# OPUS2 

The Financial Conduct Authority vs. MS Amlin Underwriting Limited and others

Day 1

October 2, 2020

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(10.30 am)
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, we are one minute to half-past
    so unless anybody has a concern l'll ask my clerk to
    call the case on.
THE CLERK OF THE COURT: Good morning. Before we begin
    could I remind everyone that this is a court hearing
    and, as such, it could be classed as a criminal offence
    for anyone to record the proceedings.
            In the matter of the Financial Conduct Authority v
        Arch Insurance (UK) Limited and others.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Thank you.
            Yes, Mr Edelman?
                Housekeeping
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, can I start by firstly thanking the
    court for the expeditious way in which the judgment was
    produced and also for arranging this hearing at such
    short notice and at an earlier date than previously
    suggested. It is much appreciated by the FCA and
    I'm}\mathrm{ sure all the parties would express the same
    appreciation.
            My Lord, the agenda for today is... someone else has
    got a microphone on and there's feedback.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It's probably me, Mr Edelman. (Pause)
MR EDELMAN QC: The first item on the agenda will be the
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draft order, including the declarations. My Lords will hopefully have received this morning, I think, a further updated draft. Apologies for the flurry of drafts, but the parties have been narrowing the issues. So ordinarily a late flurry of documents might indicate an escalation of issues but in this case it's the opposite, and so the latest draft is reflecting some further areas of agreement between Zurich and the FCA, and Amlin and the FCA.
There are, on my count, ten topics to be covered on the declarations, some more significant than others. We will then move on to the applications for leapfrog appeal certificates. Can I say in advance that the FCA's position is, in the spirit of the framework agreement, that it does not seek to stand in the way of any party -- existing party that wishes to appeal any aspect of the judgment, and so will not be making any observations on any of the applications made by insurers.
And then, finally, there will be the QIC Europe application for joinder, which will be the final item on the agenda.
So unless there's anything my Lord wants me to assist with at the moment, I won't introduce the parties. The list is too long --
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> LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No.
> MR EDELMAN QC: -- and I'm sure my Lord has a list.
> LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Can I just say two things on behalf of the court, Mr Edelman, which may or may not shorten matters.

> On the issue of certificates under, I think, section 12 of the 1969 Act, obviously we have considered that very carefully. It's something we already had in our minds and, subject to any submissions anybody wants to make about particular arguments, it seems to us that everybody should be given a certificate across the board. I don't include in that Mr Hofmeyr's clients because we'll deal with that separately, but everybody who was a party or an intervener should be given a certificate across the board. So that may shorten matters.

> Equally, subject to a few, or possibly only, in our case, one caveat, we would have granted permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the grounds of appeal raised by each of the parties. There is one caveat about general condition $L$ which we think is, putting it bluntly, a load of rubbish, but Mr Turner can seek to persuade us to the contrary. That's the first point.

> The second point, which goes really to, I think,

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paragraph 13 of the declarations, is that whatever it was that we said in the judgment in relation to Arch and Ecclesiastical was intended to be of general application to all the relevant policies. If we didn't make that as clear in the judgment as we should have done,
I apologise, although I think we both feel we made it pretty crystal clear in paragraphs 283 and I think it's 347 to 351 , so we will certainly be proceeding on that basis.

I hope those two points do help?
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, they do. I wonder if, having given an order for the agenda, it may be that with just one point we can actually then miss out certificates completely.

There's only one observation that we had. We quite agree -- the FCA accepts that all the insurers should have the opportunity to appeal whatever points they want to appeal. There's a question about the form of order that's made. If I can give you an example of one defendant's order at $\{\mathrm{O} / 8 / 1\}$, if that can come up on the screen. This is Argenta. Yes.

You'll see that if we go to the second page $\{\mathrm{O} / 8 / 2\}--$ oh no, it's the first page, just the bottom of the first page. It cut off on my screen and l've just realised $\{O / 8 / 1\}$. It's in relation to the proposed

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grounds appended to, going to the next page $\{O / 8 / 2\}$, the application. There's a sufficient case to appeal. Now, that's a form of order that we are content with. Contrast that with the Arch notice at $\{0 / 6 / 1\}$, which merely gives the certificate, and then if we go to the second page $\{O / 6 / 2\}$, as you'll see, there's no reference to the grounds of appeal.

What we would say, and what we've done in our draft order, is to refer in the draft order to the grounds of appeal that we have identified and, as you've seen, Argenta did the same. Arch haven't.

What we would submit is, just so that everybody knows where they stand, that the draft orders should refer to the grounds of appeal that the insurers have identified, just so there's certainty going forward as to the points that people are raising.

That's not intended to be -- that's not for the purpose of being restrictive : it 's just so that we all know where we're starting from.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, Mr Edelman, let's leave it where
it is in the agenda. It's my fault for raising it at the outset. Others can, no doubt, cogitate on what you've said, but on the face of it, it seems to me eminently sensible that we have certainty as to what it is that their Lordships are being invited to decide in

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relation to permission, and what it is that we're giving a certificate for.

There's an issue, which we'll obviously hear submissions about, about whether RSA should have a certificate in relation to RSA 4 because of the definition of "vicinity ". I think our current view is we see the force of the point that's made by the interveners but it seems to us on balance that the case is of sufficient importance generally that it would be artificial to cut out RSA 4, and we're also conscious that, for better or worse, RSA 4 is a widely used wording in the market.
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, as I have said, my instructions from the FCA are, in the spirit of the framework agreement, not to stand in anybody's way, subject, of course, to the court's own view. The court must exercise its own judgment, of course, on that, but we don't intend to address any submissions on that.

## LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No, okay.

So far as the declarations, so far as logistics are concerned, Mr Edelman, is it intended that you go through all of them, or simply that you go through, as it were, each one, or the groups -- for example, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4 really go together -- and you make your submissions and then whoever is leading for the insurers

## MR EDELMAN QC: No, and it wasn't actually what you were

 being asked to consider.If we go to paragraph $539-$ I'm sure my Lords are very familiar with this -- at $\{N / 1 / 151\}$. Those were the questions, at paragraph 539, and in particular we're focused at this stage on 1 :
"The type(s) of proof which could be sufficient to discharge the burden of proof on insureds ..."

Now, it's right to say that at 556 on $\{N / 1 / 155\}$, if we can move forward to that, the insurers did refer to
the concept of reliability and made submissions about 1 that.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: The last sentence of that paragraph makes it clear that the insurers were also saying that we didn't have the evidence to decide an issue of reliability. So, in principle, it seems to me -- and I think my Lord agrees -- that we weren't dealing with that and, therefore, it would have been inappropriate to include the word "reliable" in the declarations we made.
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, if that's the position, I perhaps needn't elaborate the point any further.

The point that my Lords went on to deal with is at 576 and 579 , which is on $\{N / 1 / 161\}$, we start with. In the third line at the end you say:
"The provenance of a particular report, or the fact that it has been relied on by the Government, may assist in the assessment of whether it is reliable, and whether it is indeed the best available evidence, but it does not add much to the question of whether it could discharge the burden of proof once we assume it is the best available evidence."

So that was really -- that was actually addressing --it's a passage the insurers rely on but, in fact, was addressing issue 2 , if we go back to $\{N / 1 / 151\}$, and although insurers rely on that passage,
that's not what the court was addressing. The second one was:
"On the assumption that the matters pleaded by the FCA represent the best evidence, whether it is sufficient as a matter of principle to discharge the burden of proof."

Then just finally at 579 , which is the other passage that the court relies on $\{N / 1 / 162\}$, again this is addressing question 2 :
"The insurers have conceded that a distribution -based analysis, or an undercounting analysis, could in principle be used to discharge the burden of proof on an insured. The insurers have accepted that insureds can seek to rely on the specific reports identified in this case. Unlike the defendants in Equitas, the insurers do not suggest that absolute precision is required and that otherwise the claims will fail. The real issues between the parties were as to the reliability of the particular methodologies introduced by the FCA."

As the court judgment reflected, we accepted that the court couldn't reach a conclusion on that, but what we were saying is in the COVID situation are these reports the sort of evidence that can be presented before the court? Whether they do discharge the burden
of proof is when reliability comes in, not whether the court will say: no, that's not a type of evidence you can refer to at all.

So that was just in anticipation of any submissions that are made, but we submit that reliability should not be included.

I' Il deal with any further points in reply. Can I move on, then, to the wording of $8.2(\mathrm{f})$, which is $\{N / 11 / 4\}$. This really follows on from the reliability issue, but we were just merely -- this is, again, only addressing the type of evidence, and we submit that our addition in red "such as the reports produced by Imperial College ... and Cambridge University", is the correct addition to the declaration, just to make it clear what type of evidence it is that we are referring to, without saying anything about the reliability of those reports, just merely to show that that is what the declaration -- the type of evidence the declaration is assessing -- is addressing.
8.3, this deals with the ONS -- with the reported case data, and in particular -- there's the wording we suggest at 8.3 , which we suggest should be included, just to record that that is what insurers actually conceded in the Agreed Facts 3, and it's recorded in the judgment, and then there's a point on 8.4 as well, which

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## I'll come to.

But just on the concession --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: This reflects, doesn't it, what was said in the first two sentences of 579 ?
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, my Lord.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It's no more than that.
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, 579 is addressing averaging and undercounting. This 8.3 is addressing the other
underlying data, which -- we start with 569 on $\{N / 1 / 159\}$, and it's there that you record the concession that we seek to record in 8.3.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, sorry, I got the wrong paragraph, Mr Edelman. I meant 569.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, and that just records the agreed facts.
As we understand it, there is also no dispute that those are, as recorded in 569, in principle capable of discharging the burden of proof as recorded there.

The real dispute between the parties, insofar as there was one, but in reality probably -- as 579 records, probably not, was whether averaging and undercounting methodologies can be used -- are a type of evidence that can be used and, in principle, could discharge the burden of proof, depending on what the evidence actually is.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Is it really $--I$ think what may be the
sticking point so far as insurers are concerned, if you
look at your 8.3, is the use of the words "and will discharge the burden of proof", as opposed to, say, saying "are in principle capable of demonstrating the presence of COVID-19 and capable of discharging the burden of proof", because insurers leave open, at least as matters currently stand, the possibility that the burden of proof wouldn't be discharged even if that were the best evidence available.

I don't know, I mean I'm speculating, and we'll hear what insurers say.
MR EDELMAN QC: Our understanding is that actually there isn't a dispute that if there is a reported case -because here we are referring to the particular types of -- the death data and reported cases we say are in principle capable of demonstrating the presence of COVID-19, and will discharge if they are the best available evidence in a particular case.

So the "capable" bit is already incorporated at the beginning of the declaration.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: But how can we decide now that they will discharge a burden of proof in a particular case?
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, all that's saying is that they will discharge it if they are the best evidence of what the incidence is. But if my Lords wish to substitute those
words for "and are capable of", I'm not going to spend a lot of time seeking to --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I would have thought that saying "and are capable of discharging the burden of proof", rather than "and will discharge the burden of proof", better reflects the point that we made in the judgment which was that there was only so far that we could go.
MR EDELMAN QC: In 574 at 161, $\{N / 1 / 161\}$, because this was on question 2 :
"The disagreement between the parties on this question was limited to the use of the methodologies of averaging and undercounting. It was not suggested by the insurers that the particular types of underlying data pleaded by the FCA... would not discharge the burden of proof if they were the best available evidence in a particular case."
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I think the point my Lord made just now is that $--I$ think we both would feel uneasy in saying it will discharge the burden of proof in circumstances where we haven't got, as it were, any actual evidence upon which to reach that conclusion. It's a pretty stark conclusion that shuts out any debate in the future.

We expressed the hope at the end of 579 , I think it is, that, you know, this will all be sorted out
sensibly, but at the moment, as matters stood at the hearing, it hadn't been finally sorted out, there were still these issues between the parties.

Anyway, Mr Edelman, we have your submission.
MR EDELMAN QC: You've got my submission on that. I'm not going to labour the point.
8.4 is an esoteric point about the reported cases. It relates to the reported cases if we go back -- sorry, in the declaration it's $\{N / 11 / 5\}$. This is merely recalling that the true number of individuals who have been infected -- note the past tense -- on or by relevant dates is at least as great as the number of reported cases for those dates for that zone, and it then explains the point about cumulative totals.

This ties in with the type of evidence described in 8.2(d) on $\{N / 11 / 4\}$. This is the type of evidence that can be relied on:
"Data published by the UK Government recording the number of daily lab-confirmed positive tests... taking into account the Reported Cases on a particular date in a particular nation, region, UTLA or LTLA together with the Reported Cases two to three days either side of that day as being active on that particular date..."

That's an agreed declaration and the judgment at 572 - - that's $\{N / 1 / 160\}-$ - addresses that particular

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point. So that is a particular type of evidence, and the parameters of the evidence are dealt with, the two to three day point is dealt with, and that's addressed, as I say, in 8.2(d)(i).

What 8.4 is doing is reflecting simply what insurers agreed in Agreed Facts 3. So if we could have $\{C / 5 / 2\}$. It says it addresses the fact that:
"... the true number of people infected [in 2.2] during March 2020 is much higher than those who tested positive for COVID-19 during March 2020."

