say that subject
2	note in connection with it issue 1 potentially would	2	to anything Your Lordship wanted to ask me, that does
3	be affected by the Supreme Court's judgment to the	3	conclude our submissions.
4	extent that it concerned the sub-debt and its	4	Mr Trower and I have discussed the question of
5	construction.	5	replies, and I think he is going to address
6	In terms of the agreed issues, we don't consider	6	Your Lordship.
7	that issues 5, 6 and 12 were likely to be affected by	7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Can I ask you something on the
8	the Supreme Court judgment, because the court wasn't	8	circuity of action?
9	considering the position as between multiple	9	MR MARSHALL: Yes, of course.
10	administrations but only the position in LBIE's	10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The facts of the cases are not easy to
11	administration. But it does seem that the judgment	11	always to see clearly
12	would impact on issue 2, because the ranking and	12	MR MARSHALL: Yes.
13	provability of the sub-debt are in issue, together with	13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: and I must look at them. But is
14	the question of whether it may be included in the	14	there any case, on which you rely, where the circuity
15	insolvency set-off account. Similarly, those issues	15	did not depend on there being an equal and opposite
16	might impact on issue 4, which concerns the availability	16	contractual indemnity in respect of the same amount?
17	of the sub-debt or a sub-debt contribution claim for the	17	MR MARSHALL: I think the ones that I have taken
18	purposes of set-off.	18	Your Lordship to were ones in which there was
19	My Lord, as far as the remaining issues are	19	a contractual indemnity, but there are more cases which
20	concerned, issue 3 might be impacted if the Supreme	20	we can consider.
21	Court ventured into the issue of the valuation.	21	I am just trying to remember. The Post Office case,
22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: If what?	22	my Lord, the one about the telephone line.
23	MR MARSHALL: Issue 7 might be affected as well. Issue 3	23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
24	might be impacted if the Supreme Court enters into the	24	MR MARSHALL: That was a tortious claim for
25	issue of valuation. Issue 7 might be affected by any	25	misrepresentation by the relevant telephone company to
23	issue of variation. Issue / might be directed by any		indiception of the following coophists company to
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1	determinations as to the scope of the section 74	1	the local authority the Post Office to the local
2	liability and is operation. Issue 8 might be affected	2	authority, which would have given the right to
3	by the Supreme Court's determination as to the	3	compensation for the same amount that the local
4	application of the contributory rule. We don't see any	4	authority was liable to the Post Office for, for
5	likely impact from the Supreme Court on issue 9A or 10.	5	damaging their line. So that would be an example of
6	My Lord, that might be a convenient moment to break.	6	a non-contractual claim going in the other direction,
7	I can obviously just check whether there is anything	7	but they are generally cases about the same amount.
8	else for me to add, but I think we have pretty much come	8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I mean, they are the same claim. I am
9	to the end of our submissions.	9	grateful to you for pointing out that the Post Office is
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Have you all been discussing how we	10	the same claim in a different direction as regards
11	should carry forward matters, both as regards the agreed	11	tortious basis of liability.
12	issues and as regard any replies?	12	MR MARSHALL: Yes.
13	MR MARSHALL: Briefly, but perhaps we can use the	13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That is helpful. It is not
14	opportunity of the short break to discuss it a little	14	a principle which has seen the light of day all that
15	further as to the right way forward. There was some	15	often, as far as I can see.
16	discussion about whether or not a break was still needed	16	MR MARSHALL: Yes.
17	and, if so, how much of a break. But perhaps I can	17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: You have to stretch fairly hard to
18	discuss that further with Mr Trower.	18	find it. It is not the worse for that, but it does seem
19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Shall we take ten minutes now and then	19	to be confined when the court can say, "Well, look, come
20	you can report provisionally and we can work out how it	20	on, you are simply saying on the one hand something
21	goes ahead?	21	which on the other hand is going to result in an equal
22	MR MARSHALL: Yes, indeed.	22	and opposite amount. Therefore, we are not going to
23	(3.14pm)	23	have this moot about the whole thing".
24	(A short break)	24	MR MARSHALL: Yes. My Lord, it is right to say that the
25	(3.28pm)	25	cases have been considering claims which are directly
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1	comparable in terms of the quantification. That is	1	Court. But they may, we accept that.
