1	Thursday 2 February 2017	1	And then you get it again in 95.2.1 which my Lord could
2	(10.30 am)	2	just read. It is essentially the same point. What I am
3	Submissions by MR TROWER (continued)	3	trying to do is show my Lord all of the places where it
4	MR TROWER: My Lord, we are on to issue 9, which is whether	4	has been formulated so we can get the context when we
5	as a matter of law it is possible for a member of	5	are looking at this preliminary point. That I think is
6	a company to enter into, with that company,	6	
_			the position as far as the position paper is concerned.
7	an enforceable agreement which has the effect of	7	We then need to look at LBL's cross application
8	enabling that member to avoid what would otherwise be	8	because it arises in this issue. It is in the same
9	its obligations to contribute to the assets of the	9	bundle behind tab 2 and this was a cross application
10	company under section 74 in the event of the company's	10	that was issued by LBL on 17 October with a draft order
11	winding up or otherwise to reverse the section. And	11	at the back of it. And you get, in paragraph 2, there
12	this is the preliminary issue, issue 9, and we deal with	12	is the formulation of what they are seeking.
13	it in paragraph 242 and following of our skeleton	13	"Any liability of LBL to meet a(reading to the
14	argument.	14	words) and whether pursuant to section 74 of the
15	My Lord, the sense of the issue as far as LBIE is	15	Insolvency Act or otherwise shall be set-off against any
16	concerned is whether it is enable to enter into an	16	entitlement of LBL to be indemnified against any such
17	agreement which has the effect of enabling a	17	liability and/or to recharge the same."
18	contributory to avoid its liabilities under section 74	18	So you have a set-off argument there.
19	or, as we put it, to defeat the provisions of the	19	Then in 3 there is a declaration that:
20	statutory regime.	20	"LBL is entitled to an indemnity by virtue of its
21	Now, I think it is necessary to just start by	21	contractual right of recharge and/or its right
22	looking at the way it is that LBL assert their right to	22	(reading to the words) set out in the position
23	an indemnity so that my Lord can see the way in which we	23	paper."
24	say the regime would be defeated, and that involves just	24	So we get back to the position paper. And then
25	looking at a few passages in LBL's position letter,	25	there is an argument in relation to limitation in 4.
	5 ,		
	Page 1		Page 3
١,	1:1	,	And then the final document in which one sees this
1	which my Lord finds in bundle 1 behind tab 14. The	1 2	
2	starting place is page 29-paragraph 78, the first place	2	asserted is in the reply position paper, which is behind
3	to look.	3	tab 20 of the same bundle at paragraph 13. Sorry,
4	"If, contrary to its principal case, LBL does hold	4	paragraph 17 on page 13. And they assert half way
5	a share in LBIE so as to potentially be liable in	5	through that paragraph:
6	respect of any contribution claim raised then the	6	"Circuity of action takes effect(reading to the
7	position of the LBL administrators is that LBL has	7	words) whether entirely or in respect of the sub-debt
8	a right to be indemnified for and to recharge any such	8	contribution claim."
9	liability arising pursuant to an agreement between	9	So there is a further reference there to a circuity
10	itself and other Lehman Group entries discussed further	10	of action defence. But it is essentially the points
11	below."	11	that are made in the first position paper that matter
12	So that is the formulation in paragraph 78. We then	12	for present purposes. And our case is that no such
13	see it raised again in paragraphs 92, 93 and 95. So 92:	13	agreement would be effective because it would be
14	"LBL's position is that it is now entitled to	14	inconsistent with the mandatory provisions of the
15	recharge on the basis set out above any costs, expenses	15	statute. That is the position that we adopt. And what
16	or liabilities incurred by it as a member of LBIE	16	I was going to do was just make a few submissions on the
17	including any contribution claim."	17	statute itself and then go to the authorities and see
18	And it is the contribution claim element that	18	how far they go on the question of the ability to enter
19	matters for present purposes. And you get the point	19	into a contract which has the effect of rendering
20	again at the end of 93:	20	nugatory the liability under section 74.
21	"So that it may now recharge any contribution claim	21	Insofar as the statute itself is concerned, just to
22	raised by LBIE(reading to the words)	22	remind my Lord of the wording of the statute, the
23	administration expenses."	23	wording of the statute is mandatory in its terms, "Is
24	So the last bit we don't need to be worried about,	24	liable". In other words if a person is a member, there
25	the first bit we do, to recharge the contribution claim.	25	is a liability. Mandatory words are included, importing
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	Page 2		Page 4
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1	no discretion. And that is a liability which, as I have	1	look at. Which is dealing with, because of the way he
2	explained to my Lord yesterday, is a liability which	2	analyses section 74 is talking about the inclusionary
3	arises from the time at which the liability commenced.	3	aspect and then the exclusionary aspect. Which is
4	Which means that from the moment in time which you	4	obviously going from 74.1 through 74.2 as a matter of
5	become a member, the liability arises. And	5	analysis. And paragraph 10011, the bit that matters for
6	Mr Justice David Richards dealt with that at	6	present purposes, there is auseful little introduction
7	paragraph 143 of his judgment in Waterfall I and the	7	on 623. But on 624 there is the paragraph beginning
8	Court of Appeal agreed with him on that point at	8	"the liability of a contributory". And in particular
9	paragraphs 210 and 216.	9	"it is extremely doubtful" that sentence, the few
10	Now, we say that it is self-evident from the wording	10	sentences beginning that, five, six lines into the
11	of the statute that this liability is imposed for the	11	paragraph. And the way it is formulated in McPherson
12	benefit of the company's creditors as a class, because	12	is:
13	it talks about debts and liabilities; for the benefit of	13	
13	the company's shareholders as a class, because it talks	14	"It is certainly clear that the company cannot
		1	contradict, vary or subtract from the liability which
15	about adjustment of the rights of contributories. And	15	the statute imposes."
16	to ensure that the winding up itself is appropriately	16	That is the core summary of the position. And there
17	facilitated because it talks about the expenses of the	17	is then a citation, and if you go on to 10012, if
18	winding up. So you have three categories of obligation,	18	my Lord would just read the first paragraph of that. So
19	stakeholder interest, in the outcome of the section 74	19	one has a creditor protection concept which is
20	claim, depending on the circumstances.	20	stringently imposed and there is a relaxation in
21	Now, of course there are limitations in the	21	relation to adjustment.
22	remainder of section 74, sub-sections 2 and 3, but with	22	And then the other passage from McPherson that is
23	one exception only, which we will come back to because	23	useful on this point as an introduction starts at 10015,
24	it is at the core of some of the points that Mr Marshall	24	when dealing with the amount of the contribution as
25	makes. 74.2 (e), they are concerned with the	25	opposed to the concept of the liability in general
	Page 5		Page 7
1	consequences of a particular status given by the Act to	1	terms, the inclusionary aspect. And the passage, we
2	particular classes of member and their existence	2	will be looking at some of the cases that are referred
3	confirms, we submit, ie those exceptions, that if the	3	to in this passage. And it is really the particular bit
4	circumstances fall outside the words of limitation, the	4	that is particularly helpful is on the first page and
5	mandatory provisions apply. So you start with the	5	just over the top three lines of the next page, but the
6	mandatory provisions, and it is only if the	6	next paragraph is also of interest, although it is not
7	circumstances fall within the words of limitation that	7	of direct relevance here.
8	there is any limitation.	8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
9	Now, in the context of limited liability, there are	9	MR TROWER: So, my Lord, there your Lordship has a summary
10	a number of lines of authorities which confirm the	10	of the position.
11	mandatory nature of the liability of members in respect	11	What I thought I would do, if it is helpful, next,
12	of unpaid or partly paid shares. And at the core of our	12	is to go to the series of different circumstances in
13	submissions we submit that the position should actually	13	which the courts have considered the attempts to
14	be a fortiori in relation to an unlimited company. It	14	adversely impair the claim under section 74. And what
15	is probably not necessary to say that, but it should be	15	I mean by that is, the first case we will look at
16	exactly the same; there should be no distinction between	16	relates to an attempt in a set-off context. The second
17	the mandatory obligations in respect of unpaid or partly	17	we will look at is the issuing of shares at a discount.
18	paid shares and the mandatory obligations in respect of	18	And we will go through a number of different contexts.
19	unlimited liability.	19	But the theme is consistent throughout as to what the
20	Before we look at the authorities, can I just take	20	answer ought to be.
21	your Lordship back to McPherson, which we have looked at	21	As far as the set-off context is concerned, the
22	once, because there is quite an useful summary of the	22	Black's case, Paraguassu, which is behind tab 26 in

position in McPherson. My Lord has that behind tab 121

paragraph 10011, is the first paragraph one needs to

Page 6

in bundle 5, the authorities bundle. and it is

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bundle 1. Paraguassu was dealing with a circumstance in

which there was an attempt to set-off a debt against

a call and one of the points that was confirmed during

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1	the course of the judgment was that Grissell's case	1	MR TROWER: My Lord, the second area where there is quite
2	which was the starting point of the contributory rule,	2	a lot of law is the issuing of shares at a discount.
3	applied in any event to make that not possible, because	3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
4	you couldn't set-off a debt against a call. But if	4	MR TROWER: And the Ooregum case.
5	my Lord would just read the headnote, so you can see the	5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
6	context.	6	MR TROWER: And the point here is that the legislature has
7	(Pause).	7	fixed the question of liability under what is now
8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mm-hm.	8	section 74.2 (d) "to the amount, if any, unpaid on the
9	MR TROWER: Now, of course the only reason that, as	9	shares in respect the member is liable". In those
10	I explained yesterday, the only reason that Grissell's	10	circumstances the issue of shares at a discount would be
11	case doesn't arise in this case is because LBIE is not	11	an agreement by which the company was seeking to agree
12	yet in liquidation. But there is some quite helpful	12	with the shareholder concerned that they were not liable
13	things said in Lord Selborne's judgment. And the	13	for the amount unpaid on their shares. That is the
14	passage we need to start at I think starts at page 260.	14	context.
15	And in the main paragraph on page 260 he explains the	15	Now, to that extent any such agreement has been held
16	position in relation to Grissell's case. That case	16	on a number of occasions as being consistent with the
	-	17	
17	being decided and then at the bottom of the page he	1	mandatory provisions. And we say this is a very good
18	makes a fairly general statement and over the page to	18	example, and one can see it from McPherson's statement
19	the impossibility of relieving themselves from the	19	of principle in one of the paragraphs that I took you,
20	operation of the Act of Parliament. And over the page	20	of an agreement amounting to a device that impairs the
21	to about ten lines down. It is probably worth reading	21	obligation to contribute which is struck down.
22	to the end of that paragraph.	22	Now, the case one always needs to look at it in this
23	(Pause).	23	area is the Ooregum case, which is in bundle 2 behind
24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	24	tab 47. And Ooregum was a culmination in the House of
25	MR TROWER: And then if you go over to page 262, the	25	Lords of a series of decisions where the issue of shares
	Page 9		Page 11
1	sentence beginning "the moment the winding up". And the	1	at a discount had been struck down as unlawful and
2	reference to the 38th section is a reference to what is	2	indeed hadn't been struck down as unlawful, depending on
3	now section 74. So there is that first paragraph at the	3	the circumstances. And so there had been a bit of
4	top of 262 and then if we go on to the last paragraph of	4	a building up of concern around this area over time.
5	Lord Selborne's judgment, which is at page 264, "I am	5	And I don't think we need look at the headnote. We can
6	fairly of opinion". And then Sir George Mellish at the	6	probably go straight to the judgment, the speech of Lord
7		7	Halsbury at page 133. And the paragraph beginning
8	bottom of page 264 "I am of the same opinion", that paragraph. And then his sort of summary of the position	8	"my Lords, the whole structure of a limited company" is
	in the last sentence of the main paragraph on page 265		I think where we need to start. So if my Lord could
10		10	
10	"therefore it appears to me".	10	just read from there to the end of that paragraph. And
11	So the important overarching point here was that the	11	it is the second half of that paragraph which again
12	Court of Appeal struck down an attempt to avoid or limit	12	contain the core statement of principle, and the concept
13	the liability under section 74 by operation of a set-off	13	of:
14	pursuant to an antecedent agreement. My Lord, that is	14	"The statute rendering it impossible for the company
15	the first context.	15	to depart from that requirement and by any expedient to
16	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Lord Justice James, when referring to	16	arrange with their shareholders that they shall not be
17	the case in common pleas, that was for Brighton	17	liable for the amount unpaid on the shares."
18	Arcade v Dowling, was it?	18	The concept of "by any expedient" is quite
19	MR TROWER: I think that was, my Lord, yes, its referred to	19	important, and one keeps on coming back to it.
20	a page 261.	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Ooregum related to a company,
21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That is the suggestion that the	21	a limited company.
22	principle doesn't apply in a voluntary winding up, but	22	MR TROWER: Indeed.
23	all that is gone.	23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And there are two, possibly, different
24	MR TROWER: Yes, you get all of that described on page 261.	24	contexts which may have the same answer but which may be
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	25	different in terms of analysis. One is the Ooregum
	n 40		D 12
	Page 10		Page 12

1	rule, which is that the deal which you enter in return	1	principle between the two, although I quite appreciate
2	for limited liability is that you must not reduce your	2	that the route by which you get there is different. Or
3	capital, issue shares at a discount, or in any way	3	may be different.
4	undermine the value of the shares by which your	4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Presumably, put in very simple terms,
5	commitment is prescribed and limited.	5	and you must say whether very inaccurate terms, in the
6	MR TROWER: Yes.	6	context of an unlimited company the fundamental
7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That is one line.	7	objection put in simple terms to any attempt as between
8	MR TROWER: Yes.	8	the members to restrict their liability undermines what
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The other line is the British Eagle	9	people dealing with the company assume the company's
10	line, as it were, which is the statutory scheme for	10	status to be.
11	distributions in a winding up. Now, you may be right	11	MR TROWER: Yes.
12	that they result in the same, but they may be slightly	12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: When you deal with an unlimited
13	different in terms of analysis.	13	company, as is still the case in certain banks for
14	MR TROWER: I would agree with that, my Lord. I think your	14	example, you know that the members are bound unto the
15	Lordship is absolutely right. And that is one of the	15	last farthing of their worth.
16	reasons that we come on, because we will look at	16	MR TROWER: Yes.
17	Belmont, and see how that fits into this analysis	17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And you deal with the company
18	shortly. But actually, they are all part of the same	18	accordingly.
19	overarching principle. They are all part of, because	19	MR TROWER: Yes.
20	one has to ask oneself why is it that the compact	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: If you suddenly discover that at the
21	between the company and the member doesn't allow you to	21	end of the day there has been some private compact
22	reduce your capital in that way?	22	between them that that should not be so, the status of
23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I can't remember whether the rule in	23	the company has been diluted.
24	Trevor v Whitworth, for example, applies in the context	24	MR TROWER: Yes. And it is one of the ways of analysing why
25	of an unlimited company.	25	it is that you can't contract out of the pari passu rule
	Page 13		Page 15
1	MR TROWER: I don't know the answer to that, no.	1	as well.
2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I just had a residual, probably false,	2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
3	recollection. It rather demonstrates that limited	3	MR TROWER: Because everyone presupposes, when you go into
4	liability introduces very special and immutable rules.	4	dealing with an entity, that you are going to share with
5	MR TROWER: Yes.	5	the other creditors. There is a policy which underpins
6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I do not know whether the same		* * *
U		6	it, and that is why you have charges registered, for
7	immutable rules apply in an unlimited company context.	7	it, and that is why you have charges registered, for example. People are able to look and see. So it is all
7	immutable rules apply in an unlimited company context.  MR TROWER: Yes.	7	example. People are able to look and see. So it is all
7 8	immutable rules apply in an unlimited company context.	7 8	example. People are able to look and see. So it is all part of the same underlying concept.
7 8 9	immutable rules apply in an unlimited company context.  MR TROWER: Yes.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I don't know.  MR TROWER: Well, if one thinks about what it is that	7 8 9	example. People are able to look and see. So it is all part of the same underlying concept.  My Lord, there is one other passage worth looking at
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	immutable rules apply in an unlimited company context.  MR TROWER: Yes.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I don't know.  MR TROWER: Well, if one thinks about what it is that underpins the rules that must be applied whether you are talking about limited liability or unlimited liability, what underpins them is the circumstances in which you are relieved from the underlying obligation to contribute. It all starts with that principle. And so while one can quite see that the analysis in relation to why it is that the court is concerned about any attempt to contract out of your obligation to pay on partly paid shares takes a slightly different route, the underlying	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	example. People are able to look and see. So it is all part of the same underlying concept.  My Lord, there is one other passage worth looking at in Lord Halsbury's speech, which is on page 134, and which is the first full paragraph, I think, with Lord Justice Fry. And that very much chimes, I think, with what my Lord was saying just now.  Then I think we can go on to Lord Macnaghten's speech, as he also has some useful analysis, not least because the liability to the uttermost farthing is referred to in the main paragraph that my Lord sees, but the main chunk that matters is on page 145, starting with the sentence "that must mean". And going down,
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	immutable rules apply in an unlimited company context.  MR TROWER: Yes.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I don't know.  MR TROWER: Well, if one thinks about what it is that underpins the rules that must be applied whether you are talking about limited liability or unlimited liability, what underpins them is the circumstances in which you are relieved from the underlying obligation to contribute. It all starts with that principle. And so while one can quite see that the analysis in relation to why it is that the court is concerned about any attempt to contract out of your obligation to pay on partly paid shares takes a slightly different route, the underlying answer will always be the same, we respectfully submit,	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	example. People are able to look and see. So it is all part of the same underlying concept.  My Lord, there is one other passage worth looking at in Lord Halsbury's speech, which is on page 134, and which is the first full paragraph, I think, with Lord Justice Fry. And that very much chimes, I think, with what my Lord was saying just now.  Then I think we can go on to Lord Macnaghten's speech, as he also has some useful analysis, not least because the liability to the uttermost farthing is referred to in the main paragraph that my Lord sees, but the main chunk that matters is on page 145, starting with the sentence "that must mean". And going down, really, to, probably, the end of the last full paragraph
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			,
1	MR TROWER: Yes. So of course the agreement in relation to	1	I may.
2	unlimited liability is different.	2	If we could then move on to another context, which
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. But you would say that those	3	is the way it was put in cases like Muir v the City of
		4	Glasgow Bank, which is that an unlimited company can't
4	dealing with the company, in the case of an unlimited		
5	company, know it is the last farthing. In the case of	5	agree on limited status. If you are unlimited under the
6	a limited company, know it is the amount payable under	6	Act you can't agree to be limited. And we saw a little
7	the shares.	7	bit of that when we were looking at Muir v the City of
8	MR TROWER: Yes, that is the core of the point.	8	Glasgow Bank yesterday, because in the context of the
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And that is sort of reflected in the	9	trusteeship the analysis was but are you actually
10	last two lines.	10	agreeing for limited status in circumstances where you
11	MR TROWER: Yes.	11	are unlimited? So if we can go back to that, and I will
12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	12	show you the passages where this point arose. Tab 36.
13	MR TROWER: My Lord, it is then worth going on and having	13	It was really, the best statement of principle for these
14	a quick look at Welton v Saffery, which is behind	14	purposes is I think in Lord Selborne's speech at
15	tab 50. And this is a case where the issue arose for	15	page 384, starting with the passage by the Joint Stock
16	liability of adjustments as between shareholders. And	16	Companies Act down to the end of that paragraph. So
17	the bit that probably matters, I mean it is again	17	starting at the very top of page 384, by the Joint Stock
18	Lord Halsbury, and we can pick it up at page 304 and	18	Companies Act, down to the end of that paragraph.
19	down to the end of that first paragraph on page 305.	19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mm-hm.
20	One of the points that comes out from this is an express	20	MR TROWER: And then Earl Cannes on page 356 makes a very
21	statement of purpose not being a relevant consideration.	21	similar point, slightly more shortly. The last
22	Which we will pick up later on in the argument.	22	paragraph on page 356, over the page, the first five
23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Which bit do you want me to read?	23	lines. And the point he makes is that:
24	MR TROWER: Just down to half way down page 305.	24	"There is no power to affix any limited liability on
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Got it. I have done it.	25	shares except(reading to the words) arrangement
	Page 17		Page 19
1	MR TROWER: I think we can end there. And then over the	1	which in this case was not resorted to."
2	page at 306. This is just a summary of the position	2	Because of course the City of Glasgow Bank was an
3	again.	3	unlimited liability company. And he makes the same
4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	4	point, actually, further on in his speech at page 359 in
5	MR TROWER: And then on to Lord Macnaghten again on	5	a passage starting "but putting these considerations
6	page 321, the way he puts it. And what is interesting	6	aside" down to the end of that paragraph.
7	is the passage on page 321, about authority, "the	7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I don't know whether it is still the
8	directors therefore have no authority", and what is	8	case, but there used to be different accounting rules or
9	interesting about his analysis here is that:	9	public disclosure rules for unlimited companies. So if
10	"The articles empowered the director to issue	10	you get the best of both worlds by claiming to be an
11	shares, but of course on such terms as they think fit	11	unlimited company and having a side deal between the
12	consistently with the provisions of the Act."	12	shareholders, that would be pretty peculiar.
13	And that is where the unlimited liability aspect of	13	
14	it comes in, because what you have is issuing of shares	14	MR TROWER: Well you don't have to publish your accounts.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Is that still the case?
15	consistently with the provisions of the Companies Act in	15	
	relation to unlimited liability.		MR TROWER: It is. And that fits with the whole concept
16 17	•	16 17	which we were on a short while ago about publication to
	So those two cases in the House of Lords we say		the outside world of the nature of your status. And of
18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Is there anything in Lord Herschell's	18	course the other thing is that limited companies
19	dissent which I need to know about?	19	obviously have to have "limited" after their name.
20	MR TROWER: I don't think so. I didn't actually mark	20	Unlimited companies don't.
21	anything up in Lord Herschell's dissent. My Lord, can	21	My Lord, because I don't think it is necessary to go
22	I come back to that after the short break just in case	22	to the cases themselves. Well, actually, I will take to
~ ~		23	you a couple more. If we go to paragraph 267 of our
23	there is anything? I will read it again. There wasn't		
24	anything I noticed but that doesn't mean to say there	24	skeleton, pages 79 and 80. We have looked, in the
			skeleton, pages 79 and 80. We have looked, in the context of the submission we make at paragraph 267, we
24	anything I noticed but that doesn't mean to say there wasn't. I will look at it over the short break, if	24	context of the submission we make at paragraph 267, we
24	anything I noticed but that doesn't mean to say there	24	