And if we also look at page 6 , please $--I$ think it 's page 6. No, it's $\{C / 5 / 15\}$, I'm sorry. Is that the right number? No. Sorry, it's paragraph 41, so if we can go back a page. Maybe it's 16 , sorry, it 's $\{C / 5 / 16\}$. There we are:
"The actual presence of COVID-19 in the UK in March 2020 would have been much higher than was reflected by the number of Reported Cases. However, the extent of the difference ... is not agreed."

And if we go back to the declaration at 8.4, that's $\{N / 11 / 5\}$, you will have seen the reference to "much higher", and all we're saying is trying to reflect those concessions that the number of individuals is at least as great as the number of reported cases. And, of course, that includes the cumulative cases for that

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    purpose because we're just here declaring how many
    people had COVID, who have been infected with COVID on
    or by the relevant dates in March.
            So we submit this should be uncontroversial and
        we're surprised that it 's objected to. What the
    insurers are trying to do with their added words is --
    they're perhaps missing the point of this declaration
    because the words they seek to add are actually only
    relevant to the point that's already been addressed,
    I showed you, in 8.2(d), the type of evidence where
    we've confined it in accordance with the judgment to two
    or three days either side of the day.
            If we go back to {N/11/4} in this document, we've
    confined the type of evidence to reported cases two or
    three days either side of -- a reported case on
    a particular date, reported cases two or three days
    either side of that date. So we've already confined the
    type of evidence in relation to reported cases on which
    a policyholder can rely. So you don't need the
    cumulative point in 8.4. It 's just not relevant to it.
            My Lord, those are my submissions on prevalence.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Thank you, Mr Edelman. Now, who is
    making the running for the insurers on this point?
            Submissions by MR TURNER QC
MR TURNER QC: I am, my Lord. Can I take those in order,
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and can I preface my submissions with the observation that the declarations which your Lordships make are declarations which will doubtless be used by
fact-finding tribunals at different levels, but including adjudicators in the Financial Ombudsman Service who are adjudicating upon complaints made, and what may seem obvious nuance to those of us who have lived, breathed, eaten and slept with this case for a number of months, may not be obvious to those who actually have to look at your declarations and work out what they mean, and the aim of the declarations is that they should be simple and obvious, without having to go back to the judgment and debate their scope.

In relation to 8.2, if we can go back, please, $\{N / 11 / 4\}$, please. The first insertion that we propose at sub-paragraph (e) ties in also with the first insertion that we propose in relation to (f) in the second line, and those amendments, we say, are properly required to reflect the true nature of the concessions that had been made in relation to the use of distribution - based and undercounting methodologies.

We did not concede -- the defendants did not concede that any such methodologies could be used by policyholders and, as you recorded in paragraphs 556 and 560 of the judgment, the extent of the concession made
was that policyholders could seek to prove an occurrence by using reliable analyses.

The introduction in the FCA's proposals in relation to subparagraph (f) of a reference to the Imperial College and Cambridge University reports is, in our submission, apt to mislead fact finders, particularly hard-pressed FOS adjudicators, into thinking that some form of endorsement has been given in relation to the Imperial College and Cambridge analyses, when, in fact, no such endorsement has been provided, and we would refer you to the judgment at 559.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Would your concern be addressed if we deleted the words in red in (f), and didn't include the word "reliable"?
MR TURNER QC: Well, my Lord, we would prefer to include the word "reliable", but certainly the concerns about the reference to Cambridge and Imperial would be addressed by their omission.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: So there was simply no reference to those reports at all?
MR TURNER QC: Yes. I mean, we were prepared to offer a formulation where there could be a reference to them, but the omission of reference leaves the ground neutral when it comes to further argument in front of

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a fact-finding tribunal.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: In one sense one can see the force of the point because certainly the Imperial analysis has come under quite a lot of criticism in the two and a bit months since the end of the trial.
MR TURNER QC: Exactly, and the difficulty with both those analyses is they may have been the best shot that someone could have back in May or June or July, but the state of the art doesn't stand still, and therefore it 's simply not appropriate.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: That's that point.
MR TURNER QC: That's that point.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Okay.
MR TURNER QC: But on the question of "reliable", all I would do is, again, to remind you of what you said in paragraph 579, where you recorded that the real issues between the parties were as to the reliability of the particular methodologies introduced by the FCA.

My Lord, paragraph 8.3, my Lord, Lord Justice Flaux, has already identified the difficulty which insurers have with this particular declaration. The suggestion that was made is that the word "will" should be replaced with "are capable of discharging", so "will discharge" would be replaced by "are capable of discharging".

My Lord, the reservation which insurers would still
3 LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Leaving it entirely to the fact finders
in any given case?
MR TURNER QC: Yes, my Lord.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Very well.
MR TURNER QC: 8.4, really this is a very short point. We
do not suggest that the FCA's formulation of 8.4 is
faithfully reflecting the concessions made. What it is
doing is seeking to drag the court further than it was
prepared to go in its judgment, and we can see that in
paragraph 572 of the judgment, if we could just have
that very briefly on screen. That's $\{N / 1 / 160\}$.
that very briefly on screen. That's $\{N / 1 / 160\}$.
The FCA's formulation raises -- is apt to set hares
running, and in our submission the insurers'
formulation, as in blue, faithfully reflects what --
both the concession made by insurers and also the views
expressed by the court in paragraph 572.
So we would invite you -- and the concession that we
made was recorded in paragraph 549, to which you've
already been taken, and we say that if the declaration
is to be there at all, it should accurately reflect the
terms of the concession rather than seeking to go beyond
it and arguing further points.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: What is the problem with the words "who
have in relation to that formulation is, again, it
introduces a distinction which may be well understood by
those of us who are participating in today's hearing,
but it may introduce a distinction which is elusive to
fact finders seeking to apply the declarations that
your Lordships make.
To the extent it is necessary to do so, those fact
finders can have reference to your judgment, but it
isn't necessary or, we would suggest, helpful to try to
encapsulate what may be controversial matters into
a declaration.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: Is one possibility that this should
read, in 8.3, up to the word "COVID-19", and then end
there?
MR TURNER QC: I think my difficulty with that, my Lord, is
I can't find "COVID-19" in 8.3.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, you can.
MR TURNER QC: Can I?
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR TURNER QC: Sorry, I was looking at an old version.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: And "will discharge".
MR TURNER QC: Could we go back, please, one page?
Certainly if a full stop were put after "COVID-19".
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: So in other words we wouldn't be making
any sort of declaration at all about what the position
was in relation to the burden of proof at this point?
MR TURNER QC: Yes.
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have been" and "or by", in the first part of 8.4?
I can't see any problem with those. I understand your submission about the other part of it.
MR TURNER QC: Well, again, the distinction between "on" and the words "or by" and the importance of those words may be elusive to the fact-finding tribunal.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, okay. So those are your submissions on --
MR TURNER QC: Those are my submissions on that. I'm not dealing with the next points. I have one fleeting cameo at a later stage.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, we'll look forward to seeing your fleeting cameo later, Mr Turner.
MR TURNER QC: Thank you.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Thank you very much.
Mr Edelman. Mr Edelman, you're still on mute. Submissions in reply by MR EDELMAN
MR EDELMAN QC: Apologies, I'll get used to it one day.
I'm not going to say anything about whether or not it 's appropriate to delete the reports, but certainly I would submit that the word "reliable" should not be in there. It's not appropriate, it 's not something that was addressed in the judgment, and what is there is simply addressing a type of evidence, not its quality, and that's the simple point. That's what 8.2 is

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addressing: it 's addressing types of evidence, not addressing their quality.

## LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Okay.

MR EDELMAN QC: And if my Lords feel that removing the reference to those reports would add to the clarity of the declaration and that it only relates to type, so be it. I'm not going to go to the stake on that. LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No. MR EDELMAN QC: As for 8.3 , this is actually one of the questions posed, and it's recorded -- as I showed you, it 's recorded in your judgment and to suggest that somehow you shouldn't answer it because people might not understand the answer is, we submit, not appropriate.

Can I just add one point about the additional words in red about the cumulative total. This is on $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 5\}$.
The only reason we included those words was simply as a matter of fairness because that is what is in the Agreed Facts 3, which I had in front of me with a page number on and I've just lost it. But it's -- if my Lords would give me one moment just to get it back again. It's in $\{C / 5 / 8\}$, right, paragraph 23:
"The Insured can prove the presence of at least one case ... within the Relevant Policy Area ... if, on that date ... lab-confirmed case ... for the relevant [policy area] LTLA is at least one, and that LTLA is entirely
within the Relevant Policy Area ... The Underlying Data
would also confirm the cumulative number of Reported
Cases up to and including the particular date within the
Relevant Policy Area, although this makes no allowance
for those who have recovered from COVID-19."
Then there's footnote 21, which deals with the
infectious period. So you'll see what's said in the
agreed facts, and all we're trying to do is just reflect
the agreed facts in paragraph 8.4. So we say they
should be in there and the court should be concerned to
record what has either been agreed or decided by the
court, and if fact finders want to understand it better,
or there's a dispute about what it means, they can refer
to the judgment for a better understanding.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, okay. Thank you very much.
We'Il just retire briefly to our parallel room. So
don't go too far away, anybody. I' Il just turn my
camera off and we'll be a minute or two.
(11.15 am)
(11.18 am)
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, we'll just wait for my Lord to
join us.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, so far as paragraph 8.2 is 25
concerned, as we indicated during the course of argument, we don't propose to include the word
" reliable ". Having heard the arguments, we don't propose to include any of the passages in either red or blue in the draft order; in other words, it will stay as it was in the original black. I hope that's clear.
8.3, it seems to us that the real concern of insurers is about the use of the word "will". During the course of argument we suggested "are capable of discharging". My Lord has suggested a more elegant and shorter way of dealing with it, which is just to say "may discharge" rather than say "will discharge", which we think covers the same point. So I think we would be inclined to say "and may discharge". If anybody wants to raise any objection to that, we'll obviously hear what they have to say.

So far as 8.4 is concerned, we consider that the FCA's formulation is entirely satisfactory and, to be honest, we can't understand what the fuss is on the insurers ' part about that. So the red additions, Mr Edelman, in 8.4 will stand.
MR EDELMAN QC: I'm grateful, my Lord. Submissions by MR EDELMAN QC
MR EDELMAN QC: If we can now move on to causation, we have -- going back to $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 5\}$, having considered
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insurers' proposal, we have a proposal at 10. But it may be best to wait and see what's said about that because there's very little difference between the parties. It looks as though it's just a matter of language. Shall we see what's said about our redraft of 10? Unfortunately time ran out but, as far as I know, I don't think there's an issue of principle arising out of 10 .
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, I don't think we've seen an up-to-date proposal from you. We're working on the draft that came first thing this morning.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, well, that's it. That's in red. That's the bit in red on 11 --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I don't think I'd picked up that you had made any changes to that.
MR EDELMAN QC: No, maybe -- perhaps if we hear what's objectionable --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Speaking for both of us, really, our initial reaction was that this was a storm in a teacup.

## MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, I agree.

LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: And we thought that the insurers' formulation more closely reflected what we said in the judgment. But we'll hear what the insurers say and if you want to say something in reply, you can.

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## Submissions by MR SALZEDO QC

MR SALZEDO QC: My Lord, this has been allocated to me, which probably reflects the fact that nobody thinks it is a matter of enormous substance.

We do not see it as having a different meaning, the two formulations, but we submit that ours is shorter and clearer, and therefore more helpful to the world reading it.

It also has the virtue of using the phrase " indivisible cause", which is a term that was used in the FCA's skeleton argument for trial. Your Lordship has used it several times in the judgment, and it is the term that expresses a core part of your Lordship's reasoning, and several insurers have referred to it in their grounds for appeal.

I can go to passages in the judgment to show your Lordship that what we've said in our blue is true to the judgment, but it may be that's unnecessary, and I accept the red is as well.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No, you don't need to -MR SALZEDO QC: My Lord, that's all it comes to. LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, thank you very much.

Submissions in reply by MR EDELMAN
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, can I just say it's a matter of which language you prefer. There's no great --

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I don't think we need to retire on this
    one. I think we'll take the insurers' blue wording.
MR EDEY QC: My Lord, it's Philip Edey here for the
    interveners.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR EDEY QC: Can I just say one thing about that wording.
        The one concern that the interveners have about it is
        that it gives the impression that all government
        response of any sort to local cases is to be treated in
        the same way as part of one indivisible cause. What
        we're very concerned about is, with all these local
        lockdowns going on, it is not hereafter said by insurers
        that, as a result of that declaration, your Lordships
        have decided that a local response by the government
        would be part of the same single indivisible cause. The
        concern is _-
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: The answer to that point, Mr Edey,
    would be that there was no -- other than -- we touched
    on examples by reference to the Leicester lockdown,
    which I think at the time was the only one there was,
    that no part of the actual case addressed the issue of
    local lockdowns. So if insurers try and use this for
    some further purpose hereafter, the short answer to it
    is: it wasn't dealt with by the court. We're making
    declarations about what we ruled on, and this is what we
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        ruled on.
    MR EDEY QC: My Lord can I just suggest one qualification
then, if your Lordships were to make that clear, to
insert the word "national" before "governmental" that
would make it clear that, as your Lordship has just
said, the only thing dealt with in the case was the
national responses which were pleaded by the FCA.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Salzedo, do you want to say anything
about that?
MR SALZEDO QC: My Lord, I'm not totally sure that it is
right to say that the court didn't deal at all with
that. In a sense, as your Lordship rightly says, you
referred to local lockdown, and I think that was in the
context of my clients having explained how we said that
would work, and your Lordships in fact said that it
would work differently to how we said it would work and
that it would be quite wrong to make a distinction
depending on whether the local lockdown would not have
occurred were it not for the cases within the 25 -mile
zone. So I'm not sure that it's actually right to say
that your Lordships didn't deal with it.
That said, at the moment I'm struggling to see what
the nefarious use to which insurers might put this
declaration without the word "national" actually is.
So, my Lord, that's what I would say about it.

