1	(09.00am) 24 June 2016	1	Although my Lord will have seen that it's not actually a word
2	Submissions by MR TROWER	2	that's used by Mr Justice David Richards at all.
3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Good morning. I am so sorry to have	3	"of the creditor to receive interest on the
4	kept you waiting. I have read the extra bits, but		relevant debt and not to merely contingent rights to
5	I must confess it was a slightly interesting evening.	4	interest, ie rights the accrual of which were dependent
6	MR TROWER: My Lord, indeed. Hopefully this morning's	_	on one or more further steps being taken subsequent to
		5	the commencement of the administration. A contingent
7	submissions will distract your Lordship from the	6	right to interest the accrual of which was dependent upon some future step being taken would not constitute
8	momentous events that we are dealing with outside this	"	a rate of interest in fact applicable to the debt as at
9	court.	7	that date of the administration."
10	My Lord, we're all of us, I think, slightly in your	8	So that's where the concept of accrual first comes up.
11	Lordship's hands as to how it is that your Lordship	9	We then in our submissions behind tab 2,
12	would like to play this. What we have done, or some of	10	paragraph 30, made a submission on accrual, and if
13	us, I think have put in some submissions	11	my Lord will just read to the end of paragraph 30.
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	12	(Pause). Now, the critical point there is that we're
15	MR TROWER: to deal with what we understood to be your	13	using the concept of accrue in the sense of becoming
16	Lordship's questions. What I was going to do if it was	14 15	binding on the parties. Now, that may have been
17	helpful was simply explain to your Lordship how it was	16	a misuse of the word "accrue", if you like, but we're saying in that sort of sense, if you've got rights which
18	that the concept of accrual came to get into this.	17	are binding on the parties which occur at the moment in
19	Because at the end of the day we say that it's a bit of	18	time which you enter into the contract, that is the
20	a distraction and a bit of a red herring, the concept of	19	concept of accrual that we were focussing on. So we
21	accrual, because what we're really looking for is the	20	made a submission that rights accrue under a contract in
22	concept of apply and application.	21	the sense of becoming binding on the parties on entering
23	The way I thought it might be most convenient to do	22	into the contract. So that was our submission. And
24	that is to look at where it started and then how it got	23	that was the only sense in which we referred to the
25		24	concept of accrual, which in the sense of an obligation
23	picked up in the submissions and how it was developed.	25	arising out of a contract that is in existence and
	Page 1		Page 3
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1	Where it really started was in Mr Justice David	1	binding.
2	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord	2	York then in their reply submissions, which are
2 3	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19,	2 3	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up
2 3 4	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that,	2 3 4	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we
2 3 4 5	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion	2 3 4 5	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use
2 3 4 5 6	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry?	2 3 4 5 6	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by
2 3 4 5 6 7	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of	2 3 4 5 6 7	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be
2 3 4 5 6 7	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the 2(a) judgment. What Mr Justice David Richards is doing	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be said that a creditor has an accrued right to interest
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the 2(a) judgment. What Mr Justice David Richards is doing is dealing with a submission that was made by	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be said that a creditor has an accrued right to interest when the contingency has not accrued.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the 2(a) judgment. What Mr Justice David Richards is doing	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be said that a creditor has an accrued right to interest
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the 2(a) judgment. What Mr Justice David Richards is doing is dealing with a submission that was made by Mr Zacaroli for Wentworth and accepting it. He says: "181. In my judgment, these grounds make a compelling case for the proposition that the rate applicable to the debt apart from the administration is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be said that a creditor has an accrued right to interest when the contingency has not accrued. Now, Tael is in the authorities bundle behind tab 6, and we need to look at paragraph 42. So behind tab 6, page 95. The passage in Tael that's referred to by York is in 42 at the top of 95. And all that Lord Reed was
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the 2(a) judgment. What Mr Justice David Richards is doing is dealing with a submission that was made by Mr Zacaroli for Wentworth and accepting it. He says: "181. In my judgment, these grounds make a compelling case for the proposition that the rate applicable to the debt apart from the administration is to be determined by reference to the rights of the creditor as at the commencement of the administration." Now, what then happened was that in paragraph 15 of its submissions in relation to supplemental 1(a), York picked up on that phrase. And if we can turn that up, which is behind tab 5 of the same bundle. I think	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be said that a creditor has an accrued right to interest when the contingency has not accrued. Now, Tael is in the authorities bundle behind tab 6, and we need to look at paragraph 42. So behind tab 6, page 95. The passage in Tael that's referred to by York is in 42 at the top of 95. And all that Lord Reed was saying, he says: "42. The word 'accrue' is generally used to describe the coming into being of a right or an obligation so that the person in question then has an accrued right, or is subject to an accrued liability, as the case may be. That is the meaning which accrual usually bears, in
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the 2(a) judgment. What Mr Justice David Richards is doing is dealing with a submission that was made by Mr Zacaroli for Wentworth and accepting it. He says: "181. In my judgment, these grounds make a compelling case for the proposition that the rate applicable to the debt apart from the administration is to be determined by reference to the rights of the creditor as at the commencement of the administration." Now, what then happened was that in paragraph 15 of its submissions in relation to supplemental 1(a), York picked up on that phrase. And if we can turn that up, which is behind tab 5 of the same bundle. I think I have the wrong reference, it should be tab 1. I'm so sorry. Yes, but it is still paragraph 15. And what	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be said that a creditor has an accrued right to interest when the contingency has not accrued. Now, Tael is in the authorities bundle behind tab 6, and we need to look at paragraph 42. So behind tab 6, page 95. The passage in Tael that's referred to by York is in 42 at the top of 95. And all that Lord Reed was saying, he says: "42. The word 'accrue' is generally used to describe the coming into being of a right or an obligation so that the person in question then has an accrued right, or is subject to an accrued liability, as the case may be. That is the meaning which accrual usually bears, in particular, in relation to interest and other payments. The amount to which there is an entitlement may not be
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the 2(a) judgment. What Mr Justice David Richards is doing is dealing with a submission that was made by Mr Zacaroli for Wentworth and accepting it. He says: "181. In my judgment, these grounds make a compelling case for the proposition that the rate applicable to the debt apart from the administration is to be determined by reference to the rights of the creditor as at the commencement of the administration." Now, what then happened was that in paragraph 15 of its submissions in relation to supplemental 1(a), York picked up on that phrase. And if we can turn that up, which is behind tab 5 of the same bundle. I think I have the wrong reference, it should be tab 1. I'm so sorry. Yes, but it is still paragraph 15. And what York says is: "It follows from this that the reference in paragraphs 180 and 181 of the judgment to the rights of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be said that a creditor has an accrued right to interest when the contingency has not accrued. Now, Tael is in the authorities bundle behind tab 6, and we need to look at paragraph 42. So behind tab 6, page 95. The passage in Tael that's referred to by York is in 42 at the top of 95. And all that Lord Reed was saying, he says: "42. The word 'accrue' is generally used to describe the coming into being of a right or an obligation so that the person in question then has an accrued right, or is subject to an accrued liability, as the case may be. That is the meaning which accrual usually bears, in particular, in relation to interest and other payments. The amount to which there is an entitlement may not be payable until a future date, but an entitlement may nevertheless have accrued." Now, there are three stages that seem to be built in here:
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the 2(a) judgment. What Mr Justice David Richards is doing is dealing with a submission that was made by Mr Zacaroli for Wentworth and accepting it. He says: "181. In my judgment, these grounds make a compelling case for the proposition that the rate applicable to the debt apart from the administration is to be determined by reference to the rights of the creditor as at the commencement of the administration." Now, what then happened was that in paragraph 15 of its submissions in relation to supplemental 1(a), York picked up on that phrase. And if we can turn that up, which is behind tab 5 of the same bundle. I think I have the wrong reference, it should be tab 1. I'm so sorry. Yes, but it is still paragraph 15. And what York says is: "It follows from this that the reference in paragraphs 180 and 181 of the judgment to the rights of the creditors existing as at the date of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be said that a creditor has an accrued right to interest when the contingency has not accrued. Now, Tael is in the authorities bundle behind tab 6, and we need to look at paragraph 42. So behind tab 6, page 95. The passage in Tael that's referred to by York is in 42 at the top of 95. And all that Lord Reed was saying, he says: "42. The word 'accrue' is generally used to describe the coming into being of a right or an obligation so that the person in question then has an accrued right, or is subject to an accrued liability, as the case may be. That is the meaning which accrual usually bears, in particular, in relation to interest and other payments. The amount to which there is an entitlement may not be payable until a future date, but an entitlement may nevertheless have accrued." Now, there are three stages that seem to be built in here: the first is the stage at which you enter into
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Richards' IIA judgment at paragraph 181, which my Lord will find in the bundle, hearing bundle A, tab 19, page 204. And this is, if my Lord just looks at that, what that paragraph says in terms is, his conclusion MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Sorry? MR TROWER: Sorry, paragraph 181, page 204, tab 19 of hearing bundle A. What we are looking at here is the 2(a) judgment. What Mr Justice David Richards is doing is dealing with a submission that was made by Mr Zacaroli for Wentworth and accepting it. He says: "181. In my judgment, these grounds make a compelling case for the proposition that the rate applicable to the debt apart from the administration is to be determined by reference to the rights of the creditor as at the commencement of the administration." Now, what then happened was that in paragraph 15 of its submissions in relation to supplemental 1(a), York picked up on that phrase. And if we can turn that up, which is behind tab 5 of the same bundle. I think I have the wrong reference, it should be tab 1. I'm so sorry. Yes, but it is still paragraph 15. And what York says is: "It follows from this that the reference in paragraphs 180 and 181 of the judgment to the rights of the creditors existing as at the date of the commencement of the administration were to present and accrued rights"	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	York then in their reply submissions, which are behind tab 5 at page 57, paragraph 14, then picked up what we had said and applied Tael to the concept that we had used. So what they did is, they pointed to the use of the Supreme Court decision sorry, to the use by the Supreme Court in Tael of the word "accrue" in another context to support a submission that it can't be said that a creditor has an accrued right to interest when the contingency has not accrued. Now, Tael is in the authorities bundle behind tab 6, and we need to look at paragraph 42. So behind tab 6, page 95. The passage in Tael that's referred to by York is in 42 at the top of 95. And all that Lord Reed was saying, he says: "42. The word 'accrue' is generally used to describe the coming into being of a right or an obligation so that the person in question then has an accrued right, or is subject to an accrued liability, as the case may be. That is the meaning which accrual usually bears, in particular, in relation to interest and other payments. The amount to which there is an entitlement may not be payable until a future date, but an entitlement may nevertheless have accrued." Now, there are three stages that seem to be built in here: the first is the stage at which you enter into an obligation; the second stage is the stage at which the contingency crystallises; and the third stage is the