1	have looked at Muir v the City of Glasgow Bank, and	1	a member of a company limited by guarantee, whether you
2	paragraph 267.1, there are two other contexts in which	2	are a past or present member, apart from status under
3	we say it is arises, articles cannot exempt liability	3	the Act the only provision which refers to an extraneous
4	for the calls, (inaudible), which is an Australian case.	4	contract is section 74.2 (e). But the effect of
5	I wasn't going to go to that. I think it may be	5	section 74.2 (e) is to exclude from the debts or
6	helpful, though, to go to Cordova, which is the case we	6	liabilities towards the payment of which every past or
7	refer to in 267.3, which my Lord finds in bundle 2	7	present member is liable to contribute, liabilities in
8	behind tab 46. And the point here, and it is not,	8	respect of contracts which fulfil certain criteria,
9	I suspect, a very controversial point, it is something	9	whereby the funds of the company are alone made liable
10	which arises from the same underlying principle. And	10	in respect of the contract.
11	here the point was a contract to pay calls by	11	So what this contemplates is a situation in which
12	instalments wasn't enforceable once the winding up	12	a company and a creditor has agreed with the company
13	intervened, because it interfered with the ability under	13	that the funds of the company are alone to be made
14	section 102 to make calls. I don't think we need look	14	liable in respect of the obligation. It has nothing to
15	at any passage in the judgment itself, but the headnote	15	do with the contract between the company and the
16	makes the point sufficiently clearly and it is evident	16	shareholder, whether in the form of a recharge agreement
17	that that is the case. The only reason for drawing it	17	or otherwise. And it is easy to see why that sort of
18	to your Lordship's attention is that it is another	18	contract is permitted. If you step back for a moment,
19	example of the underlying principle that we rely upon.	19	what section 74 is all about is for the protection of
20	I don't think it adds anything to the principle, apart	20	creditors and the shareholders interse. But if one of
21	from to show another context in which exactly the same	21	the persons for whom the protection is given wishes to
22	principle is being applied.	22	waive his rights or alter his rights in some way to have
23	Now, it is said by LBL that there isn't a problem	23	his claim satisfied out of assets that with otherwise be
24	with the contract of the type contemplated by the	24	available there is no reason why he shouldn't do so,
25	recharge agreement, which excludes or limits a member's	25	which respects the ability of creditors to enter into
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1	liability to meet a contribution claim. And the way	1	arrangements of this sort where the effect of the
2	they have put it is that the an ability to contract out	2	contract has no adverse impact on the position of any
3	of section 74 is inherent in its terms. Which appears	3	other stakeholder. In fact, will have the effect of
4	to be a reference to section 74.2 (e), on which we have	4	improving their position. So that is the reason, for
5	already made submissions in relation to the sub-debt	5	example, why it is that you can agree, and I mentioned
6	agreement. Can we just go back to 74.2 (e), because we	6	this yesterday, you can agree to subordinated debt. It
7	say this way of looking at it simply doesn't really	7	is inconsistent with the pari passu provisions. But
8	work.	8	there is no reason why you can't contract out of the
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That was in bundle 4, was it?	9	pari passu provisions yourself as long as you don't
10	MR TROWER: Yes, 74.2 (e).	10	effect anyone else.
11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I am sorry, I can't remember which	11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: You say inward claims, in the case of
12	MR TROWER: I am so sorry, it is in volume 5. Apologies.	12	inward claims, the contracting parties can agree such
13	It is in volume 5. It is behind tab 132.	13	deal as they wish.
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	14	MR TROWER: Indeed.
15	MR TROWER: And this was the policy holder sub-section.	15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Confined to the assets of the company.
16	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	16	MR TROWER: Indeed.
17	MR TROWER: Now, of course we accept that to the extent that	17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: In the case of outward claims, they
18	there is anything within section 74.2 that limits	18	cannot, because you cannot limit the recourse that the
19	liability, that limitation of liability is effective.	19	company may have against those who have subscribed for
20	So to the extent that you can fit within one of the	20	liability in respect of its activities, whether to an
21	relevant provisions of the sub-section, then there is	21	unlimited or limited extent.
22	a limitation on the liability. But that is rather	22	MR TROWER: Indeed, that is exactly the point, my Lord.
23	different from the situation that we have here. Because	23	That is because there is a class of person who is
24	apart from status under the Act, whether you are	24	inevitably going to be affected. Now, there were
25	a member of a company limited by shares, whether you are	25	a number of other points which were made in LBL's
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1	position paper which we address in paragraph 276 and	1	first bit of the holding focuses on the distinction
2	following of our skeleton. Under the heading "the LBL	2	between these two rules, the anti deprivation rule and
3	administrators' contentions". And	3	the rule that it was contrary to public policy to
4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Give me those paragraphs again, I am	4	contract out of pari passu distribution, which in some
5	so sorry.	5	of the earlier authorities had been conflated, certainly
6	MR TROWER: 276 and following of our skeleton.	6	some of the academic analysis of this area had not
7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	7	distinguished fully between contracting out of the
8	MR TROWER: Now, most of those points are really, I think	8	pari passu distribution rule and the anti deprivation
9	they boil down to a different way of putting the same	9	principle. And the important point and part of the
10	argument. They really boil down to the point that	10	ratio of Belmont is that they are two different rules
11	section 74 isn't mandatory, which is the core is of	11	and different principles apply in relation to them.
12	a lot of the points that are made and in particular	12	If we go to the beginning of Lord Collins' judgment
13	doesn't spell out in terms that the extent nature of	13	at page 396, paragraph 1. If your Lordship would just
14	a member's liability can't be excluded. Now, for	14	read paragraph 1, which sort of summarises the context
15	reasons we have already given we say that is wrong both	15	in which he is going to address the constituent element
16	as a matter of the obvious construction of the section	16	of the two rules.
17	and of the authority.	17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Is anti deprivation flawed assets?
18	But can I just address in a little more detail	18	MR TROWER: No. Anti deprivation is you can't have
19	a couple of the points which will take me into Belmont,	19	an agreement which takes an asset out of the estate.
20	because I haven't made submissions on that yet and	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So it could be
21	I think it is important that your Lordship should see	21	MR TROWER: As a result of the insolvency.
22	how we say that works. But the first point that I just	22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It would extent to a flawed asset?
23	wanted to make is that it seems to be contended by LBL	23	MR TROWER: It would extend to a flawed asset, but it is not
24	that there was no intention to avoid LBL's statutory	24	a flawed asset, it has a slightly different range.
25	obligations under section 74, and that is somehow	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
	•		
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1	relevant. We respectfully suggest that even if that is	1	MR TROWER: There is a neat little description in 2 to 5, as
2	correct it would be irrelevant. That there is no case	2	well.
3	in this area in which purpose is regarded as relevant,	3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
4	and I showed my Lord that passage from the judgment of	4	MR TROWER: So you have it there in 2 to 5, the
5	Lord Macnaghten in Safri, which said in terms that	5	anti deprivation, and the bit that is slightly more core
6	purpose is not relevant. Its effect is what matters,	6	for present purposes is 6 to 7, because that is
7	not purpose. Sorry, I said Lord Macnaghten, didn't I,	7	describing the pari passu principle and British Eagle.
8	I meant Lord Halsbury. It is Lord Halsbury in Welton	8	(Pause).
9	that says that at 305, not Lord Macnaghten.	9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. How far should I read?
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry, which page is that?	10	MR TROWER: If you read to the end of 7.
11	MR TROWER: 305.	11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	12	MR TROWER: So that sets the context. And then there is
13	MR TROWER: That approach is wholly contrary to the position	13	a lot of discussion about how the distinction between
14	taken by Lord Halsbury in Belmont in the pari passu	14	the two rules isn't always clear cut and there are some
15	rule, when explaining the rule that any agreement which	15	facts where there is an overlap between the two. But
16	has the effect of contracting out of the pari passu rule	16	the core question in this case was the extent to which
17	is contrary to public policy and void. And that is the	17	motive and commercial context were relevant to
18	distinction between contracting out of the pari passu	18	anti deprivation, because the ratio of the decision was
19	rule and the application of the anti deprivation	19	that the arrangement in this case was not contrary to
20	principle which was at the heart of the decision in	20	the anti deprivation principle because it was entered
21	Belmont. I thought it would be helpful to look at	21	into for good commercial reasons.
22	Belmont, because although it is dealing with a different	22	But the important point is
23	statutory provision, your Lordship does get quite a lot	23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That is in the anti deprivation
24	of help out of the approach that is taken on this issue,	24	context.
25	we say. It is in bundle 3 behind tab 85. And the very	25	MR TROWER: Yes.
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1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Presumably it is already answered in	1	that he had entered into with the company that was not
2	the context of, because the scheme amongst their lines	2	an unlawful agreement, and so enforceable, that may have
3	was entirely commercial.	3	a different consequence. But to the extent that it
4	MR TROWER: Indeed, but that didn't matter.	4	competes in any way with the position of the other
5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	5	unsecured creditors, it is difficult to see why it
6	MR TROWER: And you get from paragraphs 74 and 75 the	6	wouldn't by the back door be cutting across the code.
7	conclusion on the distinction between the two. So good	7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: There might be sometimes a fine
8	commercial reasons is a good answer to	8	dividing line between a recourse that negates the
9	an anti deprivation challenge but it is not a good	9	primary right and a course which simply reduces its
10	answer to a breach of the pari passu rule challenge.	10	value.
11	And then the other paragraph I would invite your	11	MR TROWER: Yes, although I think we would not accept that
12	Lordship it read is 78.	12	to the extent that he was able to assert this claim in
13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mm-hm.	13	a manner which reduced the amount which was otherwise
14	MR TROWER: If one looks at 75 and 78.	14	available for the unsecured creditors. It would suffer
15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	15	from exactly the same mischief as the indemnity or
16	MR TROWER: So I don't think it is necessary for my Lord to	16	set-off.
17	look at British Eagle independently of what is said	17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Of course, under what you argued
18	about British Eagle in Belmont, because we have the	18	before Mr Justice David Richards and the
19	Supreme Court telling us how far British Eagle went in	19	Court of Appeal, it wouldn't have made any difference.
20	the context. But it is in the bundles, if my Lord wants	20	MR TROWER: Quite.
21	to look at it, at bundle 2-tab 62. Lord Collins cites	21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Because the contribution principle
22	in Belmont those bits of British Eagle which confirm the	22	would have made you had to pay up before you took.
23	irrelevance of intent or good business reasons for	23	MR TROWER: Indeed. Which is why, of course, it may be that
24	entering into the arrangement where it breaches one of	24	the Supreme Court will decide the contributory rule is
25	the provisions of the statutory code.	25	the answer to everything. I doubt it.
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1	But one of the points that I wanted to stress is the	1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. It was argued there, was it?
2	way in which Lord Collins puts the whole issue at the	2	MR TROWER: It was, it was. Really, it was advanced on the
3	very beginning of his judgment. The concept here is if	3	basis that set-off was, it had to be one or the other,
4	you have a piece of legislation, or you have a provision	4	set-off or contribution.
5	within the insolvency code, which makes provision for	5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right. Do we know is there any
6	something to happen, you can't contract out of it unless	6	MR TROWER: No. I am afraid not.
7	of course you can see that there is a clear ability to	7	So my Lord, the problem, if Mr Marshall is saying
8	contract out of it. And when one steps back and thinks	8	that his remedy is limited to a remedy that doesn't
9	about it, it is tolerably clear why that should be,	9	interfere with the interests of the unsecured class for
10	because the insolvency code as a whole is dealing with	10	whom section 74 is giving the protection, or for whom
11	class and stakeholder interest in the context of	11	the protection is given by section 74, that may be
12	insolvency. And it is only if you can see that the	12	different. But at the moment I have a little bit of
13	class or the stakeholder group is not going to be	13	difficulty in seeing how that would work. I think it is
14	prejudiced by the arrangement that is made that it would	14	a point, in fact, thinking about it, which arises in
15	be appropriate to infer an intent, a legislative intent,	15	relation to issue 10. So we will come back to it in
16	that parties could actually agree to contract out of it.	16	a moment, actually, in fact.
17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I will have to hear what Mr Marshall	17	So in summary we say that it is wrong as a matter of
18	says, but it may be that it is the word	18	principle to an entity that takes the benefit of
19	"indemnity" which causes one to think in terms of your	19	unlimited liability, so that is the benefit point, the
20	argument, and subject to questions of contribution, and	20	holding out to the world point, and represents to the
21	that kind of thing, if it were a counterclaim	21	world accordingly, can have an agreement with the
22	pre-existing the insolvency process, that would be	22	members which renders that status wholly ineffective, or
23	perfectly permissible.	23	limits it in any way. And that is the extent to which
24	MR TROWER: Well, if he was able to if he just had an	24	the analysis which one goes through is slightly
25	unsecured claim for damages arising out of an agreement	25	different, where you have unlimited liability, limited
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1	liability, for the reasons that my Lord has identified.	1	doesn't, in our submission, actually affect the position
2	Finally on this area, although I respectfully submit	2	one way or the other as to the analysis, apart from the
3	that it doesn't actually add a huge amount, but just so	3	fact that it is a dissenting speech. My Lord, that was
4	my Lord has them, we have identified in paragraph 275 of	4	that.
5	our skeleton a number of cases in completely different	5	I think I probably should just on reflection show
6	contexts where we explain that it is perfectly	6	your Lordship one of the cases in relation to doing
7	conventional for the courts to strike down arrangements,	7	indirectly what you are prohibited from doing directly.
8	the effect of which is to circumvent the statutory	8	Or not being allowed to do indirectly while there is
9	provisions of a statutory code, even if the	9	a prohibition on doing it directly. Which is behind tab
10	circumvention doesn't amount to a direct breach. Now,	10	5 bundle 1 and it is the Booth v Pollard case.
11	they are in a completely different context and my Lord	11	Tab 5-bundle 1. And this was a case in which there was
12	may or may not get any assistance from them. We say you	12	an issue about well, one gets it from the first
13	don't really need the underlying principle, it is just	13	paragraph of the headnote.
14	a question of statutory construction as to whether or	14	"You couldn't accept in the course of a business
15	not what has been done in this case amounts to a breach,	15	a bill of exchange payable at less than six months from
16	which we say it is clear that it is.	16	the time of acceptance and what ever is prohibited by
17	So my Lord, the next issue I was going to go on to	17	law to be done directly cannot legally be affected by an
18	was issue ten.	18	indirect and circuitous contrivance."
19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And that principle applies	19	And the indirect and circuitous contrivance in that
20	irrespective of purpose, does it? If the effect is the	20	case was done by the acceptance being effected by
21	same, it is prohibited even though the effect has worked	21	a manager rather than the entity itself, which was
22	indirectly as opposed to directly?	22	prohibited. And the passage from Lord Chief
23	MR TROWER: Yes, that sort of principle demonstrates why it	23	Justice Tindal's judgment at page 1175 of the report, it
24	is that purpose is not relevant, because what you are	24	is one of the cases where the appeals to the Lords was
25	doing is you are looking at the effect of what has been	25	argued before all of the judges, which you get from the
43	doing is you are looking at the effect of what has been	1 23	argued before an or the judges, which you get from the
			3 8 7 3 8
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9 (Pages 33 to 36)

entered into that dealt with adjustment. So in a sense

it is dealing with arrangement for the rights of

contributories interse. But that is the passage. It

Page 34

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as that.