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, I think, unless my Lord has

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, I think, unless my Lord has
a different view, I think there's an element of tilting
a different view, I think there's an element of tilting
at windmills here, Mr Edey. I think we will leave it as
at windmills here, Mr Edey. I think we will leave it as
it is. I think it reflects what it was that we were
it is. I think it reflects what it was that we were
dealing with, and what happens in the future happens in
dealing with, and what happens in the future happens in
the future. We can't legislate for everything.
the future. We can't legislate for everything.
MR EDEY QC: My Lord.
MR EDEY QC: My Lord.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right. So it will be as the insurers
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right. So it will be as the insurers
propose in paragraph }10
propose in paragraph }10
Next, Mr Edelman?
Next, Mr Edelman?
Submissions by MR EDELMAN QC
Submissions by MR EDELMAN QC
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, {N/11/6}, 11.2(a) and some words
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, {N/11/6}, 11.2(a) and some words
that Argenta seek to add which they admit in paragraph 5
that Argenta seek to add which they admit in paragraph 5
of their skeleton goes beyond the judgment.
of their skeleton goes beyond the judgment.
The problem with this addition is that it would
The problem with this addition is that it would
involve consideration of the timing of the outbreak in
involve consideration of the timing of the outbreak in
the context of the periodic reviews of restrictions that
the context of the periodic reviews of restrictions that
the government undertook and announced it would be
the government undertook and announced it would be
undertaking.
undertaking.
Therefore the continuation of the restrictions after
Therefore the continuation of the restrictions after
the outbreak in a relevant policy area could be said to
the outbreak in a relevant policy area could be said to
be causative of the continuation of the restrictions.
be causative of the continuation of the restrictions.
This would be a question of fact if it arises, but given
This would be a question of fact if it arises, but given
the figures that the court were shown and which is in
the figures that the court were shown and which is in
the agreed facts for the national prevalence of COVID,

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    the agreed facts for the national prevalence of COVID,
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    this is unlikely to be a significant point and can and should be left to be dealt with on individual facts. Maybe that perhaps explains why the parties didn't really address this point in detail in argument, and it certainly wasn't addressed in the judgment, and I don't think anybody -- nobody has suggested that the judgment had failed on this aspect to address something the parties had asked them to address.

In any event, a policyholder without a reported case or other official data to show an outbreak in a relevant policy area may instead seek to rely on a combination of undercounting and averaging or other evidence to prove on the balance of probabilities that there was an outbreak before government action. But essentially this wasn't a variant of facts that was specifically considered in the judgment or with any focus by the parties. It is fact-sensitive in many respects, and we submit the court should steer clear of making declarations about it. That's our reason for objecting to it.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Salzedo, you again. You're - - you need to unmute yourself.

Submissions by MR SALZEDO QC
MR SALZEDO QC: I've got my own microphone turned off.
My Lord, yes, it's me again, not for the reason
stated on the sheet at $\{N / 11\}$, which would suggest it's a special point of my clients. That's not right. We were the ones who communicated it on behalf of insurers. But as it happens it is me dealing with it, my Lord.

As Mr Edelman says, we accept that the words we seek to insert in 11.2(a) are not in the judgment, but we say that it 's important to make clear what the judgment means in relation to this scenario. I'm not sure why my learned friend says that it 's not important. It may well be important to -- it may well be very important to some policyholders.

The difference relates to a particular scenario that could arise with disease clauses. Perhaps before I explain that, maybe I just say this as well in case I forget later: the question I'm about to raise is similar to one that arises on the trends clause, for which your Lordships will be treated to an upgrade of counsel on the defendants' side, and it may be your Lordships will prefer to decide it after having heard those submissions as well.

But going back to this clause, the scenario which causes an issue that needs to be resolved is where the chronology runs as follows:

First, there's a relevant government response to COVID such as the 21 March regulations or the 26 March
regulations. Those have an impact on a policyholder's business but at that stage there is no COVID in the relevant radius.

As from some later date, maybe 15 April just for the sake of argument, it is established that there is COVID within the radius of that policyholder.

The question of substance is whether your Lordships have held that regulations passed on 21 or 26 March, and the effect of those regulations on the policyholder's business, were following, to take the RSA 3 wording, or as a result of, to take the Argenta wording, an occurrence of COVID within the radius on, for example, 15 April.

Now, we submit that your Lordships have not held that, but in any event, whether I'm right about that or not, it is necessary for insurers and policyholders alike to know whether or not you have held that. This judgment is undoubtedly relevant to the question of what happens on that scenario, and it is essential to know what your Lordships in fact have said about it, whereas the FCA's draft declaration and, as I understand it, supported by Mr Edelman's oral submissions just now, seem to leave this point open for future argument which, in our submission, is the worst of all possible worlds.

You may well be right that it's a scenario --

MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: Mr Salzedo, I think one of the points that Mr Edelman has made, or at least just made, is that it is at least possible to conceive that the restrictions were continued after the date even if the first case of COVID within the radius was at some subsequent point after the initial institution of the restrictions, that they may have been continued by reason of such COVID, and I'm not sure that that is an issue which is fully catered for in your proposed changes.
MR SALZEDO QC: Well, my Lord, no. We are seeking to persuade your Lordships that what you have decided so far is not that. If I'm wrong about that, then it may be that the FCA ought to be proposing some wording, or your Lordships will give us some wording, expressing whatever your Lordships have decided about this.

But I'm seeking to persuade your Lordships at the moment that you have certainly not decided that, as a matter of generality, cases on 15 April caused restrictions that were made earlier than that, and I --
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: My immediate reaction is we haven't decided that, but we equally haven't gone into the question of whether they may have been continued because of that. We just haven't dealt with those.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We haven't dealt with an issue as to
whether or not there might be coverage under particular policies in the scenario which you've postulated. It just wasn't argued before us at all.

Presumably, Mr Salzedo, looking at the position of your particular clients, this is an Isles of Scilly point, isn't it? Because the Isles of Scilly didn't have any COVID but it now does have COVID. So I suppose that if there are policyholders of Argenta who make a claim who own holiday cottages in the Isles of Scilly, this point may come up, but the difficulty that I see is that we just haven't explored it at all.

Then my Lord's point about continuation, I can see the force in that, but we would need detailed submissions from those affected on this point, which we don't have.
MR SALZEDO QC: At the moment, my Lord, assuming then that I don't need to persuade your Lordships through the judgment of the proposition that your Lordships did not decide, that occurrences backwardly caused earlier restrictions, assuming that, then what the difficulty is with 11.2(a) as drafted by the FCA is it does appear to imply that any restrictions caused by COVID in the UK are necessarily among those to be taken out of the counterfactual when considering basic causation, including those which were imposed earlier.

Now, if the position is that your Lordships do not consider yourselves to have decided anything about, for example, the idea that perhaps restrictions were continued as a result of the cases within the region and whether that's part of it, then it may be that we need some different wording that simply carves the point out for later decision. But my concern is that we don't end up with wording that implies your Lordships have given an answer which has not been given.

It 's probably not a good idea for me to attempt to draft on my feet. I'm content if that's what your Lordships' view is as to what's been decided, but I submit that we may need to have some further wording just to make it clear that that is where we are. I think I understand what your Lordships are putting to me.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, you have an absolute army of potential draftsmen to hand who have heard the discussion between you and the court and who can put forward some sort of -- for example, for the avoidance of doubt, et cetera, the court has not decided. That would cover the point, I think.
MR SALZEDO QC: Yes, my Lord. Can I suggest that we perhaps circle back to $11.2(\mathrm{a})$ slightly later in the proceedings --

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## LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.

MR SALZEDO QC: -- when we'll see if we can propose something and maybe in an ideal world even see if we can exchange it with the FCA before we do.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, that sounds sensible, Mr Salzedo.
Mr Edelman, do you want to say anything else on this point?
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, as long as the declaration does no more than record what it is that the court has not decided, and which Mr Salzedo has admitted the court hasn't decided, then I suspect it would be unobjectionable. I will have to take instructions.

## LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.

MR EDELMAN QC: But if it's no more than confirmation of what we say is the obvious and he accepts is the obvious, then that should be all right.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.
MR EDELMAN QC: So then we move on to the trends clause, and I have well in mind what my Lord said at the outset, and I have to confess --
MR TURNER QC: I think there may be a point on subparagraph (c) of 11.2 .

MR EDELMAN QC: Ah right, yes, I thought that had been - -
MR TURNER QC: No, it hasn't. It's still there.
MR EDELMAN QC: Right. Perhaps I'll leave Mr Turner, if
reference to 279 and also in relation to RSA 1 which is
another hybrid clause at paragraph 296.
My Lord, all we are seeking to do is not only to
reflect the terms of your judgment, but also to bring
this into line with the approach you've taken on the
disease clauses which is reflected in the agreed
wording, if we go back, please, to $\{N / 11 / 6\}$. So
11.2(a):
"for disease clauses means after the date on which
cover under the policy is triggered there was no
COVID-19 in the UK."
But the FCA's formulation requires us to strip out

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COVID anywhere in the world, and we say that is wrong,
it 's inconsistent with the agreed test on disease
clauses, and it's inconsistent with your judgment. It's a short point.

## LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Edelman?

Submissions in reply by MR EDELMAN
MR EDELMAN QC: I think the concern here is whether this is intended by insurers as a back door to saying that we -they can take into account in the counterfactual that, for example, foreign visitors couldn't come to stay at holiday properties as part of a counterfactual, and whether that is what lies behind the reference to "national" in this respect, which wasn't an issue that the court was focused on.

So that really, I think, is the concern about this, is whether the court intended to say that: well, for the purposes of the counterfactual you can take into account the national -- you don't take into account national COVID, but you can take into account, for example, global COVID pandemic, international travellers not coming, and so on, which was not, as we understand it, something that the court actually addressed specifically and didn't specifically exclude - - didn't exclude from your decision about the counterfactual not including COVID-19.

So, in other words, it should be general, no
COVID-19, and not some particular part of the pandemic.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, isn't there an inconsistency in
your approach here, as Mr Turner points out? Because
11.2(a) says "for disease clauses means after the date on which cover under the policy triggered there was no COVID-19 in the UK", which does reflect what we said in the judgment. The issue as to what the position was internationally, and any impact that had, was not something that was actually -- so far as I can recollect, was ever addressed as part of the argument by anybody.
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, perhaps, then, if the language used is merely to reflect the language in 11.2(a), no COVID in the UK.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I think that's what Mr Turner was suggesting as an alternative.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: All right?
MR EDELMAN QC: All right.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Okay, let's move on then to trends clauses.

## Submissions by MR EDELMAN QC

MR EDELMAN QC: $11.3\{\mathrm{~N} / 11 / 7\}$. My Lords, as you have seen, there is some debate as to the effect of your Lordships'

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judgment on this issue and you have seen that the Hiscox
Action Group take the position that all pre-trigger
COVID effects must be ignored in calculating the
indemnity for the post-trigger period. I'm going to
leave Mr Lynch to make the running on that, as it's
a point he has developed.
My Lords dealt with the Arch/Ecclesiastical point.
We raised it only because it had been raised with the
FCA as a point, not with the intention that we would pursue that positively, but the court has clarified that.

And then the third point I wanted to make is this: whilst the effect of the example that the court has given at paragraph $389,\{\mathrm{~N} / 1 / 113\}$, the church collection point, is understood, there is an issue as to what, if anything, the court intended in relation to a business which closed on 20 or 23 March, for example, in response to a government instruction to do so in circumstances where the legislation wasn't until a few days later.

The question is: can insurers with a policy only triggered by legislation say, in reliance on 389, when the policy was triggered you had already closed and there was nil income, or is the case that the closure is not a relevant trend or circumstance, or that at least it 's open to an insured to contend that it's not,
otherwise this might be a very fatal blow to many businesses?

Now, the FCA does not apprehend that the court intended its simple illustration, which was given as an example to show how the court considered the clause would operate, to govern such a situation as I've explained and reduce the indemnity to nil.

Now, the FCA and Hiscox Action Group having raised the issue, what Hiscox has said is as follows, and if we can go to bundle $P$, tab 5 , page 11 , please -- my Lord probably saw this $--\{\mathrm{P} / 5 / 11\}$, paragraph 35 . This is referring to Mr Leedham's statement for the HAG:
"If an insured has chosen to close voluntarily prior to being required to do so ... it will not be entitled to any indemnity in respect to any financial loss suffered during the period prior to the relevant Regulations coming into force. This should be uncontroversial."