actually appears to be focussing anyway in the second bit of that passage on the difference between the time of crystallisation and the time at which it becomes payable; although, actually, in the first bit of the passage he looks as if he's thinking about accrual in the sense in which we had originally used it, which was the accrual of the right rather than the accrual of the actual entitlement to receive interest. So the right under the contract.

Now, ultimately, of course, we say none of this terribly metters. It is a bit of a distriction because

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Now, ultimately, of course, we say none of this terribly matters. It is a bit of a distraction because neither rule 2.88(9), nor Mr Justice David Richards in Waterfall IIA uses the concept of accrual in this context. The word is "apply", not "accrue". So York is wrong, we say in our submission, to simply to try and elide those two concepts. That's really the core of our answer to the first part of your Lordship's question in relation to Tael. So I hope that's clear as to where we're coming from on it.

So far as the second part of your Lordship's question is concerned, we deal with this in the supplemental note that we produced for today's hearing at paragraph 4 onwards. The core of our position is that the moment it's possible to identify an existing contractual right by which the parties are bound and

have happened had the contract just continued to subsist

2 without intervention of administration.

Now, my Lord, I hope that helps as to the administrator's position in relation to your Lordship's

5 questions 1 and 2. Question 3, I think, everyone is

6 agreed about, because as I understand it everyone agrees

7 that the rate applicable to the debt can include

8 a floating or variable rate, and so that question does

9 not arise. The only observation we make in relation to

that is that the fact that it can include a floating or

variable rate is an indication, we say, in support of

our position more generally in relation to this issue

because one can see that in some respects a floating

rate has elements of contingency built into it, because

you don't know at the time of the administration exactly

what the floating rate is going to be.

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That third question was intended to

18 explore an issue which I had become confused about as to

19 whether you had to look to see what the available rate

of interest according to the right was at the specific

21 time

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22 MR TROWER: Yes.

23 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Do you see what I mean? And you

couldn't look backwards to see how events had turned

Page 7

out; you had to say, "Right, at that time it was X".

Page 5

which entitles a creditor to payment of interest on a provable debt, the rate for which that contractual right provides can be said to apply to the provable debt. We then give an example in paragraph 5 of our note as to how that would work from a quantification perspective.

Now, that leads into the second question which flows, we say, from the answer to the first, your Lordship's second question. It is necessary to ask the question: what would the rate have been if the contractual contingency had been fulfilled? That's a helpful question to ask oneself. But it doesn't mean that the quantification of the rate -- and we're talking about quantification of the rate -- applicable for the purposes of carrying out the comparison exercise artificially assumes that the contingency had been fulfilled. That's actually the issue with which supplemental 1(c) is concerned and is dealt with in paragraph 10 of our note.