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Is there any, and it may not matter

for the reasons you have stated, but is there any case

1	that I should bear in mind where an indirect effect has	1	the rule against double proof, LBL couldn't in any event
2	resulted from a commercial transaction, entirely in good	2	have answered.
3	faith and not for that purpose?	3	Now, I think I am prepared to accept that there are
4	MR TROWER: Well, the good faith one sort of goes back to	4	a sufficiently large number of unlikelihoods built into
5	British Eagle as a starting point. And it depends,	5	the assumptions that are made as to the circumstances in
6	I suppose, whether one says it is indirect or direct.	6	which issue ten arises. There are two reasons why issue
7	It may be that it is a little confusing to use the	7	ten is being put forward before your Lordship at this
8	concept of direct and indirect in this area, because the	8	stage. One is it does actually help to illustrate some
9	question is what is the effect of the arrangement is as	9	of the questions around issue nine. But it also does
10	far as circumvention of the rule that is provided for in	10	matter in the sense that one needs to see some of the
11	the statute. And in a sense whether it is direct or	11	circumstances in which the recharge arrangement might be
12	indirect is not really the issue. The question is what	12	put forward. And we simply say that the simple reason
13	is the effect and is the statutory provision thereby	13	why the rule against double proof applies is that
14	circumvented. And so that doesn't answer my Lord's	14	LBHI2's claim against us is in respect of the sub-debt,
15	question and I can't immediately think of any case	15	and this element of the recharge is also in respect of
16	where can I take that away and think about it?	16	the sub-debt. To apply the test that we discussed
17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. I mean, if there isn't really	17	yesterday, and my Lord put forward, it would be
18	a case, to what extent do I get any help from these	18	extinguished if the sub-debt claim itself was
19	cases or, to put it more politely, to what extent do	19	extinguished. And it is actually not more complicated
20	I get any more help than I get from British Eagle?	20	than that.
21	MR TROWER: On reflection, I think you don't, is the short	21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I mean, the rule against double proof
22	answer. I am not sure the direct/indirect analysis is	22	I find in principle terms extremely difficult to get my
23	the right way of thinking about it. The question is	23	head around. But if you think about it in cash terms
24	whether or not the effect of what is done amounts to	24	MR TROWER: Yes.
25	a breach of the statutory provision. Cuts across the	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: the one fights the other.
	Page 37		Page 39
1	operation of the statutory provision. And in the	1	MR TROWER: Yes. That is a test. It is a very satisfactory
2	present case the operation of the statutory provision is	2	test and it is a test that is referred to, as we saw
3	the ability to make a call on members to discharge the	3	yesterday, in a number of authorities. So it does help.
4	debts, liabilities and expenses of the winding up. And	4	Because it is difficult to see circumstances where, were
5	if the effect of the argument is that that call is	5	the test to be applied, you would not consider that it
6	impaired, or that liability is impaired, that cuts	6	was substantially the same debt, or the same debt in
7	across the liability and it will be struck down.	7	substance. So the two do work very well. The courts
8	My Lord, issue ten, which we deal with at 285 and	8	have been a little bit cautious, I think, to go all of
9	following. Now, this issue really arises if we are	9	the way and say that is it, that is it, and one can see
10	wrong on recharge because it presupposes that LBL does	10	why; one uses the concept of substance to give a little
11	have a recharge claim in respect of the sub-debt	11	bit of wiggle room
12	contribution element. And it also presupposes that	12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: You can see why, but I am not sure
13	LBHI2 has a claim in relation to the sub-debt that is	13	I can. Why?
14	extant. So you have LBIE as an estate faced with	14	MR TROWER: Because judges sometimes like to ensure
15	a claim coming in from LBL under the recharge agreement	15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Leave wiggle room.
16	and a claim coming up from LBHI2 in respect of the	16	MR TROWER: Well, leave wiggle room in case there is
17	sub-debt agreement. And the question then is to what	17	a circumstance in which they can't presently think of.
18	extent could LBL in any event recover? And we say the	18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
19	answer to that is given by the rule against double	19	MR TROWER: So to lay down a hard and fast rule that it is
20	proof. Because to the extent that there is a claim	20	the extinction of one, it may be dangerous. But better
21	coming up from LBHI2 in respect of the subordinated	21	or for worse, the way it has been expressed, plainly, in
22	debt, we have sought to include it in the outbound claim	22	a number of Court of Appeal decisions, as we saw, is you
23	as an element within the section 74 liability and it is	23	look at the substance, albeit you are guided to this
24	then coming back to us under the recharge arrangement.	24	through extinction.
25	And we would say that in those circumstances, based on	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I see what you mean.
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1	MR TROWER: Yes.	1	one where the court granted a direction or gave
2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: In a very different context it is	2	a direction that the office holder should continue to
3	rather like reflective lost, which you can never really	3	administer the estate on the basis that X, Y, Z is the
4	understand unless you work out if you pay the money is	4	position. Another example would be a case where the
5	there any remaining claim.	5	court would actually give the office holders liberty to
6	MR TROWER: Yes, that is a very good analogy. My Lord, that	6	enter into a agreement with somebody else which gives
7	is all on the unagreed issues. And there are then the	7	you protection insofar as you doing your duty properly
8	five other issues which are what have loosely been	8	is concerned. Now, up until now the Waterfall
9	called the agreed issues. And what I thought would be	9	proceedings have proceeded on the basis that the court
10	appropriate, subject to your Lordship, for me to do is	10	has given declarations of right in relation to
11	take you through the issues and explain where we are on	11	everything within the estates.
12	the issues, what the issues are and where the parties	12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Including where the issue has
13	are, and then see where we get to at the end of that	13	ultimately been agreed.
14	exercise on the extent to which first of all everybody	14	MR TROWER: Indeed. And what has normally
15	agrees with what I say. And I hope they will because my	15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Did I do that in Waterfall II C?
16	understanding is that the parties are all agreed in	16	MR TROWER: I am sorry?
17	relation to them. I can then address your Lordship as	17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Did I do that in Waterfall II C?
18	to what relief we would invite your Lordship to grant in	18	I probably did.
19	those circumstances.	19	MR TROWER: I think you did, actually, yes. And I think one
20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I mean, one of my bothers, again the	20	of the reasons the court got comfortable with it is that
21	transcript said I was bothered that there would be	21	these estates, not just my client's estates but
22	adversarial, but in fact my bother is that there won't	22	everybody's estates, have been administered on a fairly
23	be adversarial argument.	23	transparent basis. Everything has gone on to the
24	MR TROWER: Quite.	24	website, all of the skeleton arguments have gone on to
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: To what extent is it right for the	25	the website and so on and so forth, and everybody who
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1	court to grant declarations when agreement suffices?	1	has an interest in the estate knows what is going on.
2	MR TROWER: Yes. My Lord, one of the issues, of course,	2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I understand. Directions, really, it
3	that we are faced with is that we are all office	3	is a very good reason for administrators, other office
4	holders. And what we are actually doing is coming	4	holders, to seek the direction of the court, which is
5	before your Lordship to ask for directions which take	5	ultimately for their own protection.
6	the form of declaratory relief, the declaratory relief	6	MR TROWER: Yes.
7	being for the purposes of administering our respective	7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But does not necessarily establish
8	insolvent estates. So that is what we are doing. And	8	a rule of law, as it were. It doesn't establish
9	there are a number of contexts in which it is	9	res judicata in any sense.
10	appropriate for an office holder to do that. Either	10	MR TROWER: Yes.
11	uncertainty in relation to the actual answer in general	11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I do not know whether a declaration
12	legal or factual terms, but also there may be contexts	12	does do that. If it does do that, and it is, as it
13	in which it is appropriate for the office holder to come	13	were, in rem, if you like, mixing metaphors.
14	to the court and say we need the court's protection in	14	MR TROWER: Yes.
15	some form or other before we go ahead and finalise the	15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Should I be doing it. That is what is
16	administration of this estate because it is complex,	16	troubling me. I am not at all suggesting that you don't
17	there are a lot of people involved in it, we are	17	require and deserve the direction even if you are all
18	administering it on behalf of the class as a whole and	18	agreed; you need to be protected.
19	in all of the circumstances, given where we are, it is	19	MR TROWER: Yes.
20	right for the court to say you should go ahead and do it	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But going further than that and saying
21	on this basis.	21	that is the law.
22	Now, there is relief short of a declaration of right	22	MR TROWER: Yes. My Lord, it may be, I am obviously going
23	which establishes the legal position as against the	23	to take my Lord through these issues anyway so that we
24	world as a whole which in some circumstances can protect	24	can see the shape of them.
25	office holders sufficiently. A classic example would be	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
	office notation sufficiently. It olassic example would be		
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1	MR TROWER: It may be that a direction of that sort will	1	reference in relation to that, just so my Lord has them,
2	cover the ground. And an indication from your Lordship	2	are LBL's position paper, paragraphs 117 to 118.
3	that that is an appropriate thing to do will obviously	3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Hold on.
4	help when we discuss it amongst ourselves, if that is as	4	MR TROWER: 117 to 118. LBIE, 13 - 18. I am giving you the
5	far as we are going to ask your Lordship to go.	5	paragraph numbers of the position numbers. LBHI2 2.1,
6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I don't know what added punch in law	6	and LBHI 14 to 17. Now the background to this is that
7	declarations give. On the other hand I am squeamish.	7	declaration nine made by Mr Justice David Richards in
8	MR TROWER: Yes.	8	the Waterfall I proceedings held that the contribution
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: On the other hand because these are	9	claim generally should be included in the set-off
10	full representative proceedings I can see why something	10	account. Now, that declaration was initially appealed
11	which binds or binds better is obviously desirable, if	11	but it was upheld by the Court of Appeal. The argument
12	it can be properly granted.	12	in relation to it just for my Lord's note the
13	MR TROWER: Yes. Well, I think one of the things we	13	declaration that was actually made is in bundle 1-tab 11
14	obviously need to look at is the formulation of the	14	and the Court of Appeal's order is in bundle 1-tab 12.
15	declaration. Because although the declarations are,	15	The argument in relation to it is dealt with by
16	this whole hearing is about legal questions, the	16	Mr Justice David Richards in paragraphs 243 to 249 of
17	declarations themselves are formulated by reference to	17	his judgment and if we can just go there.
18	these particular estates.	18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Which tab?
19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	19	MR TROWER: 243 to 249 of Mr Justice David Richards.
20	MR TROWER: And so to that extent, yes they will bind	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Is that
21	everybody with an interest in the estates. I think that	21	MR TROWER: Tab 8 it should be, I am sorry, I didn't have it
22	must be right. They don't go any wider than that. We	22	in my file.
23	are not inviting your Lordship to declare that a section	23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
24	in a statute means something. Nor are we inviting your	24	MR TROWER: Now, the arguments that
25	Lordship to declare that a particular line of authority	25	Mr Justice David Richards is dealing with in 243 to 249
	•		Č
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1	is to be preferred over another line of authority. All	1	were on the question of set-off in the administration of
2	we are asking you Lordship to do is to declare, and	2	LBIE's estate, which is part of the question that we are
3	perhaps one can pick this up, actually, if you go to our	3	concerned with here. And they were advanced by
4	skeleton argument where the agreed issues start, which	4	Mr Wolfson who was then acting for LBL. They weren't
5	is page 90. If we look at the first of the declarations	5	pursued in this form in the Court of Appeal, though.
6	in relation to issue 2, it is a very fact specific	6	And everyone agreed in relation to set-off in the
7	declaration for the purposes of this as the legal	7	Court of Appeal. At that stage it became a question of
8	position in relation to this estate. So yes I accept,	8	well, look, is it the contributory rule or is it
9	and indeed this is one of the purposes behind it, that	9	set-off, and set-off is an answer in relation to it.
10	it will bind those interested in this estate. But it	10	No, it is difficult to see how there could be any
11	doesn't bind in any meaningful sense anybody else	11	difference between the various elements of liability
12	because it is simply declaring the position in relation	12	which go into constituting the contribution claim.
13	to this estate, or these estates.	13	I mean, the conclusion that Mr Justice David Richards
14	So against that background, and I appreciate that	14	reaches on 249:
15	this is the sort of point, the actual form of the relief	15	"I therefore conclude that in the administration of
16	my Lord is prepared to grant is a point that we may have	16	LBIE insolvency set-off will(reading to the
17	to come back to when my Lord has perhaps seen the shape	17	words) and the contingent claim by LBIE in respect of
18	of the argument overall. But shall I take you through	18	calls in possible future liquidation of LBIE."
19	these issues just so you can see how they fit and where	19	That was the conclusion that he reached.
20	we get to?	20	Now, the thrust of the argument raised before him
21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	21	was that the contribution claim generally should not go
22	MR TROWER: So issue 2, the issue here is whether the	22	into the LBIE set-off account because of its special
23	sub-debt element of the contribution claim should go	23	characteristics, and that was the way it was put before
24	into the set-off account in LBIE's administration.	24	him. And we, to be frank, when thinking about this
25	Everyone agrees that it should and the position paper	25	again, couldn't think of any extra argument that related
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1	specifically to the position of the contribution claim	1	before them, though, an appeal in relation to that
2	insofar as it reflect the sub-debt agreement.	2	declaration. But the arguments in relation to it had
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I am so sorry, Mr Trower, I am	3	rather moved on and there was no argument advanced on
4	catching up with you, but in 49 where he says:	4	this point.
5	"And the contingent claim by LBIE in respect of	5	Would your Lordship just give me a moment?
6	calls in a possible future liquidation".	6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mm-hm.
7	He is using "calls" in a restrictive sense, is he?	7	(Pause).
8	Not extended to a contribution claim.	8	Mr Bayfield, of course, reminds me that of course
9	MR TROWER: Well	9	one of the arguments that there was in the Supreme Court
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I mean it is an unlimited company,	10	was that there was argument over whether our
11	so	11	contribution claim was provable at all.
12	MR TROWER: Oh, I see what you mean. Calls in a yes, he	12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I see, yes.
13	is simply referring there to the calls that would be	13	MR TROWER: With the necessary consequences to what would
14	made were LBIE to go into liquidation which the	14	happen in relation to set-off. Not the necessary
15	foundation for the contingent claim that LBIE is able to	15	consequence, but a consequence of what would happen in
16	advance in the insolvencies of its members.	16	relation to set-off.
17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I think I am being silly and trying to	17	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So would it be rash to grant any such
18	crystallise why it is that he hasn't already decided it.	18	declaration pending the decision in the Supreme Court?
19	MR TROWER: Well, it may be that this point has already been	19	MR TROWER: Yes I can see why your Lordship asks that
20	decided. He certainly decided the general claim goes	20	question. We are faced with a situation where we have
21	in. There wasn't any attempt in his analysis to	21	to accept that what we don't know what the Supreme Court
22	distinguish between the sub-debt element and any other	22	is going to say about anything which may have a bearing
23	element. So whether he has actually decided it or not	23	on these issues, and we have been over this before.
24	is not crystal clear. I mean one of the reasons we all	24	Would it be rash? No I don't think it would be, with
25	agree it is, is because we all think it inevitably	25	respect, on the present state of the law. I think we
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1	follows as night follows day from his conclusion in	1	would all have to accept that if the Supreme Court
2	relation to the contribution claim generally that that	2	reached a decision that affected this in any way we
3	must be the case. So in a sense one way of thinking	3	would have to come back.
4	about the agreement in relation to issue 2 is that it is	4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: What jurisdiction would I have? Once
5	clarificatory. It is clarificatory of what it is that	5	I have given a declaration, my job is done. Even if it
6	follows inevitably from the decision that has already	6	is subsequently thought to be very foolishly done.
7	been made in relation to the inclusion in the set-off	7	MR TROWER: Yes. We do actually think that maybe having had
8	account by Mr Justice David Richards.	8	this argument before your Lordship now, Mr Bayfield
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right, and then I catch you up. That	9	reminds me, I think the way we put it at the PTR was
10	decision, it was accepted in the Court of Appeal and not	10	that it would not be sensible for your Lordship to
11	challenged in the Supreme Court.	11	actually deliver judgment until
12	MR TROWER: It certainly wasn't challenged in the Supreme	12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: You are quite right. I think I need
13	Court. It was appealed in the Court of Appeal, but	13	signposting as to the agreed matters.
14	there wasn't any argument addressed along the lines that	14	MR TROWER: Yes.
15	were addressed to Mr Justice David Richards and what	15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Where there is some premise of the
16	happened in the Court of Appeal, what happened was	16	declaration which is actually subject to dispute in the
17	although they appealed it LBL did not then advance any	17	Supreme Court, there are many things which may mean that
18	arguments in the Court of Appeal, and Mr Marshall will	18	what I do is redundant.
19	correct me if I am wrong, but LBL didn't advance any	19	MR TROWER: Yes.
20	arguments in the Court of Appeal along the lines that	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But that is slightly different.
21	were advanced by Mr Wolfson. We accepted in the	21	MR TROWER: Yes. I think that what is relevant about what
22	Court of Appeal that the set-off would apply. So the	22	has gone before the Supreme Court is whether or not
23	Court of Appeal didn't have the arguments in relation to	23	there is a claim that is capable of being advanced at
24	this ventilated before them, if I can put it that way,	24	all.
		1	
25	and they dismissed the appeal. There was technically	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
25		25	
25	and they dismissed the appeal. There was technically $Page \ 50 \label{eq:page}$	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.  Page 52