It is, on the Hiscox -- on my Lord's judgment on the Hiscox wording.

But then (2):
"Where cover exists, Hiscox is committed to adjusting policyholders' claims in accordance with normal loss adjusting principles, where appropriate having regard to business trends affecting businesses

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before the insured peril, as permitted by the Judgment.
Hiscox has not treated and will not treat a voluntary closure following the announcement of the 21 March and/or 26 March Regulations (as applicable) and before their coming into effect as representative of a trend."

Now, the FCA has sought confirmation that Hiscox was treating the 20, 23 and 24 March announcements about business closures as such announcements, but any further elaboration has been refused.

What - -
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I can't now recall when the 21 March regulation -- well, let's look at the 26th ones, because they're the broadest, really -- when they were first announced.
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, there's a combination of announcements, because obviously they include the social distancing.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: The point that Mr Gaisman is conceding here, if it is a concession as such, seems to me, at least, to be a correct one to make: that in circumstances where it has already been announced by the government that they are going to legislate, if you then close your business in anticipation of that legislation coming into effect, then it seems to me that in effect your business closed as a consequence of -- or whatever
the wording is - - the regulations. 1
MR EDELMAN QC: The only question I --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: More difficult in the case where
there's, as it were, voluntary closure some time before
there's any regulation and before anybody has announced there's going to be a regulation.
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, I'm not addressing that issue. I'm at the moment simply focusing on the announcement issue and whether it is being said that, in order to be
a qualifying announcement, it has to contain with it
a commitment to enact legislation or whether it's
sufficient that there was an imperative announcement which was very swiftly followed by legislation, from which one can infer that the announcement was, in fact, a precursor to legislation.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, I think we'll have to hear what Mr Gaisman says on this point.
MR EDELMAN QC: But in any event, what we submit, if we could go back to $\{N / 11 / 7\}$, subject to the deletion in
(d) of the reference to Arch and Ecclesiastical, our formulation is to be preferred over insurers' formulation.

If we go over to $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 8\}$, there is a question whether the court can include the words from "the court did not address" onwards. So I recognise that those are

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of a different character to the words that go before and are intended to try and provide some clarity on this very important topic $--I$ don't want to underestimate its importance -- rather than -- to provide a bit of clarity and guidance to those adjusting these claims, so that --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Part of the difficulty, Mr Edelman, is, again, this was a point that was not really addressed by the parties in their submissions at the hearing.

True it is you addressed us on the point in relation to, as it were, the issue of principle about anticipation of things happening and the example of the anticipated hurricane and so forth, and we had some submissions, I forget from whom now, from the insurers, but we did not drill down to this specific point, which of course in one sense is fact-sensitive anyway, because isn't it going to depend -- if you go back to Mr Gaisman's point at 35.2 , if in any given case a particular business says: well, we actually closed our business on 24 March, but we closed it because we knew from what the government said that legislation was pending, and we wouldn't have closed the business if we hadn't thought legislation was pending.

Now, that sort of evidence in any given case seems to me, at least arguably, you would not take into
account as a trend the period between the 24th and the
26th. But these are all fact-specific and fact-sensitive issues.
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, that's why I recognised that the words from "the court did not address" onwards -everything else before that, we say, is reflecting the judgment and I would recognise those words onwards are not, and it's merely an invitation to the court to include that in, if you feel able to do so.

My Lord, the only other point that I want to make on the form of the order is that -- and this may not be -this may be an inadvertent point on the part of insurers -- is in (c) of their draft:
"Any such continuation must be at the level at which it had previously occurred."

And you compare that to our (e) above and you will see that we've inserted "must be at no more than".
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We are alive to this point, Mr Edelman, because it seems to us that if -- the example would be, wouldn't it, of a business where one part of the insured peril is in existence. So the COVID, for example, is in existence prior to closure. There is a downturn in the business. Then there's an imposition of a government restriction which leads to an even bigger downturn. The insured is entitled to say though, isn't he, that had it

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not been for the downturn, our business would have picked up -- sorry, had it not been for the government restriction --
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: -- despite COVID our business would have picked up.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, exactly.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: And I think there must be a lot of businesses which are in that position, one way or another, and your formulation of "no more than" addresses that point, doesn't it?
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, what we were trying to do was to give effect to the court's example at paragraph 389, and to make it clear that it 's no more than that. If it 's COVID and if COVID is given a $10 \%$ reduction, it can't be more than that. But whether it is that or something less is a matter of fact.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I see.
MR GAISMAN QC: My Lord, if I may just intervene, I don't think this has been communicated to my learned friend Mr Edelman, but so far as Hiscox are concerned, we are happy with the FCA's formulation on this point.
MR EDELMAN QC: I did apprehend that this was not controversial, and so I didn't take it as being an attempt to fix it. It was just a linguistic point,

[^0]the judgment. This is 20 March. In the second paragraph there:
"... we are collectively telling ... cafés, pubs,
bars, restaurants to close tonight, as soon as they reasonably can, and not to open tomorrow."

And then:
"... nightclubs, theatres, cinemas, gyms ... to close on the same timescale".

Then the 21 March regulations were promulgated which followed that up with the formal legislation. That's the point, isn't it? That to the extent that a business closed, say, at 5 o'clock on the 20th, so -- I can't remember what -- this is probably about 5 . So let us say that the relevant pub closed immediately and not on the following day, I think I would read what Mr Gaisman is saying as saying that it would not be said that the business was lost on the night of the 20th meant that -sorry, it would not be said that it was a part of the trend that the business had already closed.
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, absolutely, and we would regard that as entirely correct on the basis of the judgment, but also just correct on how the policy should operate and how it should operate in principle.

That, of course, then extends to the slightly longer period between the 23 rd and the 26 th. That is a matter

So what the Hiscox Action Group understands,
Mr Gaisman will go on to say, is that this is a very helpful clarification of the position by Hiscox to say: well, we mean exactly this. We mean that when the Prime Minister said on 23 March, although it actually dates back to 16 March - - that was the first full-blown announcement -- and then further dates after that, that restrictions were being put in place, of course it meant that there were going to be actual rules. It was just a matter of time before the rules came in, and those are announcements and this is just one example, in the time that I have had, indicating that that's exactly what they were: an announcement of rules to come in.

For that reason, the apparent concession at paragraph 35.2 makes very good sense. In substance it makes good sense as well because otherwise it means, obviously, an insured that closed on 23 March, rightly, in response to the Prime Minister's direction, and had a reduction to zero income, otherwise would then go into the period of indemnity with zero income, and that would count against them, whereas the reckless insured would stay open and have full income recklessly.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: If we go -- it's perhaps most --
perhaps even clearer if you go back to paragraph 32 of

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I think the effect of our judgment,
    Mr Lynch, is that whatever the advice was on the 16th,
    it was advice and it wasn't in any sense mandatory or
    anticipatory -- anticipating something mandatory.
MR LYNCH QC: My Lords, obviously the Hiscox Action Group
    would put -- perhaps if we turn up, please, the proposed
    wording at {N/11/8-9}.
            Thank you very much. This is the wording which
        essentially follows the FCA's wording at (d), but then
        what it does is it takes the FCA's wording that has --
        the FCA's wording that starts at "For example, where
        a business closed", which obviously your Lordships have
        discussed with Mr Edelman, and then it takes that
        passage, that sentence or two sentences further, up
        until where it says "in each individual case", and it
        splits it out into subparagraphs (ii) and (iii).
            The reason for doing that is, one, simply because of the importance of the point, and to clarify the point would be very helpful; but, secondly, obviously this issue, which my learned friend Mr Gaisman has very helpfully explained, is a significant point in the case and is a matter of great financial importance, not just to Hiscox policyholders but to other policyholders too. And then also, as your Lordships will have seen from Leedham 2, that will potentially have a great impact on
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whether this matter goes further.
Not everybody will have heard Mr Gaisman's very helpful explanation. Not everybody will have read paragraph 35.2 of the Hiscox skeleton.

However, everybody will review the declarations, and if this is a matter that the court feels can be encapsulated in a form of wording in these declarations, that would be immensely helpful and goes to my learned friend Mr Turner's point, which is that there is a wide audience for these declarations, and if the court is prepared to go as far as including these declarations, perhaps reworded if necessary, and obviously taking account of the dates of 16 th, 20 th, 23 rd, if the court were prepared to go further that would be of huge benefit to policyholders and then all who need to apply the terms of the declaration.

Hiscox does not object to the point of principle. In fact it's their proposition. No other insurer.
MR GAISMAN QC: As yet objected, and of course they may, but they haven't so far.

If there is no objection from insurers, and if in principle your Lordships are content with the substance of these proposed declarations, then, again taking my learned friend Mr Turner's point, it would be very helpful to have it in the declarations if your Lordships
are prepared to go that far, given the audience for the declarations.

Otherwise, the Hiscox Action Group adopts the FCA's position and has nothing to add on that and, again, is grateful to my learned friend Mr Gaisman for clarifying Hiscox's position on (e) of the FCA's position.

That's the Hiscox position -- Hiscox interveners' position, unless I can help further on those points. LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No, thank you very much, Mr Lynch. MR LYNCH QC: Thank you.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Gaisman?
Submissions by MR GAISMAN QC
MR GAISMAN QC: My learned friend mentioned the date of the 16th again. I assume that was a slip of the tongue.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, I've already indicated that even if we were to make the declaration that he seeks in his (ii), it would not include 16 March.

MR GAISMAN QC: Can we look at $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 8\}$ where, in a fetching blue, one sees insurers' position on the declarations.
(c) needs to be changed to reflect the fact that we've now come into line with the red (e) above it.

Now, so far as concerns the FCA's position, given that they have abandoned, as I understand it, the whole of this from "the court did not address", if we go back to the previous page --

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, not abandoned it, but hasn't --
MR GAISMAN QC: Pressed it.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: -- pressed it.
MR GAISMAN QC: Right.
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, can I just add one qualification?
    I apologise sincerely for interrupting Mr Gaisman, but
    it 's been pointed out to me that that should not have
    applied to the last sentence which, I think, is
    reflective of the judgment.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I picked that point up because
    that is in Mr Lynch's draft.
MR EDELMAN QC: That was my mistake.
MR GAISMAN QC: Can we go to the next page, please, because
        I can't see it at the moment {N/11/8}.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: So what you are not conceding but
        effectively not pursuing, Mr Edelman, is the words from,
        in the third line, "the court did not address", down
        to -- down about five lines to the end "in each
        individual case"?
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, correct, and that was my mistake and
        I apologise to Mr Gaisman and to the court.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.
MR GAISMAN QC: I don't think there's a problem with that,
        unless I'm told that there is.
    The main issue that now exists between the FCA and
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Hiscox is at the top of the page. But can we just read from the previous page in the red? The previous page, please $\{N / 11 / 7\}$ :
"It is in principle appropriate for the counterfactual to take into account the continuation of that measurable downturn and/or increase ... as a trend or circumstance ... in calculating the indemnity payable in respect of the period during which the insured peril was triggered and remained [over the page please] operative, but only if the particular effect amounts to a trend or circumstance (as required under the particular clause )..."

So far so good. And then these words:
"... and is sufficiently distinct from the insured peril."

Now, that is completely inconsistent with your Lordships' judgment, and we'll look at that if we really need to, because your Lordships remember that you gave the example of the collection going down by $20 \%$ in the case of Ecclesiastical, and you explain that the reason why that was not recoverable was the same as your reasoning in relation to Arch, and your reasoning in relation to Arch specifically dealt with what I might call the gathering storm of the insured peril.

I've expressed that very compendiously, but if
your Lordships would like to look at the...
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, Mr Gaisman, the example that was
posed in argument was the example derived from
Orient Express of the hurricane --
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: -- where the hurricane strikes, but before the hurricane strikes, concern about the
hurricane coming is such that everybody cancels their holiday in New Orleans and doesn't go there.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes, but it's the same --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: What was said was: well, that can be, as it were, guarded into the overall calculation of the loss. The point was that to the extent that somebody is anticipating an insured peril which hasn't yet occurred, you can't recover in any way.

I suppose one way of looking at it would be in the hurricane example, if the hurricane -- the hurricane is feared, and everybody says: well, I'm not going to go to New Orleans, but in fact the hurricane then heads off to Bermuda and doesn't come anywhere near New Orleans, there's never an insured loss.
MR GAISMAN QC: No, but what your Lordships were saying is if it does strike New Orleans, then there is no recovery in respect of the diminution before the occurrence of all the elements of the composite peril.

## LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Precisely.

MR GAISMAN QC: If your Lordships need more help on it I will show your Lordships the relevant paragraphs of the judgment.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I don't think you need to help us on that, Mr Gaisman, because we're well aware of them.
MR GAISMAN QC: No, no, but what I mean by that is I don't know whether I need to address your Lordships any further on the unacceptability in the FCA's declaration of the words "and is sufficiently distinct from the insured peril", because that is the opposite of what your Lordships said.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: What I need help on, Mr Gaisman, is this: your paragraph 35.2, I think it is.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: You're going to say this is a slightly different point.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: But what I need help on is whether that concession or acceptance or non-argument of that point
is adequately reflected in insurers' position (b). If
that concession is giving effect to our judgment, how is
it reflected in the declarations which you suggest?
MR GAISMAN QC: My Lords, it isn't giving effect to your Lordships' judgment. It is something that has

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happened since the judgment, and that is one of the reasons why I say it doesn't belong in a series of declarations which are intended to give effect to your Lordships' judgment.