So our case is on that aspect, and my Lord I think knows that, that when you're looking at quantification as opposed to qualification, whether the rate actually qualifies for the purposes of being treated, when you're looking at quantification you don't go through an artificial exercise, you simply look at what would

Supposing the floating rate was by reference to some

- 2 marker in the market.
- 3 MR TROWER: LIBOR.
- 4 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: LIBOR at that time.
- 5 MR TROWER: Yes.
- 6 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Did you have to assume that that was
- 7 the right and that the rate conferred by the right was
- 8 to be assessed at that date; or could you simply look
- 9 backwards at the date when you're quantifying the amount
- to see what in fact happened to the rate which the right
- 11 conferred?
- 12 MR TROWER: Yes.
- 13 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Has that --
- 14 MR TROWER: I think so, my Lord. What's important in this
 - context is to distinguish between the question of
- whether or not the relevant rate qualifies as a rate for
 - the purposes of the comparison exercise and the question
- 18 of how you then go about quantifying the entitlement
- once you've satisfied yourself that the rate qualifies.
- Now, the quantification exercise is one that is being
- dealt with in relation to supplemental issue 1(c).
- 22 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I haven't quite cottoned on to 1(c)
- 23 properly. 1(c) is still being considered.
- 24 MR TROWER: It's being considered, and that was one of the
- 25 things that we wanted to make sure my Lord was well

Page 6

1	aware of. It's one of the questions which	1	in trouble.
2	Lord Justice David Richards is still considering, but it	2	MR TROWER: Yes, indeed. And we say that's a very clean way
3	does, in the sense that we have identified in our note,	3	of thinking about the distinction between the judgment
4	bear on the issue in relation to 1(a); or certainly bear	4	and the existing contract.
5	in relation to my Lord's questions in relation to 1(a),	5 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And naturally York's target is, if	
6	and also they're obviously very closely linked. I mean,	6	I may say so, is to explain to me why what a new sort of
7	one of the points that has become apparent as a result	7	source rule isn't ultimately a rather compelling answer.
8	of my Lord's questions is that there is only quite	8	MR TROWER: Yes.
9	a narrow line between the consideration of these two	9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Let us see.
10	issues.	10	MR TROWER: Well, my Lord has the very core of the point
11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, you are right in surmising that	11	firmly in mind, obviously.
12	I had not cottoned on to 1(c), and I think possibly if	12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Well, I am very grateful to you,
13	I had 1(c) and 1(a) might usefully have been taken	13	and I am also very grateful for you clarifying 1(c),
14	together.	14	which I should have spotted. Thank you.
15	MR TROWER: Well, it's funny your Lordship should say that:	15	Yes. Who wants to go next?
16	some of us were beginning to think that might have been	16	Submissions by MR SMITH
17	a more sensible approach and is the way as it has panned	17	MR SMITH: It may make sense for me, my Lord, on behalf of
18	out.	18	York.
19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: We are where we are, and you very	19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
20	helpfully illuminated it for me.	20	MR SMITH: In the sense that (Inaudible) made the running on
21	MR TROWER: So, my Lord, that was all I was proposing to	21	this issue. I am very much obviously in your Lordship's
22	say, but I'm very happy to try and deal with any other	22	hands as to what would be helpful. I was proposing to
23	questions my Lord has, and it may be the others have	23	make some general remarks about what our argument is
24	some things they want to add.	24	generally, focussing on what your Lordship has just
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Do you want to add or clarify anything	25	mentioned, obviously, and then I'll come to the Tael
23	where the branch be you want to did of clarify anything	23	mentioned, obviously, and then in come to the rues
	Page 9		Page 11
1	with respect to a matter which I did not raise	,	
1 2	a specific question about, but which in pondering how	1	Case.
3	I should respond I had another look at, which is the	2	My Lord, just in terms of general approach, at the
4	•	3	outset we say yes, your Lordship is involved (Inaudible)
5	financial collateral arrangement. Is there anything you	5	in approaching the issues on the footing that the
	wish to say about that? If you don't, because it was not pre-notified		decision and the judgment that Lord Justice David
6 7	MR TROWER: Can I think about that and talk to my team?	6	Richards on part 1(a) is correct and what one is
8	•	7	essentially doing is seeking to apply the reasoning and
	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	8	logic in that judgment to this factual scenario which
9	MR TROWER: My Lord, I'm just be asked something from my	9	has been identified in issue, the issue of 1(a).
10	left. Might I just find out what? (Pause). My Lord,	10	Now, so far as the issue 1(a) is concerned,
11	yes, I do not think there is anything else at the	11	obviously your Lordship appreciates that is concerned
12	moment. Can I think about the financial collateral	12	with closeout sums and in particular the rates of
13	arrangements and come back to you?	13	interest that begins to accrue on a closeout sum as
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, of course. Yes, just give me one	14	a result of action taken by the creditor.
15	second. Verk will add to this as thou see fit, but in	15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: After the date of administration.
16	York will add to this as they see fit, but in	16	MR SMITH: And principally one is concerned if it is
17	a simplistic, I dare say too simplistic, sort of way, it	17	(Inaudible) where there is a closeout sum, and that only
18	seemed to me that looking at the supplemental question	18	becomes due to the creditor sometime after the
19	as a whole one always has to identify what the source of	19	commencement of the administration. Now, your Lordship
20	the right relied on is.	20	will appreciate of course that that may be something
21	MR TROWER: Yes.	21	that happens a number of years later, and indeed that
22	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It is the source.	22	may be the case in this administration. My Lord, we say
~~			4 1 4 4 4 60 6 6 4 600(6)
23	MR TROWER: Yes.	23	the real question is whether the effect of rule 2.88(9)
24	MR TROWER: Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Now, if the source is not an existing	24	lies with the decision of Lord Justice David Richards on
	MR TROWER: Yes.		-
24	MR TROWER: Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Now, if the source is not an existing	24	lies with the decision of Lord Justice David Richards on

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is not closed out until sometime after the commencement of the administration, you only would have become entitled to contractual interest on the closeout sum at that stage would nevertheless by virtue of rule 2.88(9) in effect allowed to claim that contractual interest from the start of the administration. And, as your Lordship appreciates, that may be a period of years. Now, the SCG represented by Mr Dicker say that is

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the effect. With respect to the SCG, we say, that would be a very odd result indeed. It can't have been the intention to handle(?) 2.88(9). For our part, we say the reason why that is not the result can be found simply by applying the reasoning of Mr Justice David Richards in the part A judgment, and in particular the answer is that there is no right under rule 2.88(9) for the contractual rate of interest where that rate was not in fact applicable to the debt as at the date of the commencement of the administration.