1	MR TROWER: That is capable of going into the set-off	1	falsified by something that happens in the Supreme Court
2	account. So I think issue 2 is one of those issues.	2	and where essential steps in the arguments on the
3	I think on reflection, it must be one of the issues	3	disputed matters could be nullified in the Supreme
4	where we would invite your Lordship not to say anything	4	Court, or modified in a way which upsets the analysis.
5	final until such time as we have seen what the Supreme	5	MR TROWER: Yes.
6	Court have to say. I think that must be right.	6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Because I haven't got much of a grip,
7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And as you indicated, it is not	7	or any grip, really, on what was argued in the Supreme
8	impossible, or even particularly unlikely once you get	8	Court beyond knowing that there was foreign exchange
9	the Supreme Court's judgment on these sorts of points,	9	losses and that sort of thing that were in dispute.
10	that one will have to reconvene to see whether the	10	I think it will in fact quite help to draw out the steps
11	particular way in which their Lordships have expressed	11	in the argument in a way to see what ones are central
12	it means that the argument is any different.	12	and still disputed.
13	MR TROWER: Yes.	13	MR TROWER: Can we give a little bit of thought to exactly
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And does that go for your agreement	14	the best way of doing that?
15	between you in a way? That your agreement is on	15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes of course, yes.
16	a premise which may, may, fall in the Supreme Court.	16	MR TROWER: But yes, I quite understand what your Lordship
17	MR TROWER: Well, I think I am not sure whether we have	17	is saying in relation to that.
18	actually got to we are agreed that there is no	18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: To get back to issue 2, I can quite
19	argument as to any of these issues that requires	19	see the strength of the argument, assuming that the
20	ventilating before the	20	premises are not destabilised.
21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: On the state of the law	21	MR TROWER: Yes.
22	MR TROWER: On the state of the law as it is understood to	22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And for the moment, though I would
23	be.	23	welcome any guidance on this, but for the moment I am
24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	24	not at all sure why this hasn't already been decided by
25	MR TROWER: I am not sure we have finally agreed on the	25	Mr Justice David Richards.
	Page 53		Page 55
1	precise form of each of the declarations, but I may be	1	MR TROWER: Yes.
2	wrong on that. So we are not quite there yet any way on	2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: There must be some sort of rule
3	this, which is why what I am doing at the moment	3	against double judgments.
4	probably needs to be limited to an explanation to your	4	MR TROWER: We had always taken the view in relation to this
5	Lordship as to what the issues are.	5	that there was.
6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: This one is quite an awkward one	6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
7	because we have had, throughout the last day, we have	7	MR TROWER: And there was argument at one stage over whether
8	gone on the footing that the answers to two and four in	8	or not it had been.
9	set-off terms are clear.	9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
10	MR TROWER: Yes.	10	MR TROWER: So that is where we have got to on those.
11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But it is not impossible that they	11	Would your Lordship just give me one moment?
12	will be altered in a way which affects the analysis of	12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Of course, yes. Do you want more than
13	the contested issues.	13	a moment, Mr Trower? Do you want five minutes?
14	MR TROWER: I am not sure it goes that far, no.	14	MR TROWER: Could I have five minutes, just to check one
15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No.	15	thing?
16	MR TROWER: There is one context in which it might arise,	16	(12.32 pm)
17	which is if the contributory rule were to apply then	17	(a short break)
18	I think that is right, it would affect the position.	18	(12.36 pm)
19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	19	MR TROWER: My Lord, thank you for that. What I just wanted
20	MR TROWER: Yes, I think that must be right, if that is	20	to remind my Lord of is that as far as issue 2 is
21	where we end up. It was argued in the Supreme Court.	21	concerned in its formulation, it is formulated as
22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Well, I think I will need from	22	an issue about the conclusion in the insolvency set-off
23	you all, if it can be agreed, or alternatively	23	account of the outbound claims. You can't obviously add
24	submissions if it cannot, insofar as you can presently	24	into the set-off account anything which isn't as
25	safely identify them, where your agreement might be	25	an inbound claim properly provable in LBIE's
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1	administration. And so you couldn't for example add	1	is that there is nothing to go into the set-off account
2	anything in which cuts across the payment of the other	2	in the second administration, because the set-off
3	unsecured creditors if you are talking about the inbound	3	account in LBIE's administration would already have
4	claim in respect of the subordinated debt. So you have	4	taken place and to the extent that there are actually
5	to work out whether or not the inbound claim is provable	5	any changes that need to be taken into account in the
6	for the purposes of establishing whether or not the	6	relationship between the parties, they would be applied
7	set-off is going to work in the first place. What this	7	in the LBIE set-off by operation of the hindsight
8	issue 2 as presently formulated is about, is about the	8	principle. So, put another way, it all flows from the
9	outbound claim. But it is important that one should	9	operation of the hindsight principle, because you go
10	bear in mind what the position is in relation to the	10	back and reconstitute or rework the set-off in LBIE's
11	inbound claim as well, when thinking about the set-off.	11	administration, and so it inevitably follows from that
12	That is the first thing.	12	that there is no room for a further set-off in the
13	My Lord, the second thing is what we said about the	13	administrations of either of the contributing members.
14	Supreme Court judgment at the PTR; that your Lordship	14	And so that is the background to that.
15	would be invited not to give judgments, actually, in	15	My Lord, issues 6 and 12, I don't think 6 adds
16	relation to any of the issues until such time as the	16	anything to 5, it is exactly the same as in relation to
17	Supreme Court gives their judgment. It is not just,	17	LBEL's administration and we don't advance anything else
18	really, limited to the agreed issues. So that, if	18	and issue 12 is not something on which we have taken
19	anything, reinforces the point your Lordship made about	19	a position one way or another, so I think it would be
20	wanting to have an understanding as to exactly how it is	20	appropriate for someone else to deal with that.
21	that the Supreme Court might affect the argument in	21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mm-hm.
22	relation to any of the issues.	22	MR TROWER: So my Lord, subject to anything else I can help
23	Can I then go on to issue 4, which is what effect	23	with, those are our submissions on the issues.
24	does the set-off in LBIE's administration of the LBHI	24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, there will be matters, almost
25	sub-debt claim against LBIE's contribution claim have on	25	inevitably, on which I will want to question, you know,
	Page 57		Page 59
1	LBIE's ability to make a sub-debt contribution claim	1	get some help from you.
1 2	LBIE's ability to make a sub-debt contribution claim against LBL? So this is the effect of any set-off as	1 2	get some help from you.  MR TROWER: Yes.
	against LBL? So this is the effect of any set-off as		MR TROWER: Yes.
2	against LBL? So this is the effect of any set-off as between LBHI2 and LBIE on the contribution claim against	2	
2 3	against LBL? So this is the effect of any set-off as	2 3	MR TROWER: Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But thank you very much indeed.
2 3 4	against LBL? So this is the effect of any set-off as between LBHI2 and LBIE on the contribution claim against LBL. And everyone agrees that it extinguishes LBIE's	2 3 4	MR TROWER: Yes.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But thank you very much indeed.  MR TROWER: I am grateful.
2 3 4 5	against LBL? So this is the effect of any set-off as between LBHI2 and LBIE on the contribution claim against LBL. And everyone agrees that it extinguishes LBIE's contribution claim against LBL to the extent of the	2 3 4 5	MR TROWER: Yes.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But thank you very much indeed.  MR TROWER: I am grateful.  Yes, Ms Toube.
2 3 4 5 6	against LBL? So this is the effect of any set-off as between LBHI2 and LBIE on the contribution claim against LBL. And everyone agrees that it extinguishes LBIE's contribution claim against LBL to the extent of the set-off, but only to the extent of the set-off. And the	2 3 4 5 6	MR TROWER: Yes.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But thank you very much indeed.  MR TROWER: I am grateful.  Yes, Ms Toube.  Submissions by MS TOUBE
2 3 4 5 6 7	against LBL? So this is the effect of any set-off as between LBHI2 and LBIE on the contribution claim against LBL. And everyone agrees that it extinguishes LBIE's contribution claim against LBL to the extent of the set-off, but only to the extent of the set-off. And the reason for this is relatively simple. The set-off is	2 3 4 5 6 7	MR TROWER: Yes.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But thank you very much indeed.  MR TROWER: I am grateful.  Yes, Ms Toube.  Submissions by MS TOUBE  MS TOUBE: My Lord, Mr Trower left me issues 6 and 12 of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	against LBL? So this is the effect of any set-off as between LBHI2 and LBIE on the contribution claim against LBL. And everyone agrees that it extinguishes LBIE's contribution claim against LBL to the extent of the set-off, but only to the extent of the set-off. And the reason for this is relatively simple. The set-off is mandatory, and takes effect from the notice date in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MR TROWER: Yes.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But thank you very much indeed.  MR TROWER: I am grateful.  Yes, Ms Toube.  Submissions by MS TOUBE  MS TOUBE: My Lord, Mr Trower left me issues 6 and 12 of the agreed issues.
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1	same issue about whether you take the set-off twice or	1	I am still floundering a bit. But issue 6 is really
2	only in the first administration. And for the same	2	what is the effect of set-off in the first
3	reasons as Mr Trower has said, we say yes, you only take	3	administration in time and does it really because
4	it in the first. We dealt with this in paragraphs 26 to	4	there is a sum identified pursuant to that process, does
5	36 of our skeleton and the reasoning is exactly that	5	it really conclude the matter as regards the second.
6	which Mr Trower has just gone through, which is that	6	MS TOUBE: Yes, that is exactly right, my Lord.
7	set-off is automatic and self-executing. It happens	7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And that doesn't really seem to be
8	once in the first insolvency, which is LBEL's, and as	8	a matter which is likely to be affected by anything that
9	a result the debts which existed at that time are	9	is going on in the Supreme Court.
10	extinguished by the set-off and are then replaced by	10	MS TOUBE: No.
11	a net balance. To the extent of the set-off, obviously.	11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Although the valuation might.
12	And so therefore the second insolvency is irrelevant and	12	MS TOUBE: Yes.
13	insofar as anything later happens which tells you the	13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
14	quantum of the initial set-off, the hindsight principle	14	MS TOUBE: All of this, of course, is based on the
15	is employed back in to the first insolvency and that is	15	assumption for present purposes that there is anything
16	how the set-off works	16	coming in the other direction from LBL in relation to
17	So this declaration, I think Mr Trower said he	17	the recharge claim.
18	wasn't sure if all of the terms of all of the	18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
19	declarations which were agreed, were agreed. We were	19	MS TOUBE: Which obviously we are not addressing at all
20	quite consistent that people agreed the terms of 6 and	20	today but your Lordship knows we say that on the
21	12, and everybody has. I don't think I need to show	21	recharge claim there is no claim.
22	your Lordship that correspondence, save to say that the	22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
23	terms in which they have been agreed are the terms which	23	MS TOUBE: There are other claims between LBL and LBEL. But
24	were set out in my learned friend's skeleton,	24	your Lordship said it, absolutely, the question is, is
25	Mr Trower's skeleton, at paragraph 315, which are almost	25	it all sorted out on the first insolvency or is there
23	The Front of Skoleton, at paragraph 515, which are unloss	-	
	Page 61		Page 63
1	exactly the same as the wording in our skeleton at	1	anything left for the second insolvency?
2	paragraph 4, except that we manage to get the date of	2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
3	our own notice of distribution wrong. So it is	3	MS TOUBE: And we are all agreed that no, everything gets
4	11 July 2012. So that is the relevant date. Those	4	sorted in the first one, which in our case is LBEL's
5	terms are agreed. That is really all we have to say	5	that is 6.
6	about	6	12, which we have dealt with in our skeleton at
7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And the Supreme Court has nothing to	7	paragraphs 40 to 44, this says if there is a recharge
8	do with this?	8	claim of the sort that LBL is asserting, and if there is
9	MS TOUBE: Not as far as we know. We are not involved in	9	some sort of set-off in LBIE's administration, what
10	the Supreme Court, but as far as we can tell there is	10	effect does that have in relation to LBEL? So in effect
11	nothing that is going to affect this.	11	what it says is does anything that happens in LBIE's
12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It seems a sort of general	12	administration make a difference to us? And we say that
13	MS TOUBE: It is, yes.	13	the answer to that is no, because the way that the claim
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	14	is put by LBL is that it says it has a claim against us
15	MS TOUBE: Just to reinforce the point that my learned	15	and a claim against LBIE. It is not a jointly and
16	friend Mr Trower made earlier, obviously we have thought	16	severally liable claim, they say you are liable for X
17	quite hard about this issue, and the other issue to see	17	per cent and LBIE is liable to Y per cent. So if
18	if there is any other argument that can be put at all	18	something happens to Y per cent in LBIE's administration
19	against these. On 6, we think the answer is obvious; it	19	it is irrelevant to us, and the point is really as short
20	would have been for LBL to say if there was any adverse	20	as that. If it is discharged in LBIE's administration,
21	argument. They can't think of anything. On issue 12 if	21	well then so be it, but that makes no difference as far
22	we could have thought of anything even faintly	22	as we are concerned. That is issue 12. Now, the
23	respectable, we would have said it. But we can't. So	23	wording in relation to issue 12 is the wording that we
24	that is issue 6.	24	set out in paragraph 38 of our skeleton. And again that
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And I will have to read this, because	25	is agreed by all parties.
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	Page 62		Page 64
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1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	1	particularly in relation to 5, 6 and 12.
2	MS TOUBE: That just leaves one point that we wanted to	2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
3	mention, although it is not really a point for today.	3	MR ARDEN: My Lord, one could say the same about 2 and 4.
4	In LBEL's correspondence agreeing this declaration, they	4	But I say that with a slight reservation, because
5	mentioned in the context of issue 12 that it wouldn't	5	I think what I can see, if one looks at 4 for example,
6	affect any liability which LBEL had to LBL in respect of	6	one possible outcome in the Supreme Court is that LBHI2
7	recharge or indemnity. As we had understood it, and	7	will be held to have no provable debt in respect of the
8	obviously this is a part B point, but as we had	8	subordinated debt in LBIE's estate. Now, if one looks
9	understood it, the claim that was made by LBL against	9	at the proposed issue in relation to 4, it may cover it
10	LBEL related to recharge, and the claim which is called	10	in the sense that it only says well, if you have it,
11	indemnity relates to the claim which is made in respect	11	then this is the consequence. But as I said, there is
12	of the people for whom LBL says it was nominee. It may	12	a degree of nervousness, what might the Supreme Court
13	be that it is either a typo or the word	13	justices come out with? What might be their conclusions
14	"indemnity" doesn't mean anything more than recharge.	14	on this pretty important issue? Does 4 as it is
15	But we just wanted to note it, as it was in the	15	currently framed, is it going to cater for every
16	correspondence for this, although it is not strictly	16	possibility? Is it properly worded or best worded to
17	relevant to this and will only be relevant to	17	cater for all of those possibilities? My Lord, I would
18	the September hearing.	18	welcome the chance, I think, to have another look at
19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So you need clarification of that?	19	this, perhaps overnight, and see whether the sorts of
20	MS TOUBE: It would be helpful just to understand if it	20	reservations that I have just expressed sort of warrant
21	means anything more than recharge. But again that is	21	taking some other course other than the course that your
22	not a matter for today.	22	Lordship might want to take or might take in relation
23	So really, unless your Lordship has any other points	23	to, say, 5, 6 and 12. And to some extent, the same
24	for me, that is all we have to say.	24	applies to the 2. Maybe to a lesser extent.
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you very much.	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I mean, I think we will have to deal
	, ,		
	Page 65		Page 67
1	Who is next?	1	with it in at least three stages. The first is this
2	MR ARDEN: Me, my Lord.	2	valuable walk through of them, so that I know roughly
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mr Arden, do you want to start or do	3	what is in issue and what is agreed and why. The second
4	you want to take a break early and come back early?	4	is for you all to identify, I hope on an agreed basis,
5	What would you like?	5	if our premises of any of the issues, agreed or not
6	MR ARDEN: I am entirely in your Lordship's hands. There	6	agreed, which could be destabilised or shaken by the
7	are some sort of preliminary matters that I was going to	7	Supreme Court, according to the arguments that with made
8	deal with, but.	8	to it, and the third is once the Supreme Court has given
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Let's do the preliminary matters.	9	its judgment, or judgments, to see where we are and that
10	Submissions by MR ARDEN	10	may show that there were other ones which you didn't
11	MR ARDEN: Shall I just pick up on the debate your Lordship	11	expect.
12	has just had with Mr Trower and Ms Toube just in	12	MR ARDEN: Yes.
13	relation to the agreed issues first. My Lord, we have	13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: In which case, well there we are. But
14	obviously been looking at them in the light of the	14	I think we will have to take those three steps. But
15	debate and I think this is something where we are all	15	I think it is nevertheless valuable, partly because
16	going to have to have another look before we come to	16	I think it will also help me with regards to the
17	a view about what the right course it is for your	17	disputed issues, to know what the building blocks really
18	Lordship to take.	18	are, to have this canter through the agreed issues,
19	Just looking at the issues as they have been gone	19	also.
20	through and the proposed declaration, and trying to work	20	MR ARDEN: My Lord, I think that is right. Your Lordship,
21	out where they may be impacted by the decision of the	21	the issues are set out in a way where they sort of link
22	Supreme Court and where they might not, my Lord some of	22	the one to the next and so on.
23	them are, on the face of it, worded in terms where it is	23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Exactly, yes.
24	quite hard to see that the Supreme Court's decision will	24	MR ARDEN: So one needs to see what is agreed. As your
25	make a difference. And I think that is the case,	25	Lordship says, it is a necessary building block to what
I			
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1	comes afterwards.	1	MR ARDEN: And if we think your Lordship would be assisted
2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	2	by reading the voluminous cases, then
3	MR ARDEN: On your Lordship's sort of three stage approach,	3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Are they very how long did it all
4	I entirely agree with that. And I think it is	4	last in the Supreme Court?
5	consistent with what LBIE suggested at the PTR.	5	MR TROWER: On this argument, on this bit of it? The whole
6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It is.	6	hearing took four days, I think.
7	MR ARDEN: Which is we can see in relation to some of these	7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Four days, gosh.
8	issues the world may well change quite considerably	8	MR TROWER: So we were quite but it wasn't all about
9	after the Supreme Court have handed down their	9	this, because the most substantial part of the argument
10	judgments. And there is no point in your Lordship	10	was to do with currency conversion claims. I should
11	handing down or giving a judgment only to find that the	11	think we spent a little time on this, yes. I can't
12	world has changed.	12	-
13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I just think not only no point,	13	remember exactly.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It may be auseless activity, or one
14	I think it would be a flawed approach, actually.	14	you decide not to impose.
15		15	-
16	MR ARDEN: Well, I can tell your Lordship that the issue with which I will be most concerned in my oral	16	MR TROWER: We will certainly have a think.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Just have a think, in case it shines
17	submissions is issue 3.	17	
18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mm-hm.	18	light. The thing I am most interested in is if it shines light on the building blocks for each of the
19		19	contested issues.
20	MR ARDEN: Our analysis of issue 3 is derived entirely from	20	MR TROWER: Yes.
21	the Court of Appeal's reasoning on issue 3, and that	21	
22	reasoning is up for grabs. There are a number of	22	MR ARDEN: My Lord, I thought the non-production of the statement of case was a sort of result of unspoken
23	aspects to it which as I understand it are subject to appeals on one side or the other in the Supreme Court	23	•
24	•	24	agreement that we wouldn't all be taxing each other with the submissions, contrary submissions, made in the
25	and so the world may change. Even if the Supreme Court uphold the Court of Appeal, their Lordships will no	25	
23	uphold the Court of Appeal, then Lordships will no	23	Supreme Court.
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1	doubt want to ventilate their own views about	1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No, no, just if you think it would
2	subordinated debt, the nature of subordination and so on	2	help.
3	so forth, which would inform or may inform your	3	Well, if you are moving on to your specific point,
4	Lordship's view on issue 3. If, as I say, the Supreme	4	shall we reconvene at 2 o'clock?
5	Court uphold the Court of Appeal.	5	MR ARDEN: Yes.
6	There is, I think, and certainly for us, as I said,	6	(12.59 pm)
7	probably that is the most important issue. It is one of	7	(12.35 pm)
8			(the luncheon adjournment)
			(the luncheon adjournment)
	those issues which undoubtedly will be impacted, we	8	(2.00 pm)
9	think.	8 9	(2.00 pm) MR ARDEN: My Lord, your Lordship will have seen from the
9	think. So my Lord, that is, I think, all I wanted to say	8 9 10	(2.00 pm)  MR ARDEN: My Lord, your Lordship will have seen from the skeleton arguments and our skeleton argument in
9 10 11	think.  So my Lord, that is, I think, all I wanted to say about that. But obviously it is a matter that we will	8 9 10 11	(2.00 pm)  MR ARDEN: My Lord, your Lordship will have seen from the skeleton arguments and our skeleton argument in particular that in a number or in relation to a number
9 10 11 12	think.  So my Lord, that is, I think, all I wanted to say about that. But obviously it is a matter that we will keep under review and if anything changes we will	8 9 10 11 12	(2.00 pm)  MR ARDEN: My Lord, your Lordship will have seen from the skeleton arguments and our skeleton argument in particular that in a number or in relation to a number of the issues our answer and the way in which we get
9 10 11 12 13	think.  So my Lord, that is, I think, all I wanted to say about that. But obviously it is a matter that we will keep under review and if anything changes we will obviously tell your Lordship of any change to our	8 9 10 11 12 13	(2.00 pm)  MR ARDEN: My Lord, your Lordship will have seen from the skeleton arguments and our skeleton argument in particular that in a number or in relation to a number of the issues our answer and the way in which we get there is essentially the same as LBIE's. My Lord, where
9 10 11 12 13 14	think.  So my Lord, that is, I think, all I wanted to say about that. But obviously it is a matter that we will keep under review and if anything changes we will obviously tell your Lordship of any change to our position on that.	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	(2.00 pm)  MR ARDEN: My Lord, your Lordship will have seen from the skeleton arguments and our skeleton argument in particular that in a number or in relation to a number of the issues our answer and the way in which we get there is essentially the same as LBIE's. My Lord, where that is the case, I wasn't proposing, subject of course
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1	put again.	1	advance submissions one way or the other.
2	My Lord, in certain instances, we are unaligned and	2	That's issue 1. So I think with that then I will
3	decided to make no oral submissions one way or another.	3	turn to the main issue, issue 3. As your Lordship
4	That arises in particular in relation to issue 1, and	4	knows, that is whether the value of the contribution
5	when I get to it I'll simply indicate that that is the	5	claim in respect of the subordinated debts is for the
6	case in relation to those issues.	6	purposes firstly of proof in the administration of LBHI2
7	What that means is that the oral submissions will	7	and secondly set off in LBIE's administration, the full
8	focus on two issues in particular. By far the largest	8	amount of the subordinated debts, or the value placed on
9	is issue 3. I will have something to say on issue 7.5,	9	the debts for the purposes of proof in LBIE's
10	which is the power to direct liquidators not to call.	10	administration or some other value. We deal with this
11	I will have something to say on that, but having heard	11	issue in paragraphs 49 to 69 of our skeleton, and also
12	my learned friend and compared the skeleton argument, it	12	relevant to this is our analysis of the statutory scheme
13	may be that the difference between us in the arguments	13	for contribution and calls, which we deal with
14	that we make, the difference between us is perhaps more	14	separately between paragraphs 26 and 43.
15	apparent than real, and it is interesting or notable	15	We have plumped for some other value, but the reason
16	that both of us use the same example of a case in which	16	for that is simply to take account of the further
17	the liquidator might be directed, for example, to make	17	contingencies which attach to LBIE's contingent claim
18	uneven calls, essentially where every purpose can be	18	under section 74 to reflect the fact that LBIE is not
19	achieved by unequal calls. So I think for that reason	19	yet in liquidation, and obviously no liquidator has made
20	that will take me less time.	20	a call. But, my Lord, as Mr Trower said, and I agree,
21	My Lord, issue 1, first of all, your Lordship will	21	your Lordship's not being asked to value those
22	have seen that there are a number of issues bundled up	22	contingencies or to work out what discount might be
23	into issue 1. The first one is one of statutory	23	attributable to them.
24	construction; is LBIE's contingent liability to LBHI2 in	24	So the real contest in the context of issue 3 so far
25	respect of the subordinated debts a liability for the	25	as the element of the section 74 claim, which is
23	respect of the subordinated debts a hability for the	23	as the element of the section 74 claim, which is
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			-
1	purposes of section 74.1? My Lord, we, along with	1	attributable to the subordinated debt, the real contest
2	everybody else, have answered that question in the	2	is between nil and the full value, and that's what I'm
3	affirmative. We accept that the liability is within the	3	proposing to address.
3 4	scope of section 74.1, or as I think Mr Atherton puts	4	My Lord, two scenarios are contemplated by the
	scope of section 74.1, or as I think Mr Atherton puts it, in principle it is within it. That's as far as we		My Lord, two scenarios are contemplated by the wording of issue 3. There's firstly LBIE's proof in
4	scope of section 74.1, or as I think Mr Atherton puts it, in principle it is within it. That's as far as we went with issue 1. It seemed to us that having got	4 5 6	My Lord, two scenarios are contemplated by the wording of issue 3. There's firstly LBIE's proof in LBHI2's administration in respect of the section 74
4 5	scope of section 74.1, or as I think Mr Atherton puts it, in principle it is within it. That's as far as we went with issue 1. It seemed to us that having got there, one moves on to issue 3.	4 5 6 7	My Lord, two scenarios are contemplated by the wording of issue 3. There's firstly LBIE's proof in LBHI2's administration in respect of the section 74 liability, and then set off in LBIE's administration, so
4 5 6	scope of section 74.1, or as I think Mr Atherton puts it, in principle it is within it. That's as far as we went with issue 1. It seemed to us that having got	4 5 6	My Lord, two scenarios are contemplated by the wording of issue 3. There's firstly LBIE's proof in LBHI2's administration in respect of the section 74 liability, and then set off in LBIE's administration, so set off between LBHI2's incoming claim in respect of its
4 5 6 7 8 9	scope of section 74.1, or as I think Mr Atherton puts it, in principle it is within it. That's as far as we went with issue 1. It seemed to us that having got there, one moves on to issue 3.  There are, though, three other issues raised under issue 1. There is the expressed-implied terms argument	4 5 6 7 8 9	My Lord, two scenarios are contemplated by the wording of issue 3. There's firstly LBIE's proof in LBH12's administration in respect of the section 74 liability, and then set off in LBIE's administration, so set off between LBH12's incoming claim in respect of its provable debts against LBIE's outgoing claim in respect
4 5 6 7 8 9	scope of section 74.1, or as I think Mr Atherton puts it, in principle it is within it. That's as far as we went with issue 1. It seemed to us that having got there, one moves on to issue 3.  There are, though, three other issues raised under issue 1. There is the expressed-implied terms argument that LBL advances. There's the circuity of action	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	My Lord, two scenarios are contemplated by the wording of issue 3. There's firstly LBIE's proof in LBHI2's administration in respect of the section 74 liability, and then set off in LBIE's administration, so set off between LBHI2's incoming claim in respect of its provable debts against LBIE's outgoing claim in respect of the section 74 liability. And so whichever it is,
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1	help now to have a very quick look at them. It's	1	in different levels, 3, 4, 5, whatever, doesn't of
2	authorities bundle 5, tabs 157 and 158. 157 is 2.81,	2	itself change the nature of the debt. In other words if
3	and that's estimating the quantum of a proof in	3	you find a presently payable debt, say at level 5 or 6
4	circumstances where the debt, subject to a contingency	4	or whatever, the fact that it occupies that level and
5	or for any other reason, doesn't bear a certain value.	5	not a higher level doesn't turn it into a contingent
6	This is the basic rule, well known: you estimate the	6	debt. So it isn't contingent simply because its payment
7	value and you have the power to revise, and then it	7	is dependent upon trickle down.
8	invokes the hindsight principle by reference to any	8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
9	change of circumstances or information becoming	9	MR ARDEN: In the case of provable contingent debts, and
10	available to him. And then 2, the effect of the	10	contingent properly so called, the insolvency scheme
11	estimation, where it is estimated, the amount provable	11	provides a mechanism for the fixing of the value of the
12	in the administration in the case of VAT debt is that of	12	debt by the estimation provisions your Lordship's just
13	the estimate for the time being.	13	turned to, and revaluation where necessary, or where
14	At tab 158, rule 2.85, this is the set off	14	appropriate, not sanctioned by the terms of the rules
15	provisions applicable to distributing administration,	15	and a well known, well established process. It's the
16	it's provisions with which your Lordship is familiar.	16	estimated amount from time to time which is payable in
17	But if your Lordship looks at subrule 5 over the page,	17	respect of that debt. That applies to all provable
18	where on each side of the account you have a debt which	18	contingent debts. One can see the operation of that
19	doesn't bear a certain value, you apply 2.81. So the	19	pretty clearly from Danka, which I'll come to in
20	same estimation process will apply to incoming and	20	a moment.
21	outgoing claims for the purposes of set off.	21	Therefore, our submission is that for the purposes
22	My Lord, much of our analysis depends upon and flows	22	of section 74 and for a call made under section 74, the
23	from what was decided in Waterfall I, but before I get	23	amount of the liability in respect of contingent debts
24	there, I think it may assist your Lordship if I just	24	is measured by reference to the amount of the estimate
25	outline what our submissions are in relation to issue 3	25	existing at the time of the call. So if you ask at the
	Page 77		Page 79
1	so that you have them now and upfront, as it were. It's	1	time of a call and in respect of a contingent debt what