2	certainly true.	2	We don't think, for our part, that any of the other
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	3	issues will be.
4	MR MARSHALL: But the basis on which the claim may come back	4	I think everyone is of the same mind in relation to
5	need not necessarily be contractual, it would appear.	5	all of the other issues, apart from 7. I think there is
6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No. There is either a contract or	6	a slight divergence of view between counsel as to
7	some equal and opposite fault.	7	whether there is any possibility of 7 being affected.
8	MR MARSHALL: Yes.	8	We don't see it ourselves at the moment, but that is one
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Whereas one might think that the calls	9	of the things that we will think about before I do my
10	on an unlimited share are simply a contractual matter.	10	reply, now I know which area there is a little bit of
11	They may or may not be confined to the particular	11	divergence of view in relation to the impact. I think
12	exposure. Mr Trower says they are not, you say all but	12	it is only issue 7.
13	a penny or two they are, but they do seem rather	13	My Lord, that is the position as far as the Supreme
14	different in source; do you want to respond to that?	14	Court is concerned.
15	MR MARSHALL: Well, my Lord, fundamentally, if there is	15	My Lord, as far as replies are concerned, we have
16	a call made to meet this sub-debt, then necessarily its	16	discussed it. I think where we are is this: I think we
17	quantification is based on the subordinated debt	17	are all agreed that we should go back down the line, by
18	agreement and, therefore, there is a right to recover	18	which I mean in the reverse order for the way we did
19	for precisely the same amount, but one can't see why, in	19	submissions first time round. With me finishing with
20	principle, that shouldn't come within the doctrine.	20	the last of the replies of right. Of course we accept
21	No one has suggested on any of the authorities,	21	that if anyone raises new points, or new cases in their
22	including the Supreme Court decision advanced, that it	22	replies, Mr Marshall will then have a go at the end,
23	has to be a fault based claim going back for	23	insofar as, in accordance with normal practice. But,
24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That case was a contractual indemnity.	24	otherwise, that is the way we think it will work.
25	MR MARSHALL: That was for contractual indemnity.	25	We would respectfully suggest that we rise for a day
			1 7 86
	Page 109		Page 111
1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That was a moot, on analysis.	1	and sit again an Wadnesday marring to do the raplice
1 2	MR MARSHALL: Yes.	2	and sit again on Wednesday morning to do the replies. We are all confident we can get the replies dealt with
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Well, if anyone knows of a case	3	in a day. The great advantage of that is that it will
4	which is not an equal and opposite claim, that would be	4	give us time to give Your Lordship, I hope, a little bit
5	helpful.	5	more assistance in the way in which the issues actually
6	MR MARSHALL: Of course, we will look for that, check that.	6	all do inter mesh in the light of the way the arguments
7	HOUSEKEEPING	7	have gone. Subject to the court, we think that it will
8	MR TROWER: My Lord, we will also do a bit more work on that	8	make our replies crisper and more effective, if we can
9	as well.		do it that way.
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	10	So, unless there was anything else, I think that was
11	MR TROWER: My Lord, just so I can tell Your Lordship where	11	where we all were as to how we should take matters
12	we are we all are, first, so far as the Supreme Court is	12	forward, but we should invite Your Lordship to adjourn
13	concerned. First of all, we did make a further inquiry	13	now until 10.30 on Wednesday, when we will do the
14	this morning. We have been regularly inquiring and they	14	• •
15	are probably bored of us asking, and I am afraid the	15	replies in that way. It may also assist Your Lordship in identifying those areas which you want to
16	answer remains: they simply don't know and won't tell	16	cross-examine us a bit harder on.
17	us. Can't tell us, perhaps, but that is the position.	17	
18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Are you each proposing to have merely I don't mean that rudely oral replies, or
19	MR TROWER: The second point is: so far as the issues are	19	are you envisaging that there will be any written
20	concerned, we agree with Mr Marshall that it is possible	20	replies?
20	that issues 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be impacted, although it	20 21	MR TROWER: My Lord, I think there will be one or two aids
22	is very difficult to know to what extent. There are any	22	that Your Lordship will get.