Now, our position essentially again (Inaudible) reasoning is the contractual rate only becomes applicable as a result of action taken by the creditor subsequent to the administration. In other words, where the application of the rate depends on something which the creditor does after the administration is not a rate applicable to the debt after the administration. And,

2 a contractual rate of interest would then apply at that 3 point. If I can just elaborate that. What we say in 4 essence is, where a creditor is suing on a contract, 5 then the judgment which he obtains as a result of 6 exercising those contractual rights is as much something 7 which springs from a contract as a closeout amount. In

commencement of the administration and to which

8 fact, the two situations are rather similar, because in 9 both cases the creditor is relying on his existing

10 contractual rights as at the date of the administration 11 to obtain a set of further and different rights, post 12 administration. In the one case he's relying on his 13 existing contractual rights to get judgment, which is 14 a different set of rights; in the other case, he's

15 relying on his existing set of contractual rights to get 16 a closeout amount, which is also, as your Lordship will 17 appreciate, a different set of rights. It may be a sum 18 that is payable in a different currency, it may be a sum

19 that's calculated after taking account of netting. It's 20 a different set of rights and obligations. 21

My Lord, we say actually there is no real difference between the two: in both cases one is relying on the existing rights, it's a new set of rights, and it's quite difficult, we would say, to identify a meaningful distinction and as a matter of logic to why one if one

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as your Lordship knows for these purposes, and we say there is a very close analogy between the position of a judgment obtained post administration and the position of a closeout amount (Inaudible) post administration, and essentially the foundation of our submission to your Lordship is that there is a very close analogy between the two, and indeed it is quite difficult to identify what the points of distinction are.

Now, just so far as the foreign judgment is concerned, obviously your Lordship appreciates what Lord Justice David Richards decided on issue 4. He decided that foreign judgment rate of interest is not a rate applicable within rule 2.88(9) where the creditor has not got that judgment at the date of the commencement of the administration. So even if the creditor subsequently in fact gets a judgment, and at that point becomes entitled to the judgment rate of interest on that judgment, his reasoning is that that nonetheless can't be said to be a rate applicable to the debt. And the reason why he says that is because he's looking at the position as it exists as at the date of the commencement of the administration.

Now, my Lord, we say there is, as I say, a very close analogy between this situation and the situation of a closeout amount which arises following the

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draws a difference or distinction. Now, my Lord, in 2 this context we obviously rely on --

MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I am sorry to interrupt. Your

4 position is this, is it really: that there is no

5 meaningful distinction from the point of view of the 6 analysis required by supplemental question 1(a) between

7 the triggering of a right pursuant to an act taken after

8 the date of administration and the vindication of the 9 right by judgment subsequently?

MR SMITH: Yes.

11 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That's what you say. No difference 12 between triggering and indication.

13 MR SMITH: Yes. Exactly. We say in both cases what the 14 creditor is doing is relying on the rights he has at the 15 date of administration; he's taking those rights post 16 administration; he's using them to get something

17 different, either a closeout amount or a judgment. And 18 the fact it's a judgment rather than a closeout amount

19 we say doesn't make a difference.

20 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But again, rather simplistically, and 21 an analogy is always dangerous, particularly one chosen 22 by me, but let us have a think about it. Supposing you

regard the contractual rights as a blue suitcase and the judgment rights as a red suitcase, you can't find in the

blue suitcase the interest rate which the judgment

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1 confers. Only in the red suitcase. Now, that analogy 1 he said: 2 2 "These examples do no more than demonstrate why the may not be helpful to you, but it goes to this question 3 words 'the rate applicable to the debt apart from the of source. 3 administration' should be given their obvious meaning of 4 MR SMITH: My Lord, well, we say that's not the correct way the rate in fact applicable to the debt." 5 of analysing it. Rather than in the two different cases 4 6 what one does have is a set of contractual rights as at 5 Now, he then goes on to deal with points that were put by 7 the date of the administration, and then in both cases 6 Mr Zacaroli on behalf of Wentworth, which he essentially 8 the creditor is then relying on those rights post 7 accepted. Paragraph 180, in the final two sentences, 9 administration with a different set of rights. My Lord, 8 makes an important point, in our submission. He draws 10 if one tests that and says that actually in the judgment 9 the distinction between the judgment subsequently case, let us say the contract did refer and say within 11 10 obtained and the contractual rights as they exist at the 12 it that if the creditor gets a judgment he will be 11 date of the administration. He makes the point that 13 entitled to judgments at interest on that judgment, let 12 actually what you are not proving for is the judgment 14 us say the contract does say that, one has to ask 13 debt but rather the judgment debt quantifies the 14 contractual rights, and it is those rights which are 15 oneself well, why is it that should make all the 15 subject the of the proof. Again, we say that applies 16 difference, and in our submission it doesn't. One 16 equally by analogy to a closeout amount obtained 17 really can't draw the distinction between the two 17 subsequently. It's exactly the same as with the 18 situations 18 judgment. What's happening in that situation is the 19 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So, again, being simplistic, just so 19 creditor proves in respect of his right as exists at the 20 that I clarify my mind: you say the answer is that the 20 commencement of the administration and the closeout 21 contractual right in the blue suitcase is pregnant with 21 amount simply quantifies those rights for the purposes 22 the right to the judgment rate if the right is 22 of proof. 23 eventually vindicated in that way. 23 Then paragraph 181, there is the sentence my learned 24 MR SMITH: Yes. We would say that. Absolutely. 24 friend Mr Trower I think took your Lordship to, where he 25 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That is what you say. 25 endorses the proposition that the rate applicable to the Page 17 Page 19 1 MR SMITH: Absolutely. Now, my Lord I was just going to 1 debt apart from the administration is to be determined 2 show you very briefly particular parts of 2 by reference to the rights of the creditor as at the 3 Lord Justice David Richards which we rely on. I'll do 3 commencement of the administration. 4 that very quickly because your Lordship has no doubt 4 Then, my Lord, also importantly we submit is 5 already looked at (Inaudible). It is in tab 19 of 5 paragraph 182, because what he went on to deal with in 6 bundle A. First of all paragraph 177. 6 paragraph 182 was an argument based on an alleged 7 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Can I just ask, is there a transcript 7 contingent right to interest as at the date of the 8 or is my note going to be all I have got? 8 administration. The argument which was put in 182 was 9 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: My Lord, apparently it will be transcribed 9 to say well actually, a creditor has got a contingent 10 but I'm afraid only from the court's tapes, so we will 10 right to interest under the judgment, because he has 11 get it done as soon as possible. 11 always got the contingent right to go and get 12 MR SMITH: So, my Lord, I was just going to show you very 12 a judgment. You will see Lord Justice David Richards 13 quickly the relevant parts we say of the judgment of 13 rejected that as a basis for saying that that would be 14 Mr Justice David Richards. Paragraph 177 on page 283 15 first of all, where he starts to deal with the argument 14 a rate applicable to the debt for the purposes of 16 that has been put on issue 4. Really one sees the nub 15 rule 2.88(9). So one sees that actually he did address 17 of his reasoning, we submit, in the very second sentence 16 the contingent right to interest point. He did not in 18 of paragraph 177: 17 fact accept that in the basis saying that that would be 19 "The words 'the rate applicable to the debt apart 18 a rate in fact applicable to the debt 2.88(9). from the administration' cannot be read as including a 19 So, my Lord, those are the signposts -hypothetical rate which would be applicable to a debt if 20 20 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: How does that fit with what the creditor took certain steps." 21 I understood to be your acceptance that in the blue 21 22 suitcase is the right to whatever you get under 22 So in our submission he does envisage that a rate only 23 a judgment which you have obtained, albeit after the 23 becomes applicable as a result of steps taken post 24 date of administration, pursuant to the vindication by