this: the amount of the liability under section 74.1, and therefore the maximum amount which can be the subject of a call, is measured we say by reference to the amount that's payable in respect of the company's debts and liabilities. So there is a liability, but the amount is done by reference to amounts payable in respect of debts and liabilities. The calculation of the amount payable falls to be made at the time of the call, and so the point at which the call is made, you ask yourself what is the amount as set out, or as described, in section 74.1.

At any given time the company's liabilities will or may comprise a bundle of different types of debts and liabilities falling into one or more of the levels of the waterfall. So, my Lord, at each level of the waterfall, it's perfectly possible to have present debts, future debts, contingent debts, and claims in an unliquidated amount. In order to measure the extent of the liability to which section 74.1 refers, we submit that you have to ask what at the time of the call is payable in respect of each category of debt in each level.

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.

MR ARDEN: My Lord, the fact that debts may find themselves

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time of a call and in respect of a contingent debt what is payable in respect of that debt, it's the estimated amount, and we submit clearly not the total amount that might become payable if the contingencies occur.

The same point can be made in respect of provable future debts. As your Lordship knows, for the purposes of proof, a future debt is admitted but then discounted to bring it back, to give a present day value.

So again, to ask the same question, for the purposes of section 74, if you ask what is payable in respect of that future debt and therefore what is the amount of the liability that can be called in respect of the future debt, we would submit that it's the discounted value and not the full value, because that's what the statutory scheme provides.

Now, my Lord, in this case the Court of Appeal have held that in respect of the subordinated debts, which are provable, it is a contingent debt, and a contingent debt properly so-called, and it's one to which the estimation process applies, as that process applies to all contingent debts. That is an essential part of the Court of Appeal's decision.

The Court of Appeal have also decided how estimation works in this case, and in the context of this particular debt. The debts must be estimated at nil

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20 (Pages 77 to 80)

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until the relevant contingencies are satisfied. The		
relevant contingencies are the payment of senior		
creditors, that is all creditors occupying the levels		
above level 7A, and so including statutory interest and		
including non provable debts. And again, my Lord,		
that's an essential part of the Court of Appeal's		
reasoning.		
And so it follows, we submit, that until the		

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And so it follows, we submit, that until the contingencies are satisfied, the right value, the correct value, the only value that can be attributed to those debts for the purposes of the section 74.1 liability is nil, because that is the estimate and if one asks oneself the question at the time of a call, well what is payable in respect of the subordinated debt at any time until the contingency is satisfied, the answer is nil and therefore there is no amount that can be attributed to that liability for the purposes of section 74.1.

If it were otherwise, my Lord, then the section 74 liability would extend to the full amount of the contingent debt, here the subordinated debts, even if it were clear at the time of the call that the contingencies could never be satisfied. If that's right in the case of the subordinated debts, then it's difficult to see why the same conclusion wouldn't follow

of our analysis, or what's critical in our analysis, is the focus on the nature of the debt, the contingent nature of the debt, and the position of the debt in any given level is completely irrelevant to that analysis.

given level is completely irrelevant to that analysis.
 We'll see it in a moment, but there's a passage in
 Lord Justice Lewison's judgment, paragraph 42, which
 I'll come to in a moment, where he recognises the

distinction and says that the contingency, or points out, correctly in my respectful submission, that the

contingency in the case of the subordinated debt stems not from its level in the waterfall but because the

parties have by their agreement created a contingent
 liability. That's the critical difference, that's why

the argument about levels doesn't affect the analysis,it's wrong to conflate the two.

So, my Lord, that in outline are our submissions.

Can I start then by considering the incoming claim,

which is LBHI2's claim against LBIE.
 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It will probably become clearer when

you take me to Lord Justice Lewison's judgment, and I'm
 sorry to be slow, but you draw this crucial distinction,

do you? Dependency is in a sense an economic matter,

depending on there being at each level enough money to get to the next. Contingency is a feature of the

25 particular obligation.

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# Page 81

# in relation to, for example, the contingent debts like the indemnities that were considered in Danka. I understood Mr Trower's submission to be yes, that's right, even if you know at the time that the senior debts are not going to be paid and that there is no

debts are not going to be paid and that there is no prospect of their being paid from any source, a call could nevertheless be made. And we submit that that is

wrong, it must be wrong.

It doesn't follow from this analysis, as has been suggested by LBIE, that the same point applies to any debt in any level of the waterfall, until it's clear that there will be sufficient funds to trickle down to feed that level. Essentially I'm repeating a point that I've already made, but that conflates the notion of dependency. If I occupied level 5, payment of my debt is dependent upon money trickling down or there being something left over after satisfaction of all the levels above me. That is dependency, payment is dependent upon a trickle down. But that is not the same, we would submit, as contractual contingency.

And so the consequence that's said to follow from our analysis, which is that that must apply to every debt in any level of the waterfall, because of dependency on trickle down, that simply doesn't follow, we would submit, from the analysis. The critical part

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MR ARDEN: Exactly, my Lord, that's right. I'm sorry to use

a homely example. If Mr Trower and I go out to a restaurant and have a good meal, payment is dependent upon both of us having gone out with the cash, and our not doing a runner. That's dependency, that's the sort of economic dependency. The restaurant owner might be surprised to hear that in that case his right to receive payment was in any sense contingent, it's just dependent upon the two events that I've suggested. That is different from a case, the same case, but where we go to the restaurant owner at the outset and say look we've just put £20 on a horse running in such and such a race, we won't be able to pay you unless the horse wins, is that okay? And he says yes, I'm happy with that. That's a true contingent liability, the second. The first is an economic dependency. Honesty dependency as well, but your Lordship gets the point. It's a fairly banal example, but it's exactly the same. So your Lordship is right, that is the critical distinction.

So, my Lord, the incoming claim, so that's LBHI2's claim against LBIE. The current position is that LBHI2 has a small unsubordinated claim of about 38 million which ranks with the other ordinary unsecured creditors. There's no dispute that this claim is provable, because

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the contributory rule doesn't apply, and therefore in terms of set off will fall on the LBHI2 side of the account. What we're considering, as your Lordship knows, is another element to the claim, and I make that point because, as Mr Trower rightly observed, one talks about sub-debt contribution claims. It tends to obscure the fact that it is in fact just simply an element of a larger claim, albeit potentially the largest element.

So far as that element is concerned, I think I will

So far as that element is concerned, I think I will now go to Waterfall I. My purpose in taking your Lordship through the Waterfall I judgments is to show how LBHI2's subordinated debt claim came to be characterised as a contingent debt properly so-called, and to take your Lordship through the relevant passages which lead to that conclusion. I think because, as I said, it is a critical part of our analysis, I think it would help your Lordship to be taken through it, even if your Lordship has already had an opportunity of either glancing or reading through the relevant paragraphs.

Can I start first with Mr Justice David Richards' judgment. I am I think like everybody using the trial judgment bundle, so that's T1, tab 8. He sets out between paragraphs 27 to 47 the background to the subordinated debt agreements. Can I just -- I don't

Can I just draw your Lordship's attention to the undertakings which are identified at paragraph 54 of the judgment. These are undertakings by LBHI2, and essentially they are undertakings not to do things which might, as Mr Justice David Richards described, subvert the subordinated status of the liabilities, and then he refers to two of them. I will take your Lordship to them. Your Lordship will see the relevance of that in a moment, because it was those that were relied upon by Mr Justice David Richards, and he relied upon those. Essentially those were what achieved the subordination, because his decision was to the effect that LBHI2 couldn't prove because of the undertakings, and that was the way in which subordination was achieved.

The issues and the arguments are identified and dealt with on this part of the case between paragraphs 55 to 87. Can I just pick up at 59 an argument that was run on behalf of LBHI2 and LBHI1. The contention, as your Lordship knows, was that the subordinated debt was not subordinated to statutory interest. And in support of that argument reliance was placed on the provisions for statutory interest, which in the case of administration is 2.88. If I could pick it up about six lines down, the sentence starting "the relevant provisions". If your Lordship would just

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need to go through that, I'm giving it to your Lordship just simply as an introduction of the more important points, but can I just ask your Lordship to note paragraph 27. Your Lordship will see in the last three lines the common ground. We accepted that the claim is subordinated; it ranks behind provable debts. But the dispute was whether it ranked ahead of others, including in particular the claims for statutory interest.