Whether or not it's a concession or whether it might be argued that it is a logical corollary of what your Lordships have said doesn't matter. Hiscox have taken this position from a loss adjusting point of view and for other reasons. Because they are content to say what they have said, they haven't examined what the legal basis of it is.

That's their position. It may not have a legal basis in your Lordships' judgment, it may be the consequence of orthodox loss-adjusting principles, or it may just be common sense. Who knows.

But your Lordship has undoubtedly, if I may say so, raised a separate point, and I would like, if I may, eccentric as it is, to ignore your Lordship's interruption for a moment.

What I'm dealing with - - there are only these two points, I think.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR GAISMAN QC: But clearly the words "and is sufficiently distinct from the insured peril" are a hangover of my learned friend Mr Edelman's arguments that trends
clauses only dealt with, could only deal with, extraneous matters like the ubiquitous though currently rather difficult to find Michelin starred chef.

Now, it's quite obvious from the paragraphs that I will take your Lordships to if necessary that your Lordships rejected that argument because, although in paragraph 389 you talk about the $20 \%$ diminution in the collection without there expressly saying that it's due to COVID, you cross refer to the same paragraphs, the Arch paragraphs, 349 to 351 , where the example expressly is, because that was Mr Edelman's argument and your Lordships there reject it.

So it can't be right to have the words "and is sufficiently distinct from the insured peril" because that completely undermines the essential position which is that until -- I've taken this shortly, but the logic of your Lordships' judgment is that -- and this is the point on which we lost -- once you've got all three matching elements present, then to that extent the insurers had to, as it were, bear all the consequences of those. The corollary is, until you do, the fact that you've got one, in a composite peril which requires three, is, in a sense -- well, in the relevant sense, legally irrelevant.

Therefore to require something distinct effectively

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: And may I say how helpful it was to
have it all in different colours, rather than crossed out, which the first draft was.

Anyway, there we are. It seemed to us when we were looking at this wording in (b), Mr Gaisman --
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.

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## LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: - - that if we were to adopt this wording it would be sensible to insert, after the words <br> "it is in principle appropriate" in the second line in brackets "(subject to (a) above)" --

MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: -- just to clarify that it is a question of fact in every case.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: And I imagine that's not objectionable.
MR GAISMAN QC: That is not objectionable and your Lordships have the fact that ( c ) is in a different form.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, well, we've got that point as well, yes.
MR GAISMAN QC: I don't think there's anything else I need to trouble your Lordships on this point, unless you have any questions.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I don't have anything more. Does Mr Justice Butcher have anything? No.

Right. Do any of the other insurers want to address the court in relation to Mr Gaisman's paragraph 35.2 of his skeleton and whether it should be put into -- in some way encapsulated in the declarations even if it 's only in relation to Hiscox?

Submissions by MR KEALEY QC
MR KEALEY QC: My Lord, this is Gavin Kealey.

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, Mr Kealey.
MR KEALEY QC: Hiscox has made a concession or an
    acceptation. We haven't considered this. It may or may
    not be correct. It may or may not be the fair and
    appropriate thing to be done. That is a matter for my
    client, MS Amlin, to consider in due course. It is
    a question of fact in any case and it certainly was not
    something which your Lordships decided in this case and
    therefore should not, positively not, be embodied in any
    declaration.
            My understanding of declarations is that they are
    orders that are reflective directly from what
    your Lordships have decided in a judgment.
    Your Lordships have not decided this in your Lordships'
    judgment and therefore that is an end of the matter.
            Now, as I say, that is the legal position and that's
    the position I take. Whether my client, MS Amlin, looks
    at it further in due course, as no doubt it will, it
    will take the right decision at the right time, taking
    the right advice.
            That's all I need to say about it, my Lord.
MR TURNER QC: My Lord, RSA takes the same position as
    Mr Kealey.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, okay. Who else is there?
MR LOCKEY QC: My Lord, can you hear me for Arch,
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## John Lockey?

LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, Mr Lockey, hello. Submissions by MR LOCKEY QC
MR LOCKEY QC: Yes, we obviously repeat and adopt what Mr Gaisman said about the unsatisfactory nature of the additional words "sufficiently distinct from the insured peril".

So far as Mr Gaisman's concession or 35.2 is concerned, that does not affect Arch and doesn't reflect an issue that arises on the Arch wording, which you will recall refers to advice as well as government order, and on that basis alone the additional declaration suggested by Mr Lynch is wholly inapposite to the position of Arch.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, thank you very much, Mr Lockey. Does anybody else want to say anything? No. Very well. Mr Edelman?

Submissions in reply by MR EDELMAN
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, just going back to the form of the declaration at $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 7\}$, as I understand it, our additional language at (a) is not objected to, so we submit that should be included.
(b) of our text essentially, save that we cross-referred to (e), is the same as insurers' (a), and we submit that the cross-reference to (e) is appropriate
and doesn't seem to be controversial, so that should be adopted.

We've also got (c), on which I understand Mr Gaisman has expressed no objection, and he also didn't object to the last sentence of (d), which I highlighted, going on to the next page, on to $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 8\}$, that last sentence. So that, we submit, should be included, and it is uncontroversial and consistent with, we would submit, consistent with the judgment.

So, as I understand it, the only controversial element of our draft, subject to the part that we've already discussed from "the court did not address" onwards, is the words "is sufficiently distinct from the insured peril".

Can I just correct one matter as a matter of record, just to record again, and $I$ am afraid it will be a ground of our appeal, that our submission in relation to the hurricane loss, the hurricane example, was simply that cancellations of bookings prior to the arrival of the hurricane in anticipation of it would not be a trend or circumstance to depress the reference point of income for the period of indemnity which starts with the insured damage, and that was the essence of our submission.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We understood what your submission was,

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Mr Edelman. Although you accuse us of not understanding it in your skeleton, we did understand it.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes. Well, it was suggested that that was a way of recovering pre-hurricane loss, which it wasn't. But anyway, let's not debate that.

It is relevant in this respect: when we're talking about "is sufficiently distinct from the insured peril", all we were trying to get at was the sort of point that the Hiscox Action Group have elaborated on where you have something that is actually -- somebody closes because the government makes an announcement which carries with it the imminent prospect of legislation, and that legislation does occur imminently.

So that, we would submit, is not sufficiently distinct from the insured peril. I wasn't intending to go -- we weren't intending with those words to go behind the judgment. If we're not content with it, we will appeal it, but that was not the intention of those words. It was merely to encapsulate the same sort of thing that the Hiscox Action Group have raised and which Mr Gaisman has conceded. And whether the court includes those words or not is --
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: The trouble with those words is that they are capable, at least, of having a wider meaning or a wider application than that narrow circumstance, as,

## indeed, this debate has shown.

MR EDELMAN QC: It may be, then, if your Lordships are prepared to make any declaration at all, it has to be something specific or not at all, and that's all I wanted to say.
MR GAISMAN QC: My Lords, just before your Lordships retire, if your Lordships need to do so, I put forward the blue wording, and we're not really very happy with $11.3(\mathrm{c})$ in red on the previous page because that appears, at least in part, to raise the possibility of recovering outside the period of the insured peril for individual elements of it:
"Unless the policy wording so requires, loss is not limited by the inclusion of any part of the insured peril in the assessment of what the position would have been if the insured peril had not occurred."

Now, my learned friend doesn't explain which paragraph of the judgment that's intended to reflect, and it seems to us to be rather contrary to the fact that you need to have -- the fortuity, as it's put in paragraph 287, is against all three of these elements together. We submit that's capable of misleading third parties, and --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Do you have any difficulty, Mr Gaisman, with the FCA subparagraph (a)?

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MR GAISMAN QC: No
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Or with the last sentence of their (d),
    so that the downturn will only apply?
MR GAISMAN QC: No.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, okay.
MR GAISMAN QC: Thank you very much.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, unless anybody else wants to say
    anything, we will go to our --
    Submissions in reply by MR LYNCH QC
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, yes. Sorry to -- yes, please, just
    some very brief points in reply, please.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR LYNCH QC: Very briefly, I take my learned friend
    Mr Lockey's point absolutely. If the proposed wording
    is only appropriate for Hiscox, it's only appropriate
    for Hiscox.
    The only point I would make is that not all Hiscox
        policyholders are watching. Not all Hiscox
        policyholders are legally represented. There is a wide
        audience for this case and the obvious way to
        encapsulate a point with which Hiscox itself is content
        is in a form of wording in the declarations that makes
        it clear it 's not a declaration on the judgment, it's
        a point that Hiscox is content with, and that is
        a simple way --
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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I think there's some force in
    Mr Kealey's point, that unless it actually -- the point
    of the declarations is to reflect what we have decided
    in the judgment. It's not to deal with points which
    have arisen after the judgment in consequence of it.
            In one sense this is just such a point because this
    was never argued, Mr Lynch, either by Mr Edelman or by
    you. Mr Edelman's argument was the much broader one,
    right or wrong, that we've just been debating with him.
    But the point about businesses that close in
    anticipation of the government saying what we're going
    to do is introduce legislation -- I paraphrase -- that
    was never addressed.
            Now, Mr Gaisman on behalf of Hiscox has indicated
    what their position is. He has made a public statement
    in open court. I've no doubt the FCA, if it wishes to,
    will record that on its website, and I have no doubt
    that your client will also publicise it if they wish to.
            What the position is of other Hiscox policyholders
    we can't really legislate for in declarations which do
    not go beyond our judgment.
            Obviously when we retire in a moment we will discuss
    whether we should make a declaration in relation to
    Hiscox or not but it doesn't reflect the judgment as
    such.
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MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, absolutely. I'm grateful to
    your Lordship and those are absolutely accepted, all of
    your Lordships' comments. It's simply a pragmatic way
    forward, that's all I would suggest. It's a pragmatic
    way of making clear to the public what this point is,
    but that's the only reason. My Lord, thank you.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Okay, well, we'll retire to our other
    parallel Skype.
( 12.44 pm )
            (Pause)
(12.48 pm)
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, if everybody is there -- I see
    Mr Edelman, Mr Lynch and Mr Gaisman, who are most
    concerned with this. Maybe Mr Justice Butcher isn't
    quite here yet.
            You are still on hold. No, he is here now. Good.
                Ruling
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, we have considered carefully the
    various submissions by the FCA, the Hiscox Action Group
    and Mr Gaisman on behalf of Hiscox. What we propose in
    terms of the declaration in paragraph 11.3 will be as
    follows:
            Subparagraph (a) will be as per the FCA's paragraph
    (a) in red.
    Subparagraph (b) will be as per the insurers' --
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what is paragraph (a), but it now becomes paragraph (b), in blue.

Subparagraph (c) will be what was the insurers'
subparagraph (b) but now becomes (c) in blue, but with the addition, after the words "in principle
appropriate", of "(subject to (b) above)", and with the addition at the end of that subparagraph of the words from Mr Edelman's draft:
"Further, the downturn will only apply to the extent that as a matter of fact the downturn would have continued during the indemnity period absent the insured peril."

Then subparagraph (d) will be, well, in effect, Mr Edelman's subparagraph (e) in red, so including the words "no more than" before the words "the level".

I hope that is tolerably clear in terms of drafting. If anybody has any queries, it can be raised before we finalise the final form of order.

Right, Mr Edelman, we've got 10 minutes before lunch.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, definitely time to deal with at least the first one, which is QBE 2-3. It's paragraph 12.2 on page $10\{\mathrm{~N} / 11 / 10\}$, and this is the addition of the words "within and/or".

This is an attempt by QBE to add words based on
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paragraph 231 of the judgment. This is at $\{N / 1 / 74\}$. It's in the last eight or so lines of paragraph 231:
"Given the reference to 'events', and taken with the nature of the other matters referred to ... the emphasis in (c) appears to us in this clause not to be on the fact that the disease has occurred within 25 miles, but on the particular occurrences of the disease within the 25 miles. It is the 'event' which is constituted by the occurrence(s) of the disease within the 25 mile radius which must have caused the business interruption or interference. If there were occurrences of the disease at different times and/or places, then these would not constitute the same 'event', and the clause provides no cover for interruption or interference with the business caused by such distinct 'events'."

The decision, we submit, of the court, was simply that the disease must have occurred within the 25 miles and that local outbreak of the disease must have caused the interruption or interference. That is why, going back to the draft declarations at $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 10\}$, we drafted the declaration as we did: but that any other occurrence of COVID outside the area continued. So that is the counterfactual.

The last sentence was in general terms, and to emphasise the point the court was making, the last

## LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.

## MS ANSELL QC: Thank you.

My learned friend Mr Edelman is wrong to say that we only refer to paragraph 231 of the judgment. He took you to that bit and we do say that it's significant,

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what you said about the event in that paragraph. But we also rely on paragraph 234 , which you will find at $\{\mathrm{N} / 1 / 75\}$, when you in terms, at the end of that paragraph, say:
"However, as we have said, the terms of Clause 3.2.4 show that there is cover only if there is business interruption as a result of the 'event' of the person(s) sustaining that illness within the area. It is difficult to see how there could be such consequential interference if the disease was asymptomatic and undiagnosed."