5 (Pages 17 to 20)

administration does not fall within 2.88(9). Then in

the final sentence, having gone through some examples, Page 18

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judgment of the original right? What Lord Justice David

Page 20

1 Richards appears to be saying is that that is true in 1 Lordship put it much more succinctly than I would be 2 2 able to do it. So your Lordship sees how that arises, an abstract or ethereal sense but not in a real enough 3 3 and to take my learned friend Mr Trower's substantive sense for it to qualify. 4 MR SMITH: That is right. So he says the fact you have got 4 proposition, he says in his submission that you have 5 that, if you like, contingent right is not enough to 5 entered into a contract which provide for a rate qualify for the purposes of rule 2.88(9). Our 6 potentially become payable in the future under one of 6 7 7 the (Inaudible) of contract. We say, well, that isn't submission to your Lordship is accepting that reasoning 8 8 sufficient, because look at the reasoning of as being correct, one takes it across and applies it to 9 9 the analogous situation of the closeout amount and the Lord Justice David Richards on the foreign judgment by 10 fact that as at the date of commencement of the 10 analogy, and that shows that that doesn't work 11 So, my Lord, that was all I was going to say about 11 administration the creditor has a contingent right to 12 charge default interest on a closeout amount if and when 12 Tael, and Mr Trower has already shown your Lordship the 13 relevant paragraphs in any event. The other questions 13 he obtains that subsequently. It is likewise, we would 14 say, a rather ethereal contingent right and does not 14 I suspect were of less materiality. We have answered 15 qualify for the purposes of rule 2.88(9). 15 those in paragraphs 14 and 15 of our submissions. I think we are all agreed on question 3. 16 So again, the exercise that we're undertaking is to 16 17 say, well, look at the reasoning of Mr Justice David 17 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The last one you are all agreed. 18 I can relax about that. 18 Richards in relation to the judgment apply that by 19 analogy to the question of a closeout. 19 MR SMITH: Yes. Question 2 I think it follows really from 20 what we have been submitting on question 1, in the sense 20 Now, my Lord, I am going to very briefly just deal 21 with Tael. My learned friend Mr Trower showed you how 21 that we say well, if the application of the rates is 22 22 dependent on contingencies then those contingencies do that point has arisen. As I say, the primary way we put 23 23 our argument is not by reference to the language of in fact (Inaudible) satisfied as at the date of the 24 24 accrued, we accept that does not appear within rule commencement of the administration. 25 2.88(9); we put our case by drawing the analogy with the 25 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Contingencies under the control of the Page 23 Page 21 1 foreign judgment position. 1 claimant. 2 So far as Tael is concerned, the relevance of that 2 MR SMITH: Yes. So, my Lord, those are our submissions. 3 3 Unless your Lordship has any -is that it does demonstrate, in my submission, that the 4 joint administrators' argument which they were running 4 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Can I just ask you about -- I mean, 5 5 in paragraph 30 of their submissions, the right becomes you rely a lot on the phrase "in fact applicable", the 6 accrued when you enter into the contract, is wrong. 6 tail end of the paragraph you specifically referred me 7 I think my learned friend may accept that that is not --7 to in Lord Justice David Richards' judgment. 8 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But they say that one amount that is 8 MR SMITH: Yes. 9 9 accrued is not other amounts, and they say "When we say MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But you accept that a floating rate, 10 accrued, this is what we mean". 10 or a rate which is not presently in fact applicable 11 MR SMITH: Yes. 11 because it only arises according to a contingency not 12 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And on the basis of what they say 12 then appreciated but which in fact arises, you accept 13 "accrued" means, Tael has nothing to do with it. That 13 that that could apply if you are wrong as to the rest. 14 14 is the submission. MR SMITH: Yes. Just on that, to be clear, on the floating 15 MR SMITH: Yes. I think what it boils down to, I think my 15 rate we say it applies because as at the date of the learned friend Mr Trower says, "Well, actually one can 16 16 commencement of the administration, the creditor has 17 forget about the use of the language accrued." He says 17 an actual right to have that rate, whatever it may be, 18 it is sufficient for the purposes of a rate to be 18 applied to his debt. So where at the commencement of 19 19 applicable. the administration the creditor has an existing 20 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: He says you have highjacked the word; 20 contractual right to charge LIBOR on his debt as it is 21 and, having highjacked the word, you have imposed the 21 at that time, that is sufficient. 22 22 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So if you are wrong, that follows. case. You say no, the word was there because that's 23 what it looked like, and what it looks like also looks 23 MR SMITH: Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: If you are wrong as to the original 24 like Tael 24 25 MR SMITH: Yes. That's basically right. I think your 25 point, that follows. Page 22 Page 24