My Lord, the relevant terms are then set out. Your Lordship's seen them in the agreement itself, but they're also set out in the judgment. It's the section which runs between paragraphs 48 through to 54. As I said, your Lordship's been taken through this, but just to remind your Lordship, you have an agreement which comprises the standard and variable terms, that's described at paragraph 49 of the judgment. Clause 1, with its definitions, including liabilities, which was obviously significant. Clause 4, he describes at paragraph 51, but then, subject to the subordination clauses in paragraph 5. I should have said these are all standard terms. Then he summarises the effect of clause 44.7 and then the subordination provisions are set out, I think in full, at paragraph 53. Again, your Lordship's seen all these, I don't think I need to take you through them.

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(Pause

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.

MR ARDEN: Your Lordship will see it is the italicised wording, and the argument obviously is this: well, if statutory interest is only payable after payment of debts proved, and if LBHI2 can prove in respect of the subordinated debt, then it cannot be subordinated beneath statutory interest.

perhaps read that down to the end of the page.

The argument is then picked up again, and again identified at paragraph 65. So you have to read the subordination provisions in the context of the English statutory scheme, and then again the focus on the wording of 288.7 and its counterpart provision applicable to a liquidation. That's section 1892.

At 66 to 67, Mr Justice David Richards cautions against reliance or overreliance on domestic provisions when construing international debt instruments. But he then deals with the submissions anyway at paragraphs 68 and 69, and perhaps if your Lordship will just read those.

(Pause).

23 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.

MR ARDEN: So what your Lordship will see from that, one sees the argument, as I've already identified it, is

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22 (Pages 85 to 88)

			1
1	well, look at the wording of the relevant rules or	1	Then if I can turn to the Court of Appeal decision,
2	section. You can't subordinate me below statutory	2	which is in the same bundle but tab 9. On the nature of
3	interest because you have to pay me before. That's	3	subordination, the only full judgment is given by
4	essentially it. Mr Justice David Richards' response, or	4	Lord Justice Lewison. The others agreed with him on
5	his answer and decision in relation to that, is that	5	this, but with some additional comments which I think
6	that just doesn't work. It doesn't work not because the	6	are immaterial for present purposes. The agreement is
7	debt is a contingent debt, but because of the	7	recorded Lord Justice Briggs at 133 and
8	undertakings, you simply cannot prove in competition,	8	Lord Justice Moore-Bick at 246.
9	and that's why that rule doesn't assist, or didn't	9	As your Lordship knows, the Court of Appeal agreed
10	assist LBHI2, and, by extension, LBHI1.	10	with Mr Justice David Richards as to the level of
11	My Lord, that's almost it so far as this part of the	11	subordination. So 7A, below statutory interest and
12	submission is concerned on the first instance judgment.	12	below non-provable debts.
13	I'll take your Lordship then to how it's dealt with	13	But, my Lord, critically, obviously, it differed
14	differently in the Court of Appeal.	14	from Mr Justice David Richards in its analysis as to how
15	But can I just, while I'm in Mr Justice David	15	subordination has been achieved in this case. This
16	Richards' judgment, just take your Lordship to	16	issue is dealt with between paragraphs 9 and 63 of
17	paragraph 76. This is a different point, but it's	17	Lord Justice Lewison's judgment. The early paragraphs,
18	a point taken by Mr Isaacs about the definition of	18	9 to 14, just set the scene, and then the next section
19	liabilities, and he says that it can't mean everything,	19	between 15 and 27 deals with the insolvency code, as he
20	because that would mean full amount of future debts,	20	describes it, including also the waterfall, which
21	maximum possible amount of contingent debts, and so on.	21	your Lordship has seen, it's well known. But
22	That's in paragraph 76.	22	your Lordship sees the relevant passage or paragraph
23	The response is at 77, and the reason I take	23	from Nortel set out at paragraph 18.
24	your Lordship to it is because in my submission it's	24	He then deals with the extent of subordination in
25	an accurate statement of the statutory scheme so far as	25	the passage of the judgment headed "the extent of
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1	it applies to contingent and future debts, and I think	1	subordination" starting at paragraph 28. Your Lordship
2	if your Lordship would just read through paragraph 77.	2	will see at 29 a sort of admonishment, I think, that one
3	(Pause).	3	needs to keep distinct in all of this, or in this
4	It's just a neat sorry.	4	analysis, the two different capacities that LBHI2 has.
5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Do you want me to read 78 as well?	5	One is as a creditor, albeit as a subordinated one, and
6	MR ARDEN: I don't, but no, I don't, my Lord. I'm	6	the other is as a member, and it's important not to
7	relying on 77 only because it's, as I said, a neat	7	conflate the two. He says, the third line down:
8	encapsulation of the statutory scheme, and it's a point,	8	"The extent to which the debt owed by LBIE to LBHI2
9	when I'm summarising our case, I made the points about	9	has been subordinated depends upon the interpretation of
10	the scheme and estimation and so on, and this is I think	10	the loan agreement."
11	quite a useful paragraph.	11	So it's a contractual matter.
12	So far as this aspect of the case then is concerned,	12	He then sets out in the next few paragraphs both the
13	if your Lordship will look at the declaration which	13	regulatory background, quite shortly, and then the
14	reflects this, it's the same bundle but tab 11, the	14	provisions, again set out, mostly the same provisions
15	second page of the order, and it's declaration (i). It	15	set out in the passages up to 37.
16	starts with a description of the extent of the	16	Then, if I can, can I pick the judgment up at 38,
17	subordination, and then goes on to reflect the part of	17	where he discusses the different ways in which
18	the judgment I've just taken your Lordship to where it	18	subordination can be achieved and the way in which those
19	says:	19	different ways are reflected in this case. Perhaps
20	"Must be paid in full before LBHI2 is entitled	20	I could just ask you to
21	to prove and require admission of such proof in respect	21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: We looked at this yesterday, but I had
22	of the subordinated loan agreements available for	22	better read it again. (Pause).
23	insolvency set off."	23	Yes.
24	So, my Lord, that's the way the nature of	24	MR ARDEN: Your Lordship will see, if I just pause with the
25	subordination was dealt with at first instance.	25	judgment for a moment, your Lordship will have seen in
23	oscordination was doubt with at 1115t installer.	23	JO. C.
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1	38 a reference to Goode. This passage of the judgment,	1	debt in this case, or the subordinated debt agreements
2	and then the nil estimate, which I'll come to in	2	in this case give rise to a contingent liability, and
3	a moment, is in fact reflected in the passage from Goode	3	that, one sees in 38:
4	to which he refers. We do have that in the authorities	4	"If my judgment clause 4.51 means the right to
5	bundle 5 at 10A. It may just help your Lordship to go	5	repayment is a contingent right, contingent on the
6	to that now, just so that we have, while it's relevant,	6	satisfaction of 5.1B and if appropriate 5.1A as well."
7	a bit of context for the judgment. That's 10A, I have	7	So it's a properly contingent liability. The reason
8	a blue tab, I think.	8	that it doesn't matter that the undertakings don't
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: In volume 5?	9	apply, sorry for the double negative, is because of the
10	MR ARDEN: Yes, authorities bundle 5. Oh, sorry, it's 110A.	10	consequence of it being a contingent liability, and that
11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you.	11	consequence is set out in paragraph 41. As a contingent
12	MR ARDEN: Sorry, my first 1 was hidden. The whole passage	12	liability, its value has to be estimated. Its value
13	is dealing with subordination. At 560 he starts with	13	will always be nil until satisfaction of the
14	the debate about whether you can subordinate, or whether	14	contingency, and therefore the fact that it is
15	it's a contravention of the pari passu principle. Then	15	a provable debt doesn't matter, because it's always
16	if I can pick up on page 210, the second page of the	16	going to come in at nil and therefore not compete with
17	extract, "despite these decisions," and it's that	17	senior creditors until the senior creditors are paid
18	passage down to the end of the page and the sentence	18	off. That in summary is what paragraph 41 says, and
19	just over perhaps actually it's worth reading it	19	that's why he says:
20	right down to the end of the section.	20	"I do not consider that it matters whether or not
21	(Pause).	21	a proof is lodged."
22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	22	It doesn't matter because of the characterisation of
23	MR ARDEN: So your Lordship will see the three common types	23	the liability and the consequences that flow from that.
24	of subordination identified: trust, contractual	24	So, my Lord, that's why in my opening submissions
25	contingency and restriction on proceeding or lodging	25	I described both the characterisation of the right as
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1	proof. Those three are then reflected in the passage in	1	a contingent right by the Court of Appeal and the
2	Lord Justice Lewison's judgment that your Lordship's	2	consequences so far as estimation is concerned, that's
3	just read, and your Lordship will have seen in the case	3	why I described them, as indeed they obviously are, as
4	of subordination by making the contract contingent,	4	an essential part of the court's reasoning.
5	Professor Goode describing how the estimation process	5	Mr Trower observed, and I agree, that for
6	should work. As I say we'll pick that up in the	6	a contingent liability it's unusual, because for most
7	judgment in a moment.	7	contingent liabilities the process of estimation is not,
8	Then paragraph 39 the judgment. This is where	8	as he described it, binary, it's not 0 or 100 per cent,
9	Lord Justice Lewison disagrees with	9	it's often somewhere between the two, and if it's a sort
10	Mr Justice David Richards about the prohibition on the	10	of contingency that's getting more likely it moves up,
11	lodging of the proof, and so the effect of the	11	and eventually the contingency might occur, in which
12	undertakings. Perhaps if your Lordship could just read	12	case it's 100 per cent, but 100 per cent on revaluation.
13	that.	13	My Lord, I accept that. But nevertheless, if one looks
14	(Pause).	14	at the judgment of Lord Justice Lewison, this is
15	My Lord, thank you. If I can ask your Lordship to	15	properly a contingent liability, and he's not created
16	look at paragraph 41, this is the nil estimate paragraph	16	a different statutory scheme to deal with it. He's
17	and also the paragraph that I mentioned when I was	17	applied the same statutory scheme that applies to all
18	outlining my submissions.	18	contingent liabilities, but simply in this case, so far
19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, not because of the position in	19	as estimation is concerned, prescribed the form of
20	the rankings.	20	estimation in binary terms. But it doesn't make it
21	MR ARDEN: Precisely.	21	different from any other contingent liability in terms
22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	22	of either the fact that it is or the fact that it's
23	MR ARDEN: So if one takes particularly 38 and 41 together.	23	subject to the estimation process.
24	But in the context of 39, your Lordship can see how he	24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Why would one expect it to be, when
25	deals with the problem. In 38 he says the subordinated	25	lodged, valued at nil?
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1	MR ARDEN: Well, my Lord, if you simply cannot tell when	1	MR ARDEN: But I accept, I understand your Lordship's
2	lodged whether it's going to be paid or not, then you	2	reaction to it, because one can take there are many
3	simply value it, you give it a nil value because you	3	contingent liabilities which are very difficult to
4	can't give it a higher one.	4	value, and the classic ones are
5	(Pause).	5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: They've kept the courts going for
6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But is there any particular feature of	6	years and years.
7	the contingency, or the debt in general, which makes one	7	MR ARDEN: Absolutely.
8	adopt the nil value?	8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But it's the first time I've come
9	MR ARDEN: Well, my Lord, I've said it's unusual because in	9	across a sort of absolute binary solution.
10	the normal case one would attribute a value to	10	MR ARDEN: Well, one of the classic cases is the separation
11	a contingent debt. It may be nil, it could be nil if	11	agreements, where the contingency is the wife remaining
12	the contingency was so remote as not to warrant a value	12	chaste, which I think featured in
13	being placed on it. So, my Lord, I think it can be nil.	13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I don't think I'm going to say
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Maybe it's excessively strictly	14	anything.
15	construing the words, but one would always expect	15	MR ARDEN: But, my Lord, it just shows, that is just
16	an instrument, subject to contingencies, to have some	16	an extreme it's the example that people trot out in
17	value and the difficulty of estimating is very, very	17	this area.
18	great and measuring contingencies is very, very	18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
19	uncertain. But what struck me is the Lord Justice says	19	MR ARDEN: It's an example. You look at that contingency
20	that when the proof is lodged, one would expect the	20	and say well, how on earth do I value that? Insurance
21	office holders to value it at nil, and I really am	21	policies are fine, you just get an actuary to come and
22	asking is that sort of language used in a particular way	22	tell you what the actuarial value is.
23	which I'm trying to overpass, or is it some feature of	23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: When it's literally in the air,
24	the instrument or the arrangements which lead to that	24	I agree. I just wondered whether I was missing
25	conclusion?	25	something, but I'm simply missing that this was the
	Page 97		Page 99
1	MD ADDEN, Well and and	,	manda adiah arawalish adah adia akira
1	MR ARDEN: Well, my Lord	1	result which accomplished the objective.
2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It may not matter, but	2	MR ARDEN: Yes, but as I said, it is through the estimation
3	MR ARDEN: I acknowledge that the application of the	3	process, it's not by some other means, and that is the
4	estimation process in a binary way is unusual, and one	4 5	means or that is the approach that the Court of Appeal
5	can see why it's been done in this case, because that is	6	have adopted. One can ask questions about it, but if I may put it in a rather blunt way, at the end of the
6 7	the way in which subordination is achieved, because if you give it anything more than a nil value, you allow	7	day it is what the Court of Appeal have decided by the
8	the subordinated creditor back in, as it were.	8	
	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I quite understand that that's what		application of the process.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, that's definitely so.
10	-	10	
11	one would like to do in order to preserve the objectives of the regulatory instruments under which these are	11	MR ARDEN: My Lord, I'm sorry, that is on my side the
	-		coward's way out.
12 13	common forms, because my understanding is that the objective is to ensure that the subordination is so	12 13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Let me see if I have it. You say that certainly the analysis and the result is not
14 15	complete that the capital can be counted, but I'm just	14 15	affected by any confusion between the economic and the
16	wondering how you get there, that's all. It may not	16	legal.  MR ARDEN: No, it's absolutely clear how one gets to the
10	matter, but I just		, ,
17	MD ADDEN. My Lord the best Legald such all described	17	
17	MR ARDEN: My Lord, the best I could probably describe it,	17	conclusion, and it is, as I said, it's not because of
18	I think, is it's a sort of robust application of the	18	economic a contingency
18 19	I think, is it's a sort of robust application of the estimation process.	18 19	economic a contingency MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's not dependency.
18 19 20	I think, is it's a sort of robust application of the estimation process.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right.	18 19 20	economic a contingency MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's not dependency. MR ARDEN: Exactly.
18 19 20 21	I think, is it's a sort of robust application of the estimation process.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right.  MR ARDEN: In order to achieve	18 19 20 21	economic a contingency MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's not dependency. MR ARDEN: Exactly. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It isn't an assessment of the rate of
18 19 20 21 22	I think, is it's a sort of robust application of the estimation process.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right.  MR ARDEN: In order to achieve  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It should be, therefore it is.	18 19 20 21 22	economic a contingency MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's not dependency. MR ARDEN: Exactly. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It isn't an assessment of the rate of flow down the waterfall. It is looking at the terms of
18 19 20 21 22 23	I think, is it's a sort of robust application of the estimation process.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right.  MR ARDEN: In order to achieve  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It should be, therefore it is.  MR ARDEN: It is, to achieve the result. That is why it	18 19 20 21 22 23	economic a contingency MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's not dependency. MR ARDEN: Exactly. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It isn't an assessment of the rate of flow down the waterfall. It is looking at the terms of the bond, it's written in the bond, and its value is
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	I think, is it's a sort of robust application of the estimation process.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right.  MR ARDEN: In order to achieve  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It should be, therefore it is.  MR ARDEN: It is, to achieve the result. That is why it doesn't matter that the undertakings didn't apply.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	economic — a contingency —  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's not dependency.  MR ARDEN: Exactly.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It isn't an assessment of the rate of flow down the waterfall. It is looking at the terms of the bond, it's written in the bond, and its value is nil, and as you rightly say, the Court of Appeal says
18 19 20 21 22 23	I think, is it's a sort of robust application of the estimation process.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right.  MR ARDEN: In order to achieve  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It should be, therefore it is.  MR ARDEN: It is, to achieve the result. That is why it	18 19 20 21 22 23	economic a contingency MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's not dependency. MR ARDEN: Exactly. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It isn't an assessment of the rate of flow down the waterfall. It is looking at the terms of the bond, it's written in the bond, and its value is
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	I think, is it's a sort of robust application of the estimation process.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right.  MR ARDEN: In order to achieve  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It should be, therefore it is.  MR ARDEN: It is, to achieve the result. That is why it doesn't matter that the undertakings didn't apply.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	economic — a contingency —  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's not dependency.  MR ARDEN: Exactly.  MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It isn't an assessment of the rate of flow down the waterfall. It is looking at the terms of the bond, it's written in the bond, and its value is nil, and as you rightly say, the Court of Appeal says