So we say that you recognised that there could be disease within the area but which was not having and not part of the event because it was not causing any particular interference.

We then also rely on paragraph 235, and your final words in that paragraph, where we start:
"... we consider that insureds would only be able to recover if they could show that the case(s) within the radius, as opposed to anywhere else, were the cause of the business interruption. In the context of this clause, it does not appear to us that the causation requirement could be satisfied on the basis that the cases within the area were to be regarded as part of the same cause as that causing the measures elsewhere, or as
one of many independent causes each of which was
an effective cause, because this clause, in our view,
limits cover only to the consequences of specific events."

And we say that's a specific event of COVID-19 within the relevant policy area.

And you made a similar comment, we say, in respect of QBE 3, which we find at 237 , and is still on page 75 [ $N / 1 / 76$ ]:
"On these bases we consider this clause too is confining cover to the consequences of certain happenings, in particular specific occurrences of the disease within the radius, as opposed to other happenings or events, including instances of people contracting the disease outside the radius."

So you will have seen from what my learned friend said, it 's common ground that the counterfactual retains all cases of COVID-19 outside of the relevant policy area. The dispute is about the cases within the relevant policy area, and we say there's no proper basis to take out -- as we read your judgment, to take out these cases because they could be asymptomatic, undiagnosed, which are not causing any specific interference or interruption to the insured's business.

The cover is for the event, i.e. we say the

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particular case or outbreak of cases, which leads to the particular interference. So, for example, you might have an outbreak at a local factory or a local farm. That is what should be stripped out and not the, if you like, undiagnosed, asymptomatic, or the non-event COVID-19.

We say what you shouldn't be doing -- or we believe the effect of your judgment is you don't assume there's no COVID-19 at all, and that what you end up with is a COVID-19-free area, and we say you just take out the event.

We say that's consistent with the latter part of the declaration, which you see has been agreed, that you only get cover for losses which would not have been suffered had the particular occurrence or occurrences of COVID-19 which triggered cover under the policy not occurred. So, if you like, other things that were continuing on in any event, other effects.

That's why we say you do need to include, or we say it's proper reflection of your judgment that we have "within and/or" within that declaration.

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Thank you.
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> Mr Edelman, any reply?

Submissions in reply by MR EDELMAN
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lords, there's nothing in the draft
declaration the draft words that QBE seek to insert at $\{N / 11 / 10\}$ which restricts it to asymptomatic or undiagnosed cases; it's perfectly general, and what they appear to be positing is that even for cases within the area, each one, the outbreak of COVID within the area can be subdivided into each individual competing cause, so that you have a separate event for each person who has COVID. This appears to be the import of the language they want to put in.

It's nothing to do with symptomatic or asymptomatic or diagnosed or undiagnosed; it's perfectly general. So if you can show that there are outbreaks at two farms, then you can say -- this appears to be an attempt to say: there were occurrences at each of the farms and you can't prove that either of them was causative, for example, of a local lockdown. Let's say in due course there is a local lockdown; it will be said, in reliance on these words, no doubt, that you have to put all other local outbreaks in the pot.

Now that, we submit, is not what my Lords decided at all. All you've decided, and what the declaration reflects, is the comparison you made between COVID within the area and COVID without, and that's what the declaration should be restricted to, and that's the sum total of it.

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And there wasn't this argument that QBE now seek to put forward through this draft declaration of carving-up a COVID outbreak into its separate individuals who had it.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right. Does Mr Edey want to say something?

## Submissions by MR EDEY QC

MR EDEY QC: My Lord only to support and endorse what the FCA have said. We do object to the inclusion of the words "within" and/or -- my Lords will recall that there was in fact no argument whatsoever at any point directed by any party to the question of whether one could differentiate between cases within the relevant area. The argument was solely ever about whether it mattered whether they needed to be within or without and the causal link between one versus the other. Nobody ever said anything about differentiating between cases within, and the risk is exactly as Mr Edelman says, that what is being set up here is an attempt to make it impossible, even in the case of a local lockdown -which from recollection QBE accepted would be potentially covered -- that insureds will battle away because it will be said: ah, but which cases within the area are the cause of the local lockdown?

So, my Lord, we do say that those words, which were
(Pause)

LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, Mr Justice Butcher will give our ruling on this one.

## Ruling

MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: In relation to paragraph 12.2 we have considered the submissions which were made by the FCA, by HIGA and by QBE. We see the force of Mr Edey's and Mr Edelman's points that there was not any significant debate about other cases within the area.

The declaration, as it stands, without the words added, allows for the possibility that there may be multiple occurrences of COVID-19 which have triggered the policy under the cover, and thus multiple cases can have constituted the relevant event, if that is the case factually, and we do not therefore think it is necessary to add, or appropriate to add, the words in blue in that declaration.
MR EDELMAN QC: Thank you, my Lord, I'm grateful, and

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I anticipate you now wanted to break for lunch?
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I think so, Mr Edelman. Let's say 2 o'clock and then we'll proceed with paragraph 13.
MR EDELMAN QC: I'm grateful.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We don't have any danger of running over, do we?
MR EDELMAN QC: All we've got now is, because everything else has fallen away, we've just got some points on Hiscox. Amlin and Zurich wording issues are all resolved. So there are some issues on that. We've just got that. Hopefully the certificates will be short, and then after that there may be some detailed argument about QIC, but I would have thought we should have time for that.
MR EDEY QC: My Lord, just if it helps on certificates, I will be very short in light of the indication given earlier, so I don't think that will take up a great deal of time.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Let's break now for lunch and start again at 2 o'clock.
(1.06 pm)
(The short adjournment)
(1.59 pm)

LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, when you are ready, Mr Edelman.

## Submissions by MR EDELMAN QC

MR EDELMAN QC: I'm grateful, my Lord.
Continuing with the declarations, if we could
perhaps go to $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 10\}$, and you'll see that there was some suggested additional wording by Hiscox Action Group. As I understand it from Mr Lynch, they no longer pursue that alternative wording, so that 13 can stand as it is.

Can I just mention now, before I forget, because otherwise I'm bound to, whether my Lords would be agreeable to the sealed order being published on the FCA website as soon as it's available?
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, I don't see why not. I don't
know if my Lord has any views.
MR EDELMAN QC: I'm grateful.
Can I then move on to the Hiscox declarations, and the issues and declarations start at $\{N / 11 / 13\}$ of the document we have on the screen. My Lord, there are a number of issues and I'm in my Lord's hands as to whether it's easier to take them compendiously or one by one.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It's probably better to take them compendiously, Mr Edelman.
MR EDELMAN QC: That was my thought. Then we all have one go at speaking.

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## LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.

MR EDELMAN QC: The first issue is -- it applies to 17.2 and
18.3. 17.2 you've got up on screen. It's the same point: it 's whether you made a decision on interruption or whether your decision should be applied to Hiscox 2 and 3 as well as 1 and 4 . There was an issue for the court to decide on each of those policies, and that was squarely before the court.

We say what the court did was to give an answer to the interruption issue by reference primarily to the Hiscox 1 lead wording, and that decision ought to be applied in the declarations to 2 and 3 , as well as 4 , which also merited an honourable mention in dispatches.

If I can start with $\{N / 1 / 76\}$, paragraph 243.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR EDELMAN QC: That is where you began to deal with the policies, and you will see you are addressing here the Hiscox 1-4 policies, so you're addressing all of them, and your conclusion on the interruption issue is at \{N/1/84\}, paragraph 274.

I think the origin of Hiscox's attempt to limit the declarations is at the foot of the page. Having expressed your general reasons you say:
"As we set out below, it seems to us clear from a number of those clauses, at least in the Hiscox 1 lead
wording, that 'interruption' in this wording is intended
to mean 'business interruption' generally ..."
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mm.
MR EDELMAN QC: Then you return to the subject in relation
to the Hiscox NDDA clause at $\{N / 1 / 113\}$, paragraph 390 . LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR EDELMAN QC: And that was a clause that appeared in
Hiscox 1, 2 and 4, and your consideration of the
interruption issue was at page 118, starting at 118 .
You seem to start the reasoning at 409, and then at
411, at the foot of the page, you refer to a number of clauses, and they include a loss of attraction provision, specified customers and specified suppliers, and that continues over the page at $413\{\mathrm{~N} / 1 / 119\}$. And importantly in this regard one of the clauses you refer to, 413 , is the unspecified customers and unspecified suppliers provision, and in particular the words "of any [one] of your direct customers", and then you go on to discuss the difficulty with Mr Gaisman's submissions about that, and he was suggesting it would be relevant if there was only one customer that the business had. LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR EDELMAN QC: Effectively you rejected that submission.
Now, the same clause as you are considering in 413
also appeared in Hiscox 2 and 3. Perhaps I can show you
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that, $\{B / 7 / 25\}$, and it's item 3. This is in Hiscox 2, and it's "damage at the premises of one of your suppliers", and the same point about interruption applies in relation to that clause there. I accept, not as many clauses to indicate the same point as in Hiscox
1 , but there is at least this one which is in common,
which of itself, we submit, is sufficient to demonstrate
the -- to support the conclusion and make the conclusion
you reached applicable to this policy as well, and the same is true of Hiscox $3,\{B / 8 / 29\}$.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR EDELMAN QC: If we could have that up on the screen, please, $\{B / 8 / 29\}$. There we are, and "suppliers" at the foot of the page, and it's essentially the same clause.

As we say, the purpose of the test case was to provide certainty, not uncertainty, and we invite the court to go back now to $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 13\}$, to adopt our wording in red, and not to restrict it, as Hiscox would, to 2 and 3.

Now, it's right, and I can't dispute this, that your judgment does not explicitly address 2 and 3, but our understanding is that the court was addressing this issue by reference to the lead policy in Hiscox. We don't accept that there was any slip or omission from the judgment, but if there was, if this was not
implicitly dealt with, even if not explicitly dealt with, then it was an obvious omission and the court can fill it and ought to by this declaration.

And then you will see that also applies to 18.3 on $\{N / 11 / 16\}$. It's the same point, just in relation to the NDDA clauses. So nothing to add on that.

That's the first point on Hiscox.
The second, going back to $\{N / 11 / 14\}$ of this document, is as to the status of regulation 6 , and you' ll see our red insertions in the draft and the alternative, which is essentially to relegate 6 to being capable of being a restriction imposed.

What you said in your judgment at $\{N / 1 / 83\}$, paragraph 267, was as follows:
"What this means for present purposes is that the only relevant matters which constituted ' restrictions imposed' are those which were promulgated by statutory instrument..."

And then you say:
"... and in particular ..."
Now, it's right that you did not mention regulation 6 , but all you were doing is identifying the ones which -- we submit you were identifying the ones which you regarded as the most significant, and not explicitly excluding or relegating regulation 6 . Therefore when

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one goes on to 269 , you addressed, and this was obviously relevant to regulation 6:
"We were not, however, persuaded by Hiscox's submission that the ' restrictions imposed' contemplated by the 'public authority' clause necessarily had to be directed to the insured, or to the insured's use of the premises..."

## And then at 270 you say:

"We did not consider that it could be said that Regulation 6 of the 26 March Regulations amounted to a ' restriction imposed' which could have led to an ' inability to use' the premises of all insureds where that insured's business had relied on the physical presence of customers."

What you were doing, you weren't saying anything, we submit, about the status of regulation 6 as being capable of imposing a restriction, but simply as to whether it could result in an inability to use.

So going back to the declaration at 17.4 on $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 14\}$, given that that declaration is only addressing restrictions imposed and is not addressing inability to use, we say that regulation 6 ought to have the status which we have accorded it in the declaration.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Isn't it implicit in what we said at the end of $270--$

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MR EDELMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: -- that it was a restriction imposed?
    What we're actually focusing on here is inability to
    use, and we're making the point that it would be
    a question of -- it would be a rare case where
    regulation 6 would lead to inability to use, but it
    would be a question of fact.
            If we had not been deciding that regulation 6 was
    a restriction imposed, then that part of the judgment
    would be otiose.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, exactly.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We could just have said: it's not
    a restriction imposed, full stop.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, or it may or may not be, or qualified
    it, "If it's a restriction imposed, then..."
            But we say you decided that categorically.
    I understand the point about inability to use. We'll
    come on to that, but that's a separate issue. So that's
    the first point.
            The second point, going back to {N/11/14}, and this
        is where, although there's an attempt to reflect the
    language, and I don't suggest it 's other than a genuine
    attempt, the effect of the transplantation of the
    language is to change the meaning.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Where is this?
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    MR EDELMAN QC: This is "necessarily", the word
"necessarily".
Now, what you had said, because in this text it
appears -- says:
"' Restrictions imposed' do not necessarily have to
be directed to the insured ... and Regulation 6 is
capable..."
So those words go.
But the word "necessarily", which we hadn't put in,
is inserted by insurers and by Hiscox, and that has its
origin -- going back to $\{N / 1 / 83\}$, it has its origin in
paragraph 269, and the first sentence:
"We were not, however, persuaded by Hiscox's
submission that the 'restrictions imposed' contemplated
by the 'public authority' clause necessarily had to be
directed to the insured, or to the insured's use of the
premises ..."
That's a different use of the word "necessarily".
You're dealing with Mr Gaisman's submission that to be
a restriction imposed it had to be directed to the
insured --
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: I'm sorry, Mr Edelman, I have not
understood that submission. In what sense is that
a different use from the use proposed in the insurers'
version of the declaration?