1	MR SMITH: Yes.	1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But what do you say then, if it is
2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: What about judgment rate, which you	2	that contractual right and you're wrong as to the first
3	draw an analogy with? Supposing the judgment rate at	3	part, do you say that you are stuck with the judgment
4	the relevant date of administration is 8 per cent, to	4	rate at the date of administration or what?
5	take an example, and has been for a long time, but it	5	MR SMITH: Yes. One does the comparison exercise between
6	subsequently rises.	6	your existing right to contractual interest as at the
7	MR SMITH: The specific provision on this in the rules,	7	administration and compare that with the Judgments Act
8	I think it is rule 2.88(6) from recollection, which	8	rate at that moment, and one looks at which is the
9	fixed the judgments at rates by reference to the rate as	9	greater.
10	the date of commencement of the administration.	10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: At that moment?
11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So you say that that is simply dealt	11	MR SMITH: Yes.
12	with by a specific sub-rule.	12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And if it rolls up to 20 per cent, and
13	MR SMITH: Yes. Indeed, we actually say that's supportive	13	so you would, pursuant to the contractual right, have
14	of our argument.	14	been entitled to that rate, nevertheless you are stuck
15	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, I know.	15	with what it was at the date of administration?
16	MR SMITH: I think it is rule 2.88(6). I will be corrected	16	MR SMITH: Yes. For the purposes of doing the comparison
17	if I'm wrong, but that's my recollection on that.	17	exercise, you take your starting point as the
18	Indeed, my recollection is Lord Justice David Richards	18	commencement of the administration, but I think one
19	mentioned this point in his judgment. He made the point	19	accepts, looking at the contractual rate which in fact
20	that if the judgment rate does subsequently go up, it is	20	applies as at that time, one can then calculate the
21	still fixed with the rate as it was at the date of the	21	total amount of interest (a) under the Judgments Act
22	commencement of the administration.	22	rate, (b) under the contractual rate over the relevant
23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, but he was thinking of a judgment	23	period, and one works out which gives you the greater
24	rate pursuant to a judgment.	24	sum. So if one has got a contractual right that says
25	MR SMITH: Yes, he was.	25	"I have gor a right to have LIBOR applied to my debt,"
23	MCOMMIL 105, no was.	23	Thave get a right to have Elbott applied to my door,
	Page 25		Page 27
1	MD HISTOGRAM DVADD. The commendation of the signal and the		
	MR JUSTICE HILD YARD: The source of the right being the	l 1	one can calculate
	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The source of the right being the particular rules of the judgment.	1 2	one can calculate MR_JUSTICE_HILDYARD: That Lappreciate, but supposing the
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2 3 4	particular rules of the judgment. MR SMITH: Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: What I am positing is that, say there was a right in the contract which says "When we trigger	2 3 4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That I appreciate, but supposing the contractual right is to a rate which is selected to be the judgment rate, maybe in Ruritania, maybe here, and that judgment rate, the future which we can't see yet
2 3 4 5	particular rules of the judgment. MR SMITH: Yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: What I am positing is that, say there was a right in the contract which says "When we trigger this right, if there is any delay, the interest rate	2 3 4 5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That I appreciate, but supposing the contractual right is to a rate which is selected to be the judgment rate, maybe in Ruritania, maybe here, and that judgment rate, the future which we can't see yet discloses, varies over the course of time, and there is
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		T		
1	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Supposing the right to the rate was	1	MR SMITH: Yes, exactly. It is purely defensive and we say	
2	subject to some further act taken after the date of	2	2 it is not relevant and questions of calculation of	
3	administration by the creditor, so that the right says	3	interest on any view are dealt with in effect solely by	
4	you can have this extraordinary rate in Ruritania but	4	2.88.	
5	only if you take the following step which is a step	5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Is there anything you want to add with	
6	which cannot be taken prior to the date of	6	respect to 1(c) still under the care and control of	
7	administration, then what?	7	Lord Justice David Richards?	
8	MR SMITH: Then we say that would make the difference	8	MR SMITH: No, I mean, on that our position is essentially	
9	because then you have a situation where he doesn't have	9	aligned with that taken by Wentworth, so I mean if we	
10	an ability to in fact have that rate applied to his debt	10	were wrong on 1(a) we agree with the stance taken by	
11	as at the date of commencement of administration but it	11	Wentworth on 1(c) and that one would look at how matters	
12	is dependent on subsequent action taken by him post	12	actually developed during the course of administration	
13	administration. That's where we would draw the line in	13	and we would disagree with the stance taken by the	
14	our submission.	14	senior credit agreement on 1(c).	
15	So, my Lord, unless	15	But, as your Lordship knows, our primary position is	
16	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Do you wish to add anything about the	16	that one doesn't get into the 1(c) conundrum at all	
17	financial collateral arrangement number 2 regulations?	17	because the actual answer to this is that it is simply	
18	MR SMITH: I am not sure I do is the short answer. I think	18	not a rate applicable in the first place.	
19	we've dealt with that, did we not?	19	So unless I can assist your Lordship any further.	
20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I suppose they may be confined to	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No, that is very helpful and thank you	
21	history, I don't know.	21	also for the written submissions. Mr Dicker.	
22	MR SMITH: Let me just have a look because I think we dealt	22	Submissions by MR DICKER	
23	with that in our reply submission behind tab 5, page 61.	23	MR DICKER: My Lord, I can be very short. Your Lordship has	
24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	24	our written submissions. We agree with what my learned	
25	MR SMITH: I have to say it is not a point I specifically	25	friend Mr Trower said this morning. All I wanted to do	
	Page 29		Page 31	
1 1	focus on again	1	was emphasise six points and I think your Lordship	
1 2	focus on again. MR_IUSTICE_HII DYARD: Yes_I'm sorry_I should have it is	1 2	was emphasise six points and I think your Lordship	
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so you look back and you calculate how much is due. 1 penultimate sentence where the learned judge says: 2 And your Lordship I think has the point as well that 2 "If the creditor does not have a judgment at the 3 3 date of administration the debt proved by the creditor the movement in the floating rate may be as a result of 4 a number of different contingencies, either on the part 4 is not a judgment subsequently obtained but the debt as 5 of a third party, say the Bank of England changing the 5 at the date of administration." 6 base rate, on the part of the debtor, failure to pay for 6 What my learned friend seeks to do is to say 7 7 seven days, or on the part of the creditor serving effectively the same reasoning applies to a closeout 8 notice. We say none of that makes any difference at 8 payment on termination of an ISDA master agreement. He 9 9 says although you subsequently closeout and are entitled 10 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So if the super rate, let us call it, 10 to a termination sum, what you have proved for is not 11 can only be triggered, the right in the contract to the 11 that termination sum but whatever your rights were prior 12 super rate can only be triggered by an act taken some 12 to closeout on the date of administration. 13 time, maybe a long time after the date of 13 Now, we say that's, to the extent we respectfully 14 administration, the creditor is nevertheless entitled to 14 understand it, wrong. We deal with that at paragraphs 15 that super rate. 15 23 and 24 of our first round of submissions on 16 16 MR DICKER: Yes, there is then a separate question of supplemental issue 1(a). 17 17 My Lord, the sixth and final point is this: again, quantification which I'll come on to, but, yes, the mere 18 fact that the rate only starts accruing on service of 18 your Lordship remarked on the overlap between 19 a notice doesn't make any difference, we say. 19 supplemental issue 1(a) and 1(c) and there plainly is an 20 20 overlap. My Lord, there are undoubtedly potential The fourth point is this --21 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That is the source point? 21 issues as to how you calculate the applicable rate of 22 MR DICKER: Yes. The fourth point is -- it an application 22 interest where the contract only terminated, where the of the source point, your Lordship is quite right. 23 23 contingency only occurred after the date of 24 The fourth right is this: if the underlying debt is 24 administration. And on that essentially Wentworth and 25 25 a contingent debt it is important to appreciate that as the administrators as we understand it, say, well, all Page 33 Page 35 1 we understand York's case when you get to Rule 2.889, 1 you do is wait for the relevant event to occur and then 2 any contractual rate is effectively irrelevant because 2 you work out how much interest --3 3 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The relevant event being? there was no interest accruing as at the date of 4 administration. So if you have a contingent debt that 4 MR DICKER: The post administration closeout --5 5 falls in the date before the date of administration, the MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right. creditor is then entitled to interest in accordance with 6 MR DICKER: -- and determination. Then you work out what 6 the terms of the contract. If, however, the contingent 7 rate of interest was applicable effectively from that 8 8 debt only falls in the date after the date of the date in accordance with the contract. We say that 9 9 administration on York's case it is not. We say that doesn't reflect the ISDA master agreement and it also 10 makes no sense at all and it is inconsistent with the 10 doesn't allow for the consequence of discounting 11 reasoning of Mr Justice Richards in relation to --11 contingent debts back to the date of administration. 12 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: This is the early termination date 12 Now, your Lordship is not concerned with that. 13 point. 13 Mr Justice David Richards is. Those complications have 14 MR DICKER: Yes. 14 no impact on the underlying question raised by 15 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That is going to occur necessarily 15 supplemental question 1(a). 16 16 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So one sees it is interesting but it some time after 17 MR DICKER: Not in all cases because --17 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Is there an automatic provision? 18 18 MR DICKER: Absolutely. Certainly the latter views may 19 19 MR DICKER: Correct. But subject to that your Lordship is differ as to the former. 20 20 right. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Do you wish to say anything about the 21 The fifth point which your Lordship may or may not 21 point made that the relevant rate, as you call it, might 22 22 have picked up on concerns what a creditor is proving be a very long time after the date of administration, in 23 for. There is a subsidiary argument on the part of 23 this case I understand in certain instances? 24 York. My learned friend referred you to paragraph 180 24 MR DICKER: No, my Lord. 25 of Mr Justice David Richard's judgment. It is the 25 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: You say that is forensic. Page 34 Page 36