1	MR ARDEN: Yes.	1	contingency, and there's a recognition of that
2	So, my Lord, as I said, the Court of Appeal's	2	distinction in that paragraph.
3	analysis is obviously critical, and it tells you why,	3	If your Lordship would just give me a moment, I just
4	when one's looking at the incoming claim, it shows you	4	want to pick up the other my Lord, I'm hopping
5	how we get to where we get, how one gets to the nil	5	around a bit, but if your Lordship would go back to 95.
6	valuation with no prospect of revaluation until the	6	This is Lord Justice Lewison. This is the part of his
7	contingency is satisfied, which is obviously payment of	7	dissenting judgment on currency conversion claims.
8	everybody above us.	8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: 95?
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And this was argued in the	9	MR ARDEN: 95. I take your Lordship to this not because of
10	Supreme Court, was it?	10	the issue with which it's dealing, but because it just
11	MR ARDEN: My Lord, I'm afraid I wasn't there. But I gather	11	contains Mr Dicker, who was arguing in favour of
12	that, I think there was a debate about estimation and	12	currency conversion claims, relied on contingent debts
13	nil and 100 per cent. Mr Trower will tell me	13	as part of his argument by way of analogy. He describes
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I'll ask Mr Trower a bit more about	14	what happens. He makes a submission about contingent
15	that, because they answer in that place, that that's	15	debts and how you can come back for more. But then he
16	what the Court of Appeal said so, is a matter of	16	says it's the bit where Lord Justice Lewison explains
17	indeference to them, I suppose.	17	how that operates, this is just a description of the
18	MR TROWER: My Lord, there was a cross-appeal on this issue	18	revaluation process.
19	on the question of whether or not the sub-debt was	19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I'd better read that.
20	provable.	20	MR ARDEN: If your Lordship would, thank you. (Pause).
21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right, thank you.	21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right. What do I get from that?
22	MR ARDEN: My Lord, there are just a few other parts.	22	MR ARDEN: It's again, rather like the passage from
23	That's the central part of the Court of Appeal judgment	23	Mr Justice David Richards' judgment, it's just a useful
24	for my purposes. There are just a few other passages	24	summary of the treatment of contingent debts and the
25	that I wanted to take your Lordship to, if I may.	25	estimation process.
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1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	1	My Lord, that's all I was going to take
2	MR ARDEN: At paragraph 164, this is Lord Justice Briggs'	2	your Lordship to on Waterfall I. I've taken
3	judgment, this is dealing with foreign currency	3	your Lordship through the analysis and then random
4	conversion claims. Lord Justice Lewison dissented on	4	passages which summarise the principles applicable to
5	the conversion claims. This is a response to	5	other parts of our submissions.
6	a suggestion by Lord Justice Lewison in his judgment	6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I'm sorry, I'm going to ask a really
7	that the judge's construction runs counter to Danka. If	7	stupid question. I have got myself in a muddle. Can
8	I can just ask your Lordship to read through that.	8	you revisit dependencies?
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Down to 166?	9	MR ARDEN: I'm sorry, I haven't
10	MR ARDEN: No, sorry, just 164.	10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Contingencies, you assess them, unless
11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Okay. (Pause).	11	you're a binary man, and you may under the hindsight
12	MR ARDEN: My Lord, it's a short point, it's really just the	12	principle revisit them. Is it the same with
13	bit at the end where he makes plain and it's the	13	dependencies or not?
14	dependency/contingency point that this was certainly	14	MR ARDEN: I'm not sure, my Lord, how it could be, because
15	in Lord Justice Briggs' mind, because he characterises	15	you're not revaluing. A dependency doesn't require a
16	the currency conversion claims, correctly in our	16	dependency just requires you to wait and see. So I'm
17	submission, as not being contingent.	17	not quite sure you I'm sorry, my Lord, I'm not quite
18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. The market is, the market is,	18	sure how you would revisit it. You sit in your level
19	and it's dependent on that, but it's no feature of the	19	and wait for the money to flow down. When it comes it
20	bond.	20	just debts distributed amongst your level, pari passu.
21	MR ARDEN: Exactly, and the same can be said for statutory	21	You get whatever you get. I'm not quite sure how one
22	interest, and this is why the conflation between the two	22	would revisit
23	just doesn't work, because as I said at the outset, of	23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No, it's not something pre-estimated,
24	course in levels you will find truly contingent debts,	24	it just just something that happens in the ordinary
25	but occupation of a level is not the same as	25	course.
	D 402		D 404
	Page 102		Page 104
			26 (Dagge 101 to 104)

1	MR ARDEN: That's right. And by and large, once a dividend	1	contingent claims that I wanted to take your Lordship
2	is paid, it's paid. And so that's slightly, I think,	2	to. That's Wight v Eckhardt and Danka.
3	probably not the point your Lordship is talking about.	3	Wight v Eckhardt is volume 3 of the authorities at
4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So dependency involves no	4	tab 75. Perhaps if your Lordship would just
5	pre-estimate?	5	your Lordship's probably familiar with it, but it
6	MR ARDEN: No, it happens, it's just as I say, you sit in	6	your Lordship could just perhaps take the headnote
7	your bit of the waterfall and wait or hope that the	7	fairly quickly, and then it's just a few paragraphs in
8	water gets to you, and that's it. The only	8	Lord Hoffmann's judgment that I need to take you to.
9	circumstance I'm just trying to think of any	9	(Pause).
10	circumstances in which estimate might come into it. My	10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
11	Lord, not in any	11	MR ARDEN: Your Lordship will see, just very briefly, the
12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Maybe I'm getting muddled, and put	12	question is whether a debt provable in a liquidation was
13	these aside and then I'll think and perhaps ask another	13	discharged by a subsequent scheme of arrangement in
14	question. But I have in mind the currency claims, which	14	Bangladesh, and the answer was it was, with some
15	you call dependencies, right, they're not contingencies?	15	consideration of conflicts of laws principles on the
16	Lord Justice Briggs right, Lord Justice Lewison wrong.	16	
17	How do you value those? Just what they are in the	17	Way.
18	market at the given time?	1	But if I could just pick up the judgment at
18	MR ARDEN: My Lord, I think that I might have to come	18 19	paragraph 23. The argument here from Mr Lowe,
20			summarised at 23, is that the claims of creditors are
20	back to your Lordship on that, because I suspect that's part of Waterfall that I've not been involved in.	20	valued as at the date of the winding up order, and he
	•	21	refers to Humber Ironworks. Then at 24 he supports that
22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Okay. It may demonstrate simply	22	by reference to the interest provisions. 25 is the
23	a misunderstanding on my part, but I thought I would	23	critical submission which then the following paragraphs
24	share with you my misunderstanding in case there's	24	deal with. So what Mr Lowe is relying on, what he's
25	an answer.	25	saying, is that you ascertain everything as at the date
	Page 105		Page 107
1	MD ADDEN. Wilst	,	
1	MR ARDEN: What you can have, moving it away from currency	1	of the winding up order and so subsequent dealings or
2	conversion, of course what one can have are unliquidated	2	discharge doesn't matter, I still have a provable debt.
3	claims in a certain amount where one has to estimate,	3	Then in the paragraphs in which that argument is
4	and that's also within the estimation provisions, and	4	rejected, which is 26 down to the end, Lord Hoffmann
5	again you can re-estimate. So it's not a contingent	5	considers the pari passu rule and the rule within that
6	debt, it's a debt for an uncertain amount upon which you	6	rule of the idea that you value dates as at the date of
7	then have to put a value.	7	the winding up. He explains that second part, why you
8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, that's probably the answer.	8	value debts as at the date of the winding up order, at
9	MR ARDEN: Subject to being corrected by people who know	9	paragraph 28. It's to give effect to the principle of
10	better than I do, if currency conversion claims can't be	10	pari passu distribution. And acknowledging the
11	calculated in a mechanical way, if they are uncertain,	11	vividness of the image at 29, he then goes on to explain
12	then that process would apply. But I suspect there may	12	the ways in which the statutory scheme either, as it
13	be some better explanation in relation to those.	13	were, mitigates that or departs from that. He deals at
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But you're not deducting against	14	30 to 32 with contingent liabilities in those three
15	contingencies.	15	paragraphs. (Pause).
16	MR ARDEN: My Lord that's right.	16	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
17	My Lord, this is probably a convenient moment for	17	MR ARDEN: I take your Lordship to that because at various
18	a break for the shorthand writers.	18	points in the submissions, and as I went through
19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Five to ten minutes.	19	Waterfall I, your Lordship will have seen references to
20	(3.16 pm)	20	Wight v Eckhardt and to this particular part of the
21	(A short break)	21	scheme, and these paragraphs are a useful summary of the
22	(3.23 pm)	22	principles.
23	MR ARDEN: My Lord, I had finished then with the Court of	23	The other case that I was going to take
24	Appeal. On LBHI2's claim, there are just two	24	your Lordship to was Danka, which is in the same bundle
25	authorities on the scheme for the treatment of	25	at tab 94. What your Lordship will get from this in our
i		1	
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1	submission is a flavour of the substantive nature of the	1	MR ARDEN: It's the statutory scheme. Danka is a striking
2	treatment of contingent debts, that it is the estimate,	2	case, because it's a members' voluntary, it's not
3	you are paid the estimate for the time being, and that's	3	a case
4	subject to revaluation. That is so even where, as in	4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Because reality didn't strike in time,
5	this case, you have a member's voluntary and what is	5	the creditors suffered.
6	being contemplated and what is in fact in the end put in	6	MR ARDEN: Exactly. And so it's not a case where you're
7	to effect is a distribution of surplus to members. So	7	saying in an insolvent liquidation it's rather easier
8	the contingent creditor cannot say "I want you to	8	to say this is fairness between creditors, it's
9	reserve for the full amount of the contingent	9	important that we get on with this and people get
10	liability", all that he's entitled to is the estimate as	10	whatever money they're going to get back as quickly as
11	revalued from time to time. And that is so even where	11	possible. Whereas here the contest was between members
12	the contest is between the contingent creditor and the	12	for the surplus and creditors, but nevertheless, as
13	members with their rights to surplus. So it's a fairly	13	your Lordship observed, the scheme is what it is, and
14	graphic illustration, we would suggest, of the way in	14	since it applies in a voluntary, it applies, with all
15	which the estimation process works. If your Lordship	15	its faults.
16	would just perhaps read the headnote and the holding.	16	So that's the incoming claim, these are LBHI2's
17	(Pause).	17	incoming claims, and I've indicated the two elements to
18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	18	it, the second being the important one, and I've taken
19	MR ARDEN: If I could pick up the judgment of	19	your Lordship to why and how you get to the nil, and
20	Lord Justice Patten at paragraph 30, I think, which is	20	that is what will go in on that side of the account, the
21	where there's a reference to Mr Justice Roxburgh's	21	sort of to nil. And I think that's common ground.
22	judgment in House, Property and Investment. I start at	22	I now want to look at the other side of the account,
23	30. There's then a citation from House,	23	which is LBIE's contingent claim against LBHI2 in
24	Property and Investment, and what this part of the	24	respect of the section 74 liability which, as I've said,
25	judgment is about is whether a contingent creditor can	25	falls to be estimated by reference to the same
	P 100		D 111
	Page 109		Page 111
1	insist on a reserve or whether the contingent creditor	1	principles as cover the estimation of the incoming
2	is stuck with the rights that the scheme provides, in	2	claims. We submit that the answer to the question can
3	other words to an estimation and payment of what is	3	you put a greater value on the outgoing section 74 claim
4	estimated.	4	than is put on the relevant incoming liability, can you
5	Your Lordship will pick up what transpires. If you	5	put a value on the outgoing claim in relation to that
6	look at paragraph 32, Mr Chivers's submission, and then	6	liability which is greater than its value as an incoming
7	it's Lord Justice Patten's "but it is clear from", and	7	claim, we submit the answer to that question must be the
8	if your Lordship would read that and also the extract of	8	same whatever type of contingent debt you're
9	Lord Justice Hoffmann's judgment in Stanhope. (Pause).	9	considering. There's no difference. Although the
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	10	contingent subordinated debt may be, I was going to say
11	MR ARDEN: Then if I could just ask your Lordship to turn on	11	may be unusual; in a sense most contingent debts have
12	to 35 in the judgment, and then just over halfway down	12	their own characteristics. But nevertheless the same
13	there's a sentence starting "I accept, as the judge	13	answer should be given, the same principle should be
14	did".	14	applied whether one's looking at a contingent
15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	15	subordinated debt or any other contingent debt.
16	MR ARDEN: Just down to the end of 35.	16	So if one asks oneself this question, assume that
17	My Lord, I've taken your Lordship to it again	17	LBIE had given indemnities of the type that were given
18	because it is a a sort of illustration of the way the	18	in Danka to some third party and those claims were
19	scheme works for contingent debts, that you get the	19	proved by the third party as a contingent claim, the
20	estimate, and it's the estimate and not the gross	20	process had been gone through and an estimate made, and
21	amount, or the maximum amount of the liability. You	21	therefore a value attributed to those contingent claims
22	can't insist on a reserve. That is so even though, on	22	to which LBIE was subject to, if you take that as
23	one analysis, that might be considered to be unfair on	23	an example and ask oneself what is the section 74
24	a contingent creditor	24	liability in relation to a claim of that nature made
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's the statutory scheme.	25	against LBIE, we would say the answer to that, not
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1	numerically but the way you get there, ought to be the	1	purpose perment
1		2	purpose, payment.  So far as, then, the scope of section 74 is
2	same answer as the answer to the question which	3	•
3	your Lordship is dealing with, which is what value ought	4	concerned, I just want to take your Lordship to one or two materials and two or three authorities.
4	to be given to the section 74 claim in relation to the	5	
5	contingent subordinated debts claim.	1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I'm so sorry, I worry that my
6	The amount of any section 74 liability is limited,	6	understanding goes in and out.
7	we would say, by the terms of section 74 itself, which	7	MR ARDEN: My Lord, it's almost certainly me.
8	are then reflected in the call provisions of	8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No, it isn't what you said, I'm just
9	section 150. Both sections talk in terms of sums and	9	wondering. You said that Mr Trower's side are stuck
10	payment. One is sufficient for payment, one is	10	with the nil valuation for their section 74 claim, and
11	necessary for payment. What the sections are concerned	11	so says the Court of Appeal, and you say that
12	with and the way in which the liability is measured is	12	Mr Trower's answer, which is to the effect that the
13	by reference to the amount that is required to discharge	13	section 74 claim knows no priorities, if you like, and
14	the debts and liabilities as at the date on which the	14	is entitled to be calibrated by reference to the gross
15	call is made. That's the point that I made earlier.	15	amount without taking it into account is no part of the
16	Let's take the indemnities case first of all. If	16	reasoning whereby the Court of Appeal, or at least
17	one asks oneself in the case of indemnities, assuming	17	Lord Justice Lewison, came to the answer of zero?
18	that LBIE had given some indemnities, assuming that the	18	MR ARDEN: Absolutely.
19	maximum liability was 1 million but they had been	19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Because dependencies are not the thing
20	estimated at 200,000, what would be the section 74	20	which trigger the zero answer contingencies and the
21	liability in that case or what would be the amount that	21	features of the contractual arrangements alone came up
22	would be attributed to that debt or liability in	22	with the answer of zero.
23	a section 74 claim? We would submit the answer must be	23	MR ARDEN: Yes.
24	£200,000, because if you ask the question what is the	24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That's basically what you say?
25	sum payable at that particular point in time in respect	25	MR ARDEN: That's absolutely right, my Lord, that is what we
	Page 113		Page 115
1	of that liability our submission is it must be the	1	say And once you're in and the submissions now
1 2	of that liability, our submission is it must be the	1 2	say. And once you're in, and the submissions now
2	estimated. It can't be the gross amount, it must be the	2	proceed from that. If you have a liability which falls
2 3	estimated. It can't be the gross amount, it must be the amount that's estimated in accordance with the statutory	2 3	proceed from that. If you have a liability which falls within the statutory scheme for the purposes of
2 3 4	estimated. It can't be the gross amount, it must be the amount that's estimated in accordance with the statutory scheme. That is what's payable. If that is right, and	2 3 4	proceed from that. If you have a liability which falls within the statutory scheme for the purposes of section 74, you have to ask yourself what the statutory
2 3 4 5	estimated. It can't be the gross amount, it must be the amount that's estimated in accordance with the statutory scheme. That is what's payable. If that is right, and we submit it is, we would submit that the same must	2 3 4 5	proceed from that. If you have a liability which falls within the statutory scheme for the purposes of section 74, you have to ask yourself what the statutory scheme gives you. So I've used the indemnity because in
2 3 4 5 6	estimated. It can't be the gross amount, it must be the amount that's estimated in accordance with the statutory scheme. That is what's payable. If that is right, and we submit it is, we would submit that the same must follow for the subordinated debt, which has gone through	2 3 4 5 6	proceed from that. If you have a liability which falls within the statutory scheme for the purposes of section 74, you have to ask yourself what the statutory scheme gives you. So I've used the indemnity because in our submission the answer to this question is of general
2 3 4 5 6 7	estimated. It can't be the gross amount, it must be the amount that's estimated in accordance with the statutory scheme. That is what's payable. If that is right, and we submit it is, we would submit that the same must follow for the subordinated debt, which has gone through the same process but given a value of nil. So if one	2 3 4 5 6 7	proceed from that. If you have a liability which falls within the statutory scheme for the purposes of section 74, you have to ask yourself what the statutory scheme gives you. So I've used the indemnity because in our submission the answer to this question is of general application, it must apply to all contingent
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	estimated. It can't be the gross amount, it must be the amount that's estimated in accordance with the statutory scheme. That is what's payable. If that is right, and we submit it is, we would submit that the same must follow for the subordinated debt, which has gone through the same process but given a value of nil. So if one asks oneself the same question, what do you have to pay	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	proceed from that. If you have a liability which falls within the statutory scheme for the purposes of section 74, you have to ask yourself what the statutory scheme gives you. So I've used the indemnity because in our submission the answer to this question is of general application, it must apply to all contingent liabilities. The indemnity is a useful way of testing
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	estimated. It can't be the gross amount, it must be the amount that's estimated in accordance with the statutory scheme. That is what's payable. If that is right, and we submit it is, we would submit that the same must follow for the subordinated debt, which has gone through the same process but given a value of nil. So if one asks oneself the same question, what do you have to pay in respect of the subordinated debts claim at any moment until the senior creditors are paid, the answer is given	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	proceed from that. If you have a liability which falls within the statutory scheme for the purposes of section 74, you have to ask yourself what the statutory scheme gives you. So I've used the indemnity because in our submission the answer to this question is of general application, it must apply to all contingent liabilities. The indemnity is a useful way of testing this, not least because that's what Danka's about.  So if one asks the issue 3 question about
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	estimated. It can't be the gross amount, it must be the amount that's estimated in accordance with the statutory scheme. That is what's payable. If that is right, and we submit it is, we would submit that the same must follow for the subordinated debt, which has gone through the same process but given a value of nil. So if one asks oneself the same question, what do you have to pay in respect of the subordinated debts claim at any moment until the senior creditors are paid, the answer is given to you by the Court of Appeal, it is nil, and that is the amount which one uses when one's measuring the liability under section 74. And therefore we would respectfully submit it cannot be, as Mr Trower contends,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	proceed from that. If you have a liability which falls within the statutory scheme for the purposes of section 74, you have to ask yourself what the statutory scheme gives you. So I've used the indemnity because in our submission the answer to this question is of general application, it must apply to all contingent liabilities. The indemnity is a useful way of testing this, not least because that's what Danka's about.  So if one asks the issue 3 question about a different type of contingent liability like indemnities and you follow through the process that I have done, and then ask oneself what is payable in respect of a contingent liability like an indemnity
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1	Lord Justice Lewison, or indeed the arguments that would	1	estimation exercise works on both sides, but you would
2	have been advanced in his support in the Supreme Court,	2	arrive at the same answer.
3	but	3	The problem here, and the problem with issue 3, is
4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Did Lord Justice Briggs or	4	that the assumption is that the issue is premised on
5	Lord Justice Moore-Bick say anything?	5	a nil value being attributed to LBHI2's incoming claim,
6	MR ARDEN: No, I took your Lordship	6	because that's what the Court of Appeal have told us.
7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: To everything.	7	So that's the premise of the issue. Then the issue says
8	MR ARDEN: Can I just, so that your Lordship has	8	well, given that, what value do we put on the outgoing
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Lord Justice Moore-Bick agreed with	9	claim?
10	everybody?	10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Mr Trower says it doesn't carry the
11	MR ARDEN: Yes, well therein lies another problem, which	11	baggage of these subordinated loan terms, it's just
12	Mr Trower rightly identified.	12	a claim against the members who have agreed unlimited
13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	13	liability.
14	MR ARDEN: I referred your Lordship to the paragraphs where	14	MR ARDEN: But you still have to ask yourself in relation to
15	they agree. There are some comments about having less	15	any amount, any debt or liability, what is the amount
16	difficulty with certain aspects. But they don't	16	that you attribute to it? The amount that is required
17	disagree, or I think qualify, the steps in	17	is the amount to pay. So to work out what the amount of
18	Lord Justice Lewison's judgment which are crucial for my	18	the liability is, and then in turn what the amount of
19	purposes on issue 3.	19	the call will be, you have to put a value on the debts
20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I'm so sorry to ask this, but were	20	and liabilities. And where they're provable and the
21	they crucial to Lord Justice Briggs' approach? Did	21	statutory scheme applies, in our submission, as I said
22	Lord Justice Briggs on his approach have to swallow nil?	22	to your Lordship, it has to be the product of the
23	MR ARDEN: Well, he swallowed he simply agreed he had	23	estimate, because that is the amount that is payable,
24	to deal with issue 1, but he simply agreed sorry,	24	not the gross amount.
25	issue 1, he had to deal with subordination, and agreed	25	In my submission the fact that this is about a claim
	, ,		,
	Page 117		Page 119
1	with Lord Justice Lewison. As did	1	against members, in fact whether it arises in the
2	Lord Justice Moore-Bick.	2	context of a limited company with unpaid capital or
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So I can take it that all the Court of	3	an unlimited company in our submission doesn't matter.
4	Appeal either promulgated or accepted the nil answer.	4	You still
5	MR ARDEN: My Lord, yes.	5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's easier in a limited company,
6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right.	6	because although it's of the same nature, it has been
7	MR ARDEN: Can I just pursue this slightly, because	7	explained to me, really their liability is not measured
8	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I may be getting the wrong in and out,	8	by any deficiency, it's simply enforcing the contractual
9	might I?	9	term. Now, I understand, Mr Trower explained to me,
10	MR ARDEN: Well no, I don't think your Lordship is. But if	10	that it is in fact a claim in respect of deficiency.
11	one didn't value it at nil, just assume that one sort of	11	It's simply that their liability in respect of the
12	ignores if one ignores the reason why you value it at	12	deficiency is capped at the nominal value of the share.
13	nil and say well, just treat it like an ordinary	13	But for some reason I find it easier to see it in the
14	contingent debt, what then? Let's say there's a 10	14	context of a limited company. When it's unlimited, at
15	per cent prospect of the claims of the senior creditors	15	the one moment you think well, the assertion of
16	being paid in full, so we'll attribute a value of 3	16	liability flies free of any particular element by
17	per cent of the subordinated debt, we'll make that our	17	reference to which it's calibrated. It's just a claim.
18	estimate. What then? Well, then LBHI2 proves in	18	You forget the waterfall. You make the claim. You may
19	respect of its subordinated debt and it's given a value	19	have to devalue it, I suppose, if the target's plainly
20	of let's say 200,000, or 200 million, or whatever. One	20	not good for the money, whatever it is, but otherwise
21	then asks the same question sorry, asks the question	21	it's a claim. And then you say yes, but it's a claim to
22	on the other side: given that we have that estimate,	22	meet a liability, and the liability has been assessed
23	what's our section 74 claim worth so far as this element	23	under the statutory scheme as nil, therefore it's
24	is concerned? You will arrive at the same figure. So	24	a claim to meet nil, therefore it's nil. It's a very
25	in a sense carrying out a different, a non-binary	25	elusive thing.
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1	MR ARDEN: But if one tested this, your Lordship's raised	1
2	the point about deficiencies. If one asks oneself what	2
3	is the deficiency in this case, where there's	3
4	a liability contingent upon satisfaction of prior	4
5	levels, and you know that you cannot satisfy the	5
6	contingency. In that case the deficiency stops at the	6
7	point at which you it stops short of the subordinated	7
8	debt because the contingency, you know, will not be	8
9	fulfilled.	9
10	But, my Lord as I say, if one asks oneself, and in	10
11	a sense I've made the submissions on this, if you ask	11
12	the question in the terms in which the statute is	12
13	framed, then it is, as I said, about payment, and then	13
14	your Lordship has put to me and I've agreed what my case	14
15	is on that; it's payment in the case of contingent debts	15
16	at the estimated amount.	16
17	My Lord, I was then just going to take you to	17
18	McPherson and I think three authorities, and then I'll	18
19	be finished I think on issue 3. McPherson is at A5,	19
20	tab 121. It's paragraph 10.25. I think this is	20
21	possibly a paragraph that Mr Trower's taken you to, but	21
22	it's the first paragraph of 10.25, if your Lordship	22
23	perhaps would read that. (Pause).	23
24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	24
25	MR ARDEN: It was particularly the part of the first	25
	Page 121	
1	paragraph which starts:	
1	paragraph which starts.	1