23	number of different ways of analysing the issues leading	23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
24	to a conclusion that they might be impacted, and they	24	MR TROWER: We weren't envisaging a full speaking note in
25	may well not be, whatever the result in the Supreme	25	
23	may wen not be, whatever the result in the Supreme	23	writing.
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1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No.	1	impacted.
2	MR TROWER: But there certainly will be aids to the reply,	2	MR TROWER: Yes. Your Lordship may recall that at the PTR
3	I am sure. I think Mr Atherton mentioned to me that he	3	we did actually say in our skeleton argument, I think
4	is thinking of one. We have, certainly, one in mind,	4	I addressed you on it as well, we would actually invite
5	which will help Your Lordship I hope, on paper. I mean,	5	Your Lordship not to give judgment until the Supreme
6	we are obviously very much in Your Lordship's hands as	6	Court
7	to what else Your Lordship would find helpful. If you	7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, yes, that would be a welcome
8	would like more in writing. I can't promise a full	8	excuse. The trouble is that the problem is once it all
9	reply by Wednesday morning, though, in writing.	9	goes away, you tend, such hard disk as you have, it just
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No, no, I was just wondering about the	10	gets written over by some other matter. So the more
11	timing. It is a matter for you, really. I am not going	11	I can and it is the reason why, by way of
12	to direct	12	explanation, if it is not already obvious, I intervene,
13	MR TROWER: Yes.	13	usually it is to remind myself of the question, as well
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: a written reply, especially as we	14	as to obtain your answer to it. That is the problem,
15	have a transcript at the end of the day.	15	sometimes.
16	MR TROWER: I mean, hopefully the transcript will read like	16	MR TROWER: Yes.
		17	
17	a written reply in any event if we get until Wednesday to refine it.	18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Very well. Well, if Wednesday suits
18 19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I am sure it will.	19	you all. I would be prepared to give you longer if you wished it, but it may not be necessary and you have
			• • •
20	You are quite right in identifying that I am still	20 21	other things to do. If Wednesday is the sort of golden
21	uncertain how all of the issues actually click together. MR TROWER: Yes.		space that enables you all to hone your submissions to
22		22	the maximum, well and good. We will do that and we will
23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And in some cases I am not clear where	23	be confident, you say, of getting it over with in a day.
24	the distinguishing lines are. For example, Mr Marshall,	24	MR TROWER: Yes.
25	between the deprivation and the pari passu, I was not	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I will inform listing accordingly.
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1	absolutely clear where you say the line is drawn and why	1	On 1B there may be one slight glitch. Sorry, part
2	you fall one side of it, which isn't really a matter for	2	B. There may be some glitch in the timetable since
3	reply but I dare say will be an issue raised by	3	I have made a commitment which is in my interests to
4	Mr Trower.	4	honour, which I had forgotten and so I will let you know
5	MR TROWER: I think Your Lordship can rest assured that	5	that at the end of Wednesday, if you could let me know.
6	I will certainly have something to say about that.	6	I am going to take a Friday towards the end of September
7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	7	out of the schedule.
8	MR TROWER: I quite appreciate you might not feel you have	8	MR TROWER: Okay.
9	got everything you need.	9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Good, well, thank you. I look forward
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, I think I am going to leave it	10	to the reply.
11	and think if I have any particular questions, then I may	11	(3.40 pm)
12	step out of the orderly sequence of reply, and in order	12	(the hearing adjourned until Wednesday, 8 February 2017)
13	to just arm myself as best I can.	13	
14	MR TROWER: Yes.	14	
15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I think if you can reach agreement,		Submissions by MR MARSHALL1
16	possibly even commit to paper where you think and why	15	(continued)
17	the issues that we are dealing with, especially 1 to 4,	16	HOUSEKEEPING110
18	possibly 7, are impacted or could be impacted by the	17	
19	Supreme Court that would be an useful aide-memoire to	18	
20	have.	19	
21	MR TROWER: Yes.	20 21	
22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: If on the other hand time gets away	21 22	
23	from you and you have to deal with it orally by	23	
24	agreement, that is fine, but I think I ought to have	24	
25	somewhere on the record where it will be or could be	25	
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