1			
1	MR DICKER: No, I would but to Mr Justice David Richards	1	Wentworths' and the administrators' position is that in
2	because that effectively raises the question of	2	that interregnum period there is effectively no rate
3	quantification. On the administrators' case it may	3	applicable to the debt, assuming that this higher rate
4	arise much much later but the only consequence of that	4	only clicks in as at the date that the contingency
5	is that the applicable rate, as it were, doesn't come in	5	occurs. So essentially when you make the comparison
6	until the relevant event occurs. We say we may or may	6	required by 2.889 and you look at how much the creditor
7	not be right about this but that doesn't fully reflect	7	would have received in respect of his contractual rate
8	the operation of the proof process, the need to discount	8	for, this period the answer is zero. That's their
9	back to the date of administration and the fact that	9	argument. We say, again, this is a matter for
10	that debt is then treated as outstanding from that date	10	Mr Justice David Richards on 1(c), that that doesn't
11	to rank pari passu with everyone else.	11	actually give the creditor the interest to which he is
12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No, I think I've got myself confused.	12	effectively or should be entitled because of the
13	Does not the interest rate, whatever it may be, run from	13	consequence of discounting the debt back to Day 1.
14	the date of administration in any event?	14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I see. There are a number of possible
15	MR DICKER: Well, that's an issue essentially for	15	answers I say in a sort of jejune way. I mean, it might
16	Mr Justice David Richards. This issue arises under	16	be that between 1 and 387 and you get the default rate,
17	2.889. What you are doing is essentially identifying	17	the judgment rate, or alternatively you get nothing.
18	two different rates and working out which is the	18	Alternatively you discount back.
19	greater. One is the judgment act rate for the period.	19	MR DICKER: Your Lordship is right in theory. I don't think
20	The second	20	anyone
21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The period being?	21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Anyone is contending for that.
22	MR DICKER: The period for which the debt is outstanding.	22	MR DICKER: was contending, as it were, for a mix and
23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: From the date of administration until	23	match effect where they get the highest at any
24	payment.	24	particular point in time.
25	MR DICKER: The second is the rate applicable to the debt	25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Because that is a batty notion or
	Page 37		Page 39
1	apart from the administration, and there are issues as	1	because?
2	to how you calculate that. Are you simply looking, as	2	MR DICKER: For whatever reason. I think the choice
3	I said, Wentworth and the administrators say, are you	3	essentially came down to a global essentially when
4	simply looking at how much interest you would in fact	4	you come to 2.889 and you look at the contractual
5	have earned looking back for the relevant period? Or is	5	approach you are looking at it as a whole for the
6	the calculation different given the way in which the	6	
_	proof process works? That is not an issue for your		relevant period and then you ask whether, taken as
7		7	relevant period and then you ask whether, taken as a whole, the amount the creditor would receive is higher
8		7 8	*
8	Lordship. That is a question of calculation only. And	8	a whole, the amount the creditor would receive is higher than the judgment act rate in which case that is what he
8	Lordship. That is a question of calculation only. And that's the issue raised by supplemental issue 1(c).		a whole, the amount the creditor would receive is higher than the judgment act rate in which case that is what he is entitled to, or lower at which he gets the judgment
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1	submissions on issue 1(c).	1	that if you wish to prescribe or recommend to me any
2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Tab 2.	2	particular process. In his case I think he was away for
3	MR DICKER: Tab 2, tab 7.	3	two weeks and so there was a more aggravated difficulty.
4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I am afraid I have not read B at all	4	MR TROWER: Yes.
5	but that is very helpful. Thank you.	5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But nevertheless there is bound to be
6	MR DICKER: They are there only if your Lordship wanted to	6	some considerable period because the judgment so far is
7	look at them because obviously they are the submissions	7	pretty long and will take a bit of processing and I will
8	we submitted to	8	also, as part of that process, if I do inadvertently
9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: All I am worried about is (a) getting	9	unwittingly step into areas which might be offensive to
10	any help I can but (b) I wouldn't unwittingly want to	10	the questions being dealt with by Mr Justice David
11	tread on the daisies which Lord Justice David Richards	11	Richards, then obviously I would like to know that.
12	is tending.	12	MR TROWER: Yes.
13	MR DICKER: And in relation to that, your Lordship can look	13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: But there is a problem about
14	at what is in bundle B. If it is in bundle B that's	14	sensitivity, market sensitivity obviously, so I would
15	a matter for Mr Justice David Richards.	15	like to begin to think about dissemination.
16	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	16	MR TROWER: Yes. Certainly for our part we'll take
17	MR DICKER: Unless I can help your Lordship further.	17	instructions on that as to what the problems are and
18	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No, I am very grateful to you. Does	18	make some proposals to the other parties and to your
19	anyone want to add any more?	19	Lordship.
20	MR ZACAROLI: I don't wish to add anything to the because	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you very much.
21	as your Lordship knows we have made substantive	21	MR ALLISON: My Lord, there was one matter. I wanted to
22	submissions on 1(c) and those are in the bundle.	22	wait until that debate was finished. My Lord mentioned
23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you very much. Good.	23	German issues a moment ago.
24	Mr Trower, do you want to?	24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
25	MR TROWER: I don't think I do, my Lord. You asked me about	25	
	D 41		D 42
	Page 41		Page 43
1	the financial collateral arrangements.	1	MR ALLISON: My Lord may have seen a letter.
2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.	2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, what is the attitude I had not
3	MR TROWER: I don't want to add anything to what is said.	3	overnight had a look at the German position but
4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you.	4	I understand that the case on 15 June impacts.
5	I am extremely grateful to all of you. I am sorry	5	
6	to have called for your assistance but it has helped me	6	MR ALLISON: My Lord, that is our understanding. That is
7	at your expense. I thought that actually the next, that	7	certainly the understanding of our expert and those in
8	Waterfall III involved more of the same cast but	8	Germany. What we did on Wednesday was to write to your
9	actually there is to be a change of some of the scenery.	9	Lordship and to the other parties bringing the decisions
10	MR TROWER: Yes.	10	to your Lordship's attention and the attention of the
11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Quite a lot of the scenery.	11	other parties, highlighting why we say it's relevant to
12	I apologise for the fact that I have not yet sent you	12	the German issues.
13	a draft judgment. I will obviously take on board	13	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: You say it vindicates your expert on
14	I propose to hand it down as a composite judgment,	14	an issue.
15	dealing with all the issues that we addressed, be they	15	MR ALLISON: On a key issue which was, my Lord and
16	under English, New York, German law or supplemental	16	I recognise now it may not be the moment one of the
17	1(a).	17	key issues on which the experts were absolutely in
18	MR TROWER: Right.	18	agreement was there had to be a defaulted payment
19	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And I would hope that that will come	19	obligation for a right to further damage to even be on
20	within the next fortnight at the latest. When I send it	20	the claims.
21	around in draft I spied from little dabblings into some	21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That was the basis point.
22	of the transcripts on previous occasions that	22	MR ALLISON: Indeed. And what has happened in Germany's
23	Lord Justice David Richards was particularly careful	23	highest court only earlier this month, indeed in the
24	with respect to the dissemination of the draft and at	24	LBIE insolvency, is that there has been a finding in
25	some point I would welcome your assistance in writing on	25	relation to the German master agreement, so the very
	D 42		D 4.4
	Page 42		Page 44
			11 (Pages 41 to 44)