My Lord, the case is principally concerned with, or one of the principal issues in the case is whether or not the provisions of the articles which provided for distribution of surplus in the way in which I've just mentioned, so without regard to paid up capital, an issue arose as to whether or not that was consistent with the statutory scheme for calls and adjustment. There is a long section in the judgment of Mr Justice Dixon where he deals with that. There's an overlap between the Ooregum type issue with which your Lordship was concerned this morning. But in the course of that he considers the statutory scheme. If your Lordship would look at page 741 first of all, at the bottom. The first answer made to the claim that the holders are partly paid shares is that the article that I've just mentioned is invalid in that it conflicts with the company's acts. Then if your Lordship looks over the page,

Then if your Lordship looks over the page, your Lordship will see references to authorities that you were taken to, Ooregum and Welton. And then the question, I'm skipping slightly to shorten this, but the issue is then identified at 744, third line down:

"Do the Acts contain anything which invalidates such an attempt to give the shareholders an interest in the net assets according to the number of their shares

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2 "But on the other hand the duty of contributories to 3 contribute to the funds of the company. Consequently 4 the power of the liquidator to make calls is not 5 independent of claims on that fund." 6 That encapsulates the point that I've been trying to 7 make to your Lordship about the need to work out what 8 the claims and the funds are. The footnote is as to 9 King v Tait, and I'll take your Lordship to that now, 10 I think. It's authorities bundle 2, tab 58. In the 11 High Court of Australia. If your Lordship would perhaps 12 read the headnote and the holding. (Pause). 13 Your Lordship sees it's in many ways a remarkable 14 case, in part because of the nature of the original 15 company, which had, as your Lordship will have seen, 16 a debenture but where the debenture holder's claims were 17 postponed to the claims of members for repayment of paid 18 up capital. Remarkable also because its articles 19 provided that distribution of surplus was to be done in 20 proportion to the number of shares irrespective of the 21 amount paid up on them. And then a slight disaster when 22 a transfer was made during the course of a winding up, 23 during the course of which everybody forgot about what

they had agreed, and then the matter came back to see

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what should happen as a result.

without taking into account the discrepancy between the amounts subscribed and the amount paid up? In my opinion they do not."

Where he first starts is to go through the relevant

Where he first starts is to go through the relevant provisions, and it's really those rather than the specific issue that he's dealing with that I want to just refer your Lordship to. If I could pick up, again just at the bottom of 744:

"The chief provision referred to is section 38 Queensland ..."

And so on, and your Lordship will see there he's referring to the equivalent of section 74. If your Lordship could perhaps read over the page until the eighth line down.

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.

MR ARDEN: And then if one skips a few lines:

"It is this statutory definition of the nature, character ..."

And so on. So there he identifies what the problem is about section 74. And then in the passage starting "it is important to notice", he's commenting there that this article is concerned only with the last stage --

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The adjustment.
 MR ARDEN: The adjustment, and so it does

MR ARDEN: The adjustment, and so it doesn't affect creditors or indeed expenses.

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31 (Pages 121 to 124)

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1	Towards the bottom of the page, then:	1	prescribed.
2	"As has often been pointed out, these provisions do	2	MR ARDEN: The statutory scheme simply tells you that you
3	not"	3	have to adjust amongst members according to their
4	And then if you read over the page down to the	4	rights. But, as Mr Justice Dixon described in terms
5	reference to Lord Macnaghten in Birch v Cropper which	5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It doesn't prescribe the rights.
6	Mr Trower took you to this morning, I think.	6	MR ARDEN: what they are. And so where do you find
7	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	7	those? Classically in the articles, and so there is
8	MR ARDEN: Then I think in fact if your Lordship would then	8	nothing objectionable about it, unlike for example the
9	just take it down to the end of the page, and it's the	9	sorts of cases that Mr Trower referred to this morning,
10	last part of the page, after Webb v Whiffin, which is	10	the shares at a discount type case.
11	the one from which the passage in McPherson is derived.	11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That diminishes the common fund.
12	(Pause).	12	MR ARDEN: Yes, exactly.
13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	13	So, my Lord, that's King v Tait, and there are just
14	MR ARDEN: Now, my Lord, we can leave that there. That we	14	two cases now out of authorities bundle 1.
15	say is essentially what we are saying about the	15	Webb v Whiffin briefly and then Blakeley Ordinance.
16	statutory scheme for contributories, liabilities and	16	Webb v Whiffin is tab 28. Sorry, if your Lordship would
17	calls.	17	just read the holding and the headnote. (Pause).
18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: You identified that the duty to	18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
19	contribute is not independent of claims on the funds.	19	MR ARDEN: Your Lordship will see this, and indeed the next
20	MR ARDEN: Yes, exactly, and that in the context of	20	case are cases of B-list shareholders, and as
21	a passage which acknowledges, a few lines out:	21	your Lordship knows the liability is a default
22	"The indestructible nature of the duty to contribute	22	liability. It arises only in respect of outstanding
23	imposed by these provisions, whether(Reading to the	23	debts contracted at the time they ceased to be members.
24	words) or be indefinite."	24	This was a case where there was a call on the B-list
25	So he starts, accepting the weight of the duty, if	25	shareholders and the creditors in respect of the
	, 1 5 5 3,		1
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1	I can put it like that, accepting all of that, upon	1	relevant debts. So the old creditors, by whose debts or
2	which Mr Trower has of course relied, you still have to	2	by reference to whose debts the call had been made, were
3	accept the amount, and you can't do that, as he puts it,	3	seeking to argue that the proceeds of the call, so far
4	you can't assess the amount of the liability without	4	as it related to those debts, should be appropriated to
5	reference to so it's not independent of claims on	5	the discharge of their liabilities, to which they got
6	the fund, and that's the point that I've been making to	6	a very firm and at times quite curt response from the
7	your Lordship this afternoon.	7	House of Lords, which was no, it doesn't matter what the
8	My Lord, the only other case I was going to take	8	call relates to, it simply falls to be dealt with as
9	your Lordship to is Webb v Whiffin, headnote only, but	9	part of the general assets of the company.
10	only as a means of introducing your Lordship to	10	In Waterfall I your Lordship will have seen there's
11	Blakeley Ordinance. Perhaps if I could do that now, and	11	a few references to Webb v Whiffin, including in
12	that would probably take	12	relation to, or in response to a suggestion that if you
13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I've just read a little bit further as	13	called on members at the bottom of the waterfall you
14	to how he eventually justifies the article.	14	could in some way reserve or preserve the proceeds of
15	MR ARDEN: Yes.	15	any call to be dealt with at that stage of the
16	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: "It operates only as between the	16	waterfall, to which the answer is plainly not, whenever
17	members."	17	you make a call it simply goes into the general pot and
18	MR ARDEN: My Lord, that's right. I'm sorry, I did mean to	18	gets distributed. And I think my learned friend
19	say that to your Lordship. Having set it all up and got	19	Mr Trower made that point yesterday. In relation to
20	to the bit I wanted, I didn't then tell your Lordship	20	a call in respect of the subordinated debts it will
21	what happened. But your Lordship's absolutely right,	21	simply fall into the general assets and will swell
22	and it works, as your Lordship says, in contract between	22	dividends in the levels above. Whether it ever gets
23	members, and since it takes place at that level	23	down to the creditor in respect of which the call is
24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The statutory scheme does not mandate	24	made is a matter for the waterfall, but has no bearing
25	equality as between them if they've otherwise	25	on calls, and we accept that.
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I took your Lordship to that because in the course of the judgments two Court of Appeal cases, Brett's case and Morris' case are referred to as being potentially inconsistent with the decision of the House of Lords. There was a further issue which arose in relation to those cases, which was whether dealings with the relevant debts, the old debts, after the date of liquidation, either by discharge or purchase up and discharge, should be taken into account in assessing the amount of the call which was to be made in respect of those debts.

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My Lord, those cases then came back on a rehearing to the Court of Appeal, and that's A1, tab 24. Both are taken together, Brett's and then Morris. Plainly the Court of Appeal on the rehearing gave effect to Webb v Whiffin, but they also had to deal with the point that I just mentioned, which is what do you do about post liquidation dealings with the debts? On that point, the House of Lords in Webb v Whiffin, two had said it should be taken into account and two had said that it should not. But there was no decision. If your Lordship could just take the headnote again. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Of Webb v Whiffin? MR ARDEN: Sorry, no, of Brett and Morris, that's tab 24. (Pause).

#### MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.

- 2 MR ARDEN: In the judgment of Lord Selborne, the Lord
  - Chancellor, you will see first the reference to
- 4 Webb v Whiffin, this is at page 806, and then he sets
- 5 out between 806 and 807 what the issues remaining for
- 6 them are. At 807 draws attention to the differences
- 7 expressed by their Lordships in Webb v Whiffin on this 8

My Lord, at 808 to 809, what your Lordship will see there is there's a sort of degree of tenderness offered to B-list contributories. So, for example in the case of a B-list contributory there is certainly doubt expressed in this case that they could be made liable for the whole of the costs of the liquidation. But what I'd like to do is pick up the bit that we referred to in our skeleton, so at page 809, the second paragraph, about halfway down. He's here dealing with the debts and liabilities in respect of which a call can be made, and he says this then after he's dealt with expenses, "Applying the same principles to debts", and then if your Lordship could read down over the page to the sentence ending "second subsection". (Pause).

23 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.

MR ARDEN: Then if your Lordship is on 810, then if you

could pick it up after the reference to Webb v Whiffin,

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# MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So the past member bought up the outstanding debts?

MR ARDEN: Yes, in Brett's case -- well bought up to the two

4 largest of the four outstanding debts, with £14 left 5 over. And with relation to the two small ones offered

to buy them from the liquidator. In Morris' case the

facts were slightly different. That was a case -- you

can see the facts at 804, set out after the arguments in

Brett's case. There was no attempt to buy up, but

dividends had been paid in respect of those debts in the

11 course of the liquidation, and the question is whether

12 the amount of the debt should be reduced by the

13 dividends that had been bought up. So essentially the

14 issue was whether you should assess liability by

15 reference to the debts as they were at the beginning of

the winding up, or whether you should have regard to 16

what had happened.

The answer of the Court of Appeal was again in fairly trenchant terms that you had to take into account what had happened. If I can just pick up the argument

21 in Brett's case at 803 of Sir George Jessop, where he

22 puts an argument that's ultimately successful. If

23 I could ask your Lordship to see "a company may, when

wound up", and then just read on to the end the

25 argument. (Pause).

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# "in this section and in sections 74 and 75" perhaps down

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2 to the end of that paragraph. (Pause).

3 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.

4 MR ARDEN: And then over the page, you see there's a passage

"the time when the call is made must necessarily be

6 looked at", and then he just simply asks the question,

rhetorically, I think, at the end of that:

8 "Why then are not the payment made after the g commencement of the winding up equally to be regarded

10 when the question has reference to the amount of the

11 debts and liabilities of the company in respect of which

12 a past member is required to contribute?"

13 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.

14 MR ARDEN: So what your Lordship sees from that, it's not

our case, obviously, it's different. As your Lordship

16 observed, it's to do with discharge and payment post

17 liquidation. But you have to look at it at the time

18 that the call is made, that's why you take into account

19 what's happened in the intervening period. The nature

20 of the liability is, as I submitted to your Lordship,

21 linked to the debts and liabilities as they are at that

22 particular point, and it doesn't go beyond that. The

23 vice of it going beyond that is then identified in the

24 earlier passage, where he says "swell the amount of 25

indebtedness by a fictitious process ..." That's the

, -	.,	1 art 11 11 art 11
1	sort of vice of not going through the process which I've	
2	invited your Lordship to, which is that you artificially	
3	inflate a liability which the statute itself measures by	
4	reference to payable debts and liabilities.	
5	My Lord, those are the materials. My Lord has had	
6	my submissions on the issues, I've set them out at the	
7	beginning and I've probably repeated them more than I	
8	should do, since I began on this issue. I have a little	
9	way to go, but I'm finished I think on this issue.	
10	I have something on issue 7, but I doubt that it will	
11	take me more than 30 minutes tomorrow, so I think	
12	your Lordship is still well on track.	
13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: We're galloping ahead of the	
14	chronology, aren't we, because I think you were slotted	
15	in for the whole of tomorrow.	
16	MR ARDEN: My Lord, the chronology I think to some extent	
17	fills the time available. I think we all thought that	
18	we might be rather quicker than the chronology might	
19	suggest. As I said, I think I will only be about 30	
20	minutes tomorrow; I've done most of what I needed to do.	
21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And is it proposed tomorrow that we	
22	will go to LBH then?	
	-	
23	MR ATHERTON: Yes, my Lord, but I apply Boyle's law, so	
24	I will fill the time available.	
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right.	
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	1 age 133	
1	MR ATHERTON: That was a joke, my Lord.	
2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It's a Thursday. One never knows.	
3	All right. Well, 10.30 tomorrow. I should say that	
4	I think I need to read the Morris case, which has its	
5	ins and outs, and I didn't quite get. I think I need to	
6	read what happened before the clarification that was	
7	given in the Whiffin case.	
8	MR ARDEN: My Lord, I'm conscious that I took that fairly	
9	quickly.	
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I'll have a look at that, so I may ask	
11	you some questions. But otherwise about half an hour	
12	tomorrow. 10.30 tomorrow.	
13 14	(4.23 pm) (the hearing adjourned until 10.30 am the following day)	
15	(the hearing aujourned until 10.50 am the following day)	
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10	Submissions by MR TROWER (continued)1	
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