MR EDELMAN QC: Because when you go to the declaration at $\{N / 11 / 14\}$, what you were doing was rejecting
a submission that it had to be, and you were saying it doesn't have to be. Mr Gaisman says it necessarily has to be, and you were saying: no, that's wrong. And he says: it doesn't necessarily have to be directed, which is a different thing altogether.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: I'm sorry, I just do not understand that, Mr Edelman. Surely where it says in the proposed declaration "' restrictions imposed' do not necessarily have to be directed to the insured or the insured's use of the premises", isn't that exactly the same usage?
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, in one you were rejecting an attempted exclusion, and we say that the word "necessarily" is otiose, and it could be read or misread as they may or may not be.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I don't understand this point either. If you read the first part of the sentence -- the first sentence of 269 , another way of saying the same thing would have been the sentence that begins:
"' Restrictions imposed' do not necessarily have to be directed to the insured or the insured's use of premises..."

It's exactly the same thing. It's just putting the words another way around. The same words are all there.

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I think you are tilting at a non-existent windmill here.
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, I submit what's wrong with
" restrictions imposed do not have to be directed to"; what is wrong with that?
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I think Mr Gaisman would say because that is not actually what we said in paragraph 269.
MR EDELMAN QC: All I'm saying is what you said in 269 is simply because you were restricting a submission by Mr Gaisman.

Anyway, I've said enough about it.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.
MR EDELMAN QC: But all you were doing was rejecting his submission. That's why we say you used that word, because he was saying they necessarily have to be and you were saying: no, that's not right, he said that, that's not right, and it's sufficient simply to say -and if people are reading this, it should be in plain language -- "'restrictions imposed' do not have to be directed to the insured". That's it. That's what you decided. The word "necessarily" doesn't add anything and could cause confusion.

The next point on the Hiscox --1 should say also that - I'm on 17.4. I think I've missed out the fact that -- but Hiscox Action Group can deal with this -I think they had some alternative wording for 17.3, but
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perhaps they can argue that when they get to it.
Just to point out, I think the word in red at the top is just a correction of a typographical error. Mr Gaisman can perhaps confirm that.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: "Inability to use", yes.
MR EDELMAN QC: Then going on to a third point, we agree with -- on reflection we agree. We accept we didn't initially disagree with it, the paragraph, but we agree with HAG that -- and we invite the court to consider whether it's appropriate to have the last sentence in black on page 14, "Whether such restriction". That one is a question of fact. The last sentence:
"Cases in which Regulation 6 would have caused an ' inability to use' the insured's premises would be rare".
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, that, again, reflects fairly loyally what we said in the last two sentences of 270 .
MR EDELMAN QC: It does, but that will be there for all to see. The question is whether it's a suitable matter for a declaration because it's not a finding; it is in reality just a prediction of how often the court expects, on the information it currently has, regulation 6 to result in a favourable finding for policyholders.

We submit that - -
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: If part of the function of all this is
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to act, as it were, as a template for either encouraging or discouraging the pursuit of claims, or encouraging or discouraging insurers from contesting claims or paying them, then why isn't including in the declarations what we said in the last two sentences of paragraph 270 of assistance?
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, my Lord, it's a matter of judgment for the court whether it's right or not to include in declarations matters which are in reality no more than the court's expectation based on the information it currently has --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right. construction or law.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Okay.
MR EDELMAN QC: I say no more about it.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.
MR EDELMAN QC: Then the final point on this paragraph, and this is perhaps the most important of the points on this paragraph, is on page 15 where Hiscox attempt to insert a categorical declaration that businesses in categories 3 and 5 did not suffer an inability to use due to restrictions imposed within the meaning of Hiscox 1-4. So it's going even further than what the court said, that it would be rare to say that it could never happen.

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Where do we deal with this in our
    judgment?
MR EDELMAN QC: That's really the point.
            What I think Mr Gaisman is trying to take advantage
    of is what the court said in relation to prevention of
    access clauses. If we go to, for example, paragraph }33
    of the judgment, and that's at {N/1/99}. Perhaps
    | ought to start with 333, because that's category 3,
    and you're here dealing with prevention of access, and
    just over halfway down the paragraph, when you're
    dealing with Ms Mulcahy's examples, you say:
            "That may amount to an impediment or hindrance in
    the use of the premises, but it is not in any sense
    a prevention of access ..."
            And category 5, at the foot of the page, about four
        lines up you say:
            "The offices were not required to close and at most
        there was an impediment or hindrance on the use of the
    premises..."
            But what we understand Hiscox is seeking to do is
        take your conclusions about prevention of access in
        relation to categories }3\mathrm{ and 5 and apply them also to
        inability to use, but we say that's inappropriate where
        the court was drawing a distinction between the concept
        of access and the concept of use.
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    The same point can be made in relation to the Hiscox NDDA clause. That's $\{\mathrm{N} / 1 / 114\}$, paragraph 391. That was also an access clause as you can see -- you may remember, but you can see in the middle of the page, and what you said about that was at $415,\{N / 1 / 120\}$. You accept that for categories 3 and 5 it cannot be said that there was a denial or hindrance of access to such premises:
"We also agree with him that Regulation 6 imposing restriction on movement other than for permitted purposes did not impose any denial or hindrance in access to insured premises, as opposed to use of such premises."

So what the court was clearly saying, we submit, for categories 3 and 5, is that regulation 6 doesn't help on prevention or denial of access, but it may or may not be relevant to the use.

Now, we're not asking the court to make any conclusion about the extent to which regulation 6 may help businesses. You've already said in your judgment that you anticipate it to be rare. But what we oppose is any attempt in a declaration to preclude such categories of business from asserting an inability to use.

Now, of course we accept -- going back to $\{N / 1 / 83\}$,

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we accept and could not challenge, save on appeal, the hurdle that you have erected for policyholders to overcome in relation to inability to use. You have said, essentially, that only a partial use which was sufficiently nugatory or vestigial would not prevent there being a total inability to use; otherwise partial use would.

But, for example, if the professional staff of a firm is unable to go to the premises to work because of the restriction imposed by regulation 6 because they can all work at home and they only used the office space for the vestigial purpose of collecting post and printing, there's no reason in principle why it should not be at least open to them to argue that there was an inability to use.

Similarly, taking a category 3 example, there may be a multi-storey department store which has a small pharmacy area by the entrance, and the entirety of the department store cannot be used but the small corner of one floor, which is open as a pharmacy, can be used.

Now, there would be a debate about whether that is sufficient -- that's nugatory or vestigial, but it should be at least open to a category 3 business to say that it was, and that is why we object to the attempt by Hiscox to preclude any such business from presenting
an argument. Going back to $\{N / 11 / 15\}$, that is precisely what Hiscox is attempting to do.

We accept, of course, that it will be in each case a question of fact, but that must remain for the individual case, and it's sufficient if the court --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Isn't that exactly what we said at the end of paragraph 268? I mean, the whole of $268--$ MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, exactly.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: -- is predicated on, and that wasn't intended to be only dealing with businesses other than categories 3 and 5. I can see with category 3 there may be more problems, shops that could stay open. But category 5 businesses, a solicitor 's office where everybody works from home because that's what the government tells them to do if they can, but people go in occasionally to collect papers to deliver to counsel or something.
MR EDELMAN QC: Exactly.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I mean, it's all a question of fact.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, absolutely. We're under no illusion about that and that's what the court found and the barrier, the hurdle that you presented for policyholders. But this declaration goes too far, and it is important.

Now, moving on, there is I think in $17.6\{\mathrm{~N} / 11 / 15\}$ case I do have, I am afraid, emails in front of me related to this case because people can't pass me stickers. I think there's been an agreement on a form

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of wording for $11.2(\mathrm{a})$, and that should have been sent to your clerk.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I've just got it. But what Mr Salzedo is saying is that part of it may not be agreed.

What I suggest, Mr Edelman, is if you have a few minutes to consider that. Or one possibility would be that we deal with everything else, including Mr Hofmeyr, and come back to this at the end of the day.

## MR EDELMAN QC: Yes.

LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: By which time everybody will have had a
chance to further reflect. I mean, I can understand why insurers object to the words in red, but we will hear what everybody has to say.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: So it will be a new 11.3. So existing 11.3 would presumably become 11.4 ?

MR EDELMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Okay. Let's return to that. Rather than trying to deal with things on the hoof --
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, absolutely.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: - - let's return to that later in the day.

Okay. Right, so I think Mr Lynch is next.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes.

## Submissions by MR LYNCH QC

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MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, thank you.
My Lords, the Hiscox interveners adopt Mr Edelman's submissions and I' II try my best to be brief and just to make additional points rather than repeat anything.
So if we please go to \(\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 13\}\), and this was the point, your Lordships will remember, about whether or not Hiscox 2 and 3 are also addressed as well as 1 and 4.
Just to add one point to Mr Edelman's submissions, just to put the point the other way, there's nothing in the judgment that says anything different about Hiscox 2 and 3 , and it would were there a different decision. So that's...
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It is unfortunate, given that you had a week in which to give us any corrections to the judgment or any omissions, and you did -- I'm not directing this at you, but people generally -- that you reminded us that we'd failed to deal with one particular RSA 4 clause, but nobody said to us: you haven't dealt with interruption in relation to Hiscox 2 and 3. If you had, no doubt we would have considered the point and I suspect we would have decided that what we had said applied to all the Hiscox policies, 1, 2, 3 and \(4--\)
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, well --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: -- because of the existence of the suppliers clause, which can't make sense unless interruption means more than complete cessation. Anyway, that's a separate point.
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, thank you. For my own part, I am afraid I regarded it as so clear that the judgment covered all four that it was not a point that needed pointing out. But it's a point that's been taken, and I am afraid that's why certainly we didn't raise it.
If we then move on to the next page, please \(\{N / 11 / 14\}\), and the wording at the top there, there's no difference in principle at all between the Hiscox interveners and the FCA on this. It's simply that this is a different proposed wording which we think more faithfully follows the wording of the judgment. But that's simply a matter for your Lordships, and if your Lordships prefer the writing in the black font, then that's a matter for your Lordships. We thought that this followed it more directly. But there's no point of principle at all there.
Then looking, please, at the next paragraph, 17.4(a). Just very briefly on this, it seems to us that your Lordship's judgment at paragraph 270 can only mean that regulation 6 is capable of being a restriction imposed, otherwise your Lordships would have introduced
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paragraph 270 with, "If we're wrong that regulation 6 is not capable of being a restriction imposed, then we would go on to find ..." or simply would have left out paragraph 270 altogether.

As to the point as to matters being -- or various types of claim being -- inability to use premises would be rare, I just simply adopt Mr Edelman's submissions.

Although your Lordships will have seen some examples in our skeleton argument of cases where on the facts we say that there was an inability to use caused by regulation 6, those are untested, they were not before your Lordships, and I don't press them any further on that point.

So, just going on to the next page, please $\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 15\}$, at $17.4(\mathrm{~b})$, this is the most important of all of these points, as far as the Hiscox interveners are concerned, and again we adopt Mr Edelman's submissions.

The first point to make is really what we see as the short answer to this point: simply your Lordship's judgment at paragraphs 268 and 270 saying in terms whether there were such cases would be a question of fact, and that seems to be a complete answer to the point.

But in any event, there are examples, which l've referred your Lordships to. If we could just briefly

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turn up, please, $\{\mathrm{P} / 11 / 7\}$, and from that page and then on to the next page and then, indeed, the following page, are some examples, which I repeat are untested $\{P / 11 / 8-9\}$, but they are, on the Hiscox interveners' case, the examples where it will be argued on the facts that category 3 and category 5 businesses did suffer an inability to use their premises due to restrictions imposed within the meaning of the policies. That seems completely consistent to us with your Lordships' judgment, which is that it's a matter of fact.

If we take just one of the examples, please, we see factual example $3\{\mathrm{P} / 11 / 8\}$ :
"The insured provides classroom training to law enforcement and private sector customers. It is ... Category $5 \ldots$ The insured conducts its business from a training classroom and conferencing facility.
Regulation 6 has impacted the business as 'clients could not lawfully attend on-site training' and employees had to work from home and therefore could not conduct on-site training. This caused a downturn in turnover."

Now, whether that's right or wrong obviously isn't to be determined now, but certainly putting the case on the facts would be consistent with your Lordships' judgment, paragraphs -- well, it really starts at 266 through to 270 , but in particular under 268 and 270.

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That's an example.
The problem with the declaration stating in terms that insureds carrying on business in categories 3 and 5 did not suffer an inability to use their premises due to restrictions imposed is, one, it is contrary to your Lordships' judgment but, two, it is obviously far too categorical and it will simply depend on the facts.
If we then please go to \(\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 10\}--\) oh, sorry, excuse me. \(\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 15\}\). Thank you.
Here, again, there's no issue of principle raised by the Hiscox interveners at all. It's simply that what we've done is essentially cut and pasted across from paragraph 273 of the judgment in a way that we think more accurately reflects the judgment. So the first sentence of our proposed wording is effectively the same as the third sentence of paragraph 273, and the second sentence of our proposed wording is effectively the same as the last sentence of paragraph 273 , and it's simply a matter for your Lordships which wording is preferable, but there's no point of principle at all.
Then if we please go on to, in the same document, two pages on to \(\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 17\}\). My learned friend Mr Edelman rightly has clarified that this is no longer pursued, so we have no submissions to make on that point.
So that covers all of our points, unless there are
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any specific points that I could assist with on those matters?
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: So paragraph 19, the insurers' draft is accepted?
MR LYNCH QC: Yes, excuse me, subject to Mr Edelman's clarification.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: His point about "an insured is able to demonstrate"?
MR LYNCH QC: Yes, exactly. We adopt that. Thank you.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I'm sorry, I'm now completely lost. Is $19--$ what is it about insurers' paragraph 19 that is still in issue, if anything?
MR LYNCH QC: It was the point on the first line that Mr Edelman clarified as to "an insured is able to demonstrate".
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR LYNCH QC: We just adopt that point, but we take no other point.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, thank you.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Thank you, Mr Lynch. Mr Gaisman?

Submissions by MR GAISMAN QC
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes, can I deal first with the interruption point, Hiscox 2 and 3.

There is no assumption, and there shouldn't be an assumption, that your Lordships either decided or should have decided every point that was technically in issue, and your Lordships did not decide, and I' ll show your Lordships for good reason what the position was in relation to Hiscox 2 and 3 .

My learned friends can't agree about this. Mr Lynch says it's so obvious that your Lordships had decided it that he didn't raise it in the week after the judgment.

Somewhat more realistically, Mr Edelman implicitly recognises that your Lordships did not decide it because his submission was that the question is whether or not your ruling on $1-4$ ought to be applied to $2-3$. There is no doubt your Lordships were shown by Mr Edelman most of the relevant bits, but your Lordships carefully said and deliberately said that you reached the conclusion about the meaning of the word "interruption" in relation to or at least in relation to Hiscox 1 and 4.

Now, your Lordships will have appreciated that there are two integers between 1 and 4 and your Lordships did not omit to remember the existence of Hiscox 2 and 3 and, as I shall show your Lordships, this was deliberate.

At the outset I should correct both of my learned friends' skeletons which imply, or state, I'm not quite

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sure which, that issues around Hiscox 2 and 3 were debated or argued at length. They were not.

All that happened was that most, if not all, of the debate on this focused around Hiscox 1 , which was much the fullest wording, and I simply pointed out, and we didn't have much time available, that you should be aware of the fact that Hiscox 2 and 3 in particular had a much smaller number of insuring clauses following on from the stem.

We simply didn't have time to debate. As I shall tell your Lordship, there were 23 Hiscox 2 wordings and they're all different. We simply didn't have time to debate all these points. That wasn't the nature of the hearing. There were, I think, 39 Hiscox wordings --41 Hiscox wordings in total. We had to streamline. At no stage were your Lordships attempting, nor could you have attempted, to decide all the points of construction on all the wordings, not even all the lead wordings.

Now -- so there is no question of a decision by necessary implication.

Now, why do I say that your Lordships deliberately reached the limited conclusions? The argument -- we just need to remember how the argument went on this.

In paragraph $274-$ - can we look at $\{N / 1 / 84\}$.
I don't know whether your Lordships have a hard copy

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    judgment, but in case you don't, {N/1/84}.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Paragraph 274.
MR GAISMAN QC: 274. The starting point was that my
    argument was recognised -- my argument around the word
    "interruption", which was after all what we were arguing
    about, was recognised in principle to have a great deal
    of force, or much force, because interruption in the
    stem, in principle, had it stood alone, would mean
    interruption, not interference. If that had been the
    only provision, we would have won.
    But it wasn't, and if you look at paragraph 274 you
    will see that there is a reference to the fact that in
    the -- at least in the Hiscox 1 wording, there were, if
    I can find what I'm looking for, a number -- it's about
    four lines up from the bottom of the page. Second line
    up from the bottom of the page:
    "As we set out below, it seems to us clear from
    a number of those [that means the insuring] clauses, at
    least in the Hiscox }1\mathrm{ lead wording, that 'interruption'
    ... is intended to mean..."
    If we go over the page {N/1/85}:
    "... 'business interruption' generally, including
    disruption or interference ..."
    So this number of insuring clauses was
    a countervailing force against my prima facie forceful
    argument.
        So that was the context, and exactly the same point
    was made in paragraph 409 of the judgment. I am afraid
    I haven't got the page for that, I've overlooked that.
    Is there any way that we can look at page 409 --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It's the same point, isn't it?
MR GAISMAN QC: All right. Thank you.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR GAISMAN QC: So, in other words, what your Lordships were
    faced with as a matter of construction were two types of
    clause pulling in opposite directions: one was the stem
    itself, and the other was, in the case of -- the other
    was other insuring clauses.

Now, it's obviously the point that the greater the number of countervailing insuring clauses, the greater the argument against my prima facie powerful submission on the meaning of the word "interruption", and that's a process of construction which had to be weighed contract by contract

Now, in only deciding Hiscox 1 and 4 your Lordships were recognising two very simple points: first, you couldn't construe Hiscox 2 and 3 by reference to Hiscox 1 and 4, that's obvious; and, secondly, that the context, these other insuring clauses in Hiscox 2 and 3 were different from, as indeed they were very different
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from, 1 and 4. Your Lordships I think were told, because it was in our skeleton, that there were far fewer insuring clauses following the stem in Hiscox 2 and 3.

Now, drilling down just a little into the details, if we look at \(\{\mathrm{N} / 1 / 118\}\), my learned friend Mr Edelman has fastened on the one clause which the various -- the supplier wording which is present in the Hiscox -- in all the Hiscox 2 wordings.

But if you consider from paragraph 410 onwards, the first matter your Lordships -- and I was questioned by Mr Justice Butcher about this -- taxed me with was the loss of attraction clause, and I made a submission, which your Lordships didn't accept, that it was in the wrong place, and what was put to me -- and perhaps, unsurprisingly, given the questions, ended up in the judgment in paragraph 410 -- was the loss of attraction clause. Then there was a point about specified suppliers, where I had great trouble with my Lord, Lord Justice Flaux, and unspecified customers too.

However, these clauses are absent from virtually all of the Hiscox 2 and 3 wordings. The only one that isn't, as I said, is one about suppliers.

So none of them -- none of these words, none of these types of cover appear in any Hiscox 3 wording.

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"Loss of attraction" does not appear in 18 out of the 23 Hiscox 2 wording and wasn't in the Hiscox 2 lead wording that your Lordships may have looked at.

The loss of attraction point is the first point against my prima facie forceful submission that is mentioned in your Lordship's judgment, being the first one I was taxed with by my Lord, Mr Justice Butcher.

So what, in fact, you have in Hiscox 1-3 is only one clause, the one Mr Edelman of course has focused on, pulling in the opposite direction, and not all of these clauses.

So the situation is that the strength of the countervailing argument in relation to Hiscox 2 and 3 is much weaker. I'm not saying it's not there. Who knows, it might prevail. I'm not ready to argue it, to be honest. But it was a much weaker argument.

So unsurprisingly, in those circumstances, the court said we will decide Hiscox 1 and 4 , and it would be quite wrong now, as it were, if judges have hooves, I don't know, but it would be quite wrong for the court on the hoof to decide: well, it would be neat to paper -- to fill this gap.

We didn't get there and it was in the nature of the hearing -- and no one can complain about this, and I don't complain about it and no one else can -- that
\(\begin{array}{lr}\text { not every " } i \text { " could be dotted and every "t" crossed. It } & 1 \\ \text { wasn't possible. This wasn't a mistake. It wasn't } & 2 \\ \text { a gap. It wasn't decided and your Lordships, with the } & 3 \\ \text { greatest of respect, should resist the temptation of } & 4 \\ \text { elegance and not decide it now because you haven't heard } & 5 \\ \text { full argument on it. } & 6 \\ \text { I'm sorry if that's, in principle, a slightly } & 7 \\ \text { unsatisfactory conclusion, but it's not an accident and } & 8 \\ \text { it wouldn't be fair. } & 9 \\ \text { LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: So what would then happen to this } & 10 \\ \text { point? } & 11 \\ \text { MR GAISMAN QC: This point, my Lords, will have to be } & 12 \\ \text { debated hereafter in whatever forum it is debated. If } & 13 \\ \text { interruption goes on appeal, then this point will get } & 14 \\ \text { wrapped up in that. If it doesn't, it will have to be } & 15 \\ \text { debated, for example, in the arbitration that the Hiscox } & 16 \\ \text { Action Group has brought. } & 17 \\ \text { But your Lordships haven't decided every question. } & 18 \\ \text { Of course you haven't. We've just been listening to } & 19 \\ \text { submissions to the effect that such and such is } & 20 \\ \text { a question of fact. Nor have your Lordships decided } & 21 \\ \text { every question of law, as we've also seen this morning } & 22 \\ \text { in relation to the operation of the trends clauses. } & 23 \\ \text { Your Lordships simply didn't decide this, and it's } & 24 \\ \text { not right that your Lordship should assume without } & 25\end{array}\) 117
proper argument -- because your Lordship hasn't heard proper argument, your Lordship still hasn't had a proper look at these 23 Hiscox 2 wordings -- that we're wrong about this. It's just a point your Lordships didn't decide and there's no criticism either of your Lordships for not deciding it or of anybody else for not having pointed it out. In good conscience, your Lordships had enough on your plates.

So that's what I say about that, my Lords, unless your Lordships want anything more on interruption.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No, thank you.
MR GAISMAN QC: I want to move on, because it's logical to do it in this way, to categories 3 and 5 .

Now, this is a much more formidable and serious argument than it has been given credit for and perhaps we didn't do it full justice in our skeleton.

Your Lordships would have seen the strength of the argument if my learned friend Mr Edelman had read the second half of paragraph 415 and not just the first. But there we are, we're all under pressure of time.

Now, I make no apology for reading this judgment as a whole. Hiscox's proposed declaration on this point is supported by what your Lordships said in relation to the access clauses. It is quite legitimate, as long as we do so fairly and accurately, to rely on one in the
context of the other. Unlike other submissions, I am proceeding on the basis that this judgment is logically coherent.

Now, the shape of the argument is this, my Lords, and there are four basic propositions. We'll look at the judgment when I've indicated what the propositions are.

First, in relation to the prevention of access clauses, the court clearly held -- I'll just give you the reference -- at paragraphs 333 and 433 that there was no prevention of access as regards categories 3 and 5 businesses because they weren't subject to compulsory closure under regulations 4 and 5 . In the same paragraphs the court rejected the FCA's submission that regulation 6 meant that there was a prevention of access in relation to category 3 and 5 businesses. That's the first point.

The second point is this: as we will see, in the same paragraphs the court contrasted "accessing premises" with "using premises" and it held that, at most, your Lordship's words, regulation 6 may have created an impediment or hindrance in use for category 3 and category 5 businesses, as opposed to an inability to access them: at most a hindrance or impediment in use.

Thirdly, and importantly, the court also held for

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the purpose of the Hiscox public authority clause that inability to use requires something -- and I quote --
" significantly different from hindering in use or similar". That's paragraph 268.

So mere impediment or hindrance in use of the premises is therefore insufficient for a category 3 or category 5 insured to be covered under the public authority clause.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Can you just give me that reference again? 268 is it?
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes, \(\{N / 1 / 83\}\) for those who prefer to read it in electrons.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I've got it in hard copy, Mr Gaisman,
as you can imagine. Bedtime reading every night.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes. Second line:
"'Unable to use' means something significantly
different from 'hindered in using' or similar."
By "similar" no doubt your Lordships had in mind hindrance or impediment, which was the language that your Lordships used elsewhere.

\section*{LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.}

MR GAISMAN QC: So that's the third stage of the argument.
And the fourth stage is this: yet further the court
also held, as we will see, that even if categories 3 and
5 businesses' use of premises was affected by regulation
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6, that was not, contrary to the requirements of the Hiscox PA clause, an inability to use premises due to restrictions imposed, ie due to mandatory government action. So that was a separate point. That critical point was in the second half of paragraph 415 after my friend had stopped reading from that paragraph.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Can we have a look?
MR GAISMAN QC: Let's look at it now by all means.
Paragraph 415, $\{\mathrm{N} / 1 / 120\}$. I want to come back to this, but since I've been asked to identify it.
The point is -- can we pick it up four lines from the bottom. This is categories 3 and 5 , this paragraph, and what it says is:
"At most..."
As I said, those are your Lordship's words:
"... there was a restriction on use of the offices
because they could work from home, but since the Regulations were silent about businesses in Category 5..."
And I might add a fortiori in relation to category 3 which were expressly allowed to stay open:
"... it cannot be said that any such restriction on use was imposed by or by order of the government."
Or, I would add, a public authority, which so...
So that's the shape of the argument, my Lord, and

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