1 1 MR DICKER: Yes, and I can't help your Lordship any further same master agreement, that the claim arises by 2 2 in relation to that today. reference to the German insolvency provisions, which 3 3 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No. my Lord may recall, the points are summarised in the 4 letter that Judge Fischer said were directly relevant 4 MR DICKER: I don't know how quickly an agreed translation 5 and that is how the claim would be calculated. He said 5 can be obtained, my Lord. Obviously some of the working 6 6 out how to respond to it can be done while that's going that is why in his opinion there could be no claim in 7 7 existence before the insolvency so there could be no 8 8 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. question of default prior to the insolvency. MR DICKER: I wonder whether the sensible course isn't to 9 9 In contrast Professor Mülbert said the German 10 insolvency code in his opinion was totally irrelevant 10 try and produce both that and any brief response on our part similar to the letter from Kirklands as soon as we 11 11 because LBIE was not the insolvency in Germany. 12 12 Now Germany's highest court has looked at that point can, and then the parties take stock with your Lordship 13 and decide what's appropriate. It may be that's 13 and has considered that the fact it is governed by 14 German law means that it very much is in play in, the 14 sufficient but it may be that one or other of the 15 15 German insolvency code is the relevant provision for parties or your Lordship thinks that more would be 16 16 required. working out what the claim is. 17 17 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, I have a case restarting for I am not for a moment expecting people to make 18 18 closing submissions on somewhere around 7 July and substantive submissions on the point today but that is 19 why it is brought to my Lord's attention. We have given 19 presently I'm enjoying the first tranche of a skeleton 20 argument of slightly over 800 pages, so I'm sort of 20 an English translation to my Lord as well. It may be 21 my Lord would like to hear very short further 21 enjoying other things, but at some point if you could 22 22 let me know what you propose and if it were necessary to submissions from the parties as to how this is best 23 23 dealt with but we thought this was clearly something have a short oral hearing then it would have to be 24 that should be brought to my Lord's attention because in 24 arranged for your convenience and mine which would 25 25 I think be another 9 o'clock start in all probability. our submission it is directly on point and is something Page 45 Page 47 1 which was covered by the expert evidence and indeed is 1 MR DICKER: Yes, that's fully understood. 2 a decision in LBIE's insolvency in relation to the very 2 MR TROWER: My Lord, can I just make this observation and as 3 same master agreement. 3 your Lordship will recall we didn't really participate 4 4 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. What are the contestants' in the German law points. 5 5 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No. position on this? 6 MR DICKER: My Lord, ours is simply first of all we haven't 6 MR TROWER: If this does begin to develop into an issue of 7 7 had an opportunity to consider it. Secondly, there some complexity, difficulty and time taking, would your 8 plainly needs to be an agreed official translation. 8 Lordship consider thinking about hiving off the German 9 9 There isn't at present. Thirdly, we would obviously law issues and dealing with them in a separate judgment? 10 10 want an opportunity if my learned friend is going to That's all -- we raise that as a possibility. What 11 seek to rely on it to respond. Subject to that, we have 11 might be unfortunate is if my Lord had reached 12 no objection in principle. 12 conclusions in relation to everything else and we had to 13 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: And is it premature to determine the 13 wait on what became a complicated German law issue. 14 form of the responses? Will it be in writing? Are you 14 I just raise that. 15 15 envisaging an oral hearing? Is there any possibility of MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I think it is a good point but I would 16 acquiring any comment from the German experts? Is it 16 like to deal with it incrementally. The purpose of 17 too early is that? 17 giving a composite judgment was so that if there were 18 MR DICKER: It is simply too early to say. 18 thoughts that arose, albeit in a very different context, 19 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: In that case the two weeks might go 19 that they fed into the mix. As you probably know there's an issue of accrual in a different Lehman matter 20 20 back a bit but I would like to know as soon as practical 21 what your prescription is as to how we should deal with. 21 which makes one particularly sensitive to the accrual 22 22 I take it you are acceding to the fact that I really point. 23 must focus on this and have it before me given the 23 MR TROWER: Yes. Tax. 24 dearth of German explanation on the point until now, if 24 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Which you say doesn't exist. 25 25 this is relevant at all. Yes, very good. Will you keep me informed? Page 46 Page 48

1	Obviously I appreciate the urgency and anything I can do	
2	notwithstanding this other case which I hope will be	
3	finished by mid July, I will, and if it becomes	
4	necessary and safe to compartmentalise it into two	
5	judgments, which after all can be brought together in	
6	the long run, then I will do that.	
7	MR TROWER: Yes, I am grateful.	
8	My Lord, if that's all that's required on one	
9	area	
10	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I think I am going to if we are	
11	finished on 1(a) I am going to rise a little bit so that	
12	everyone can, well, those who wish to disappear	
13	disappear and also to make some enquiries having regard	
14	to the letter I received this morning with respect to	
15	timetabling because whilst it can't dictate the result	
16	I think we have to be fairly pragmatic as to	
17	availabilities.	
18	MR TROWER: My Lord, I am grateful. That was a point I was	
19	going to raise to make sure your Lordship had actually	
20	received that letter and it sounds as if my Lord has.	
21	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes, thank you all very much.	
22	(10.20 am)	
23	(The Court adjourned)	
24	(The Court aujourned)	
25		
23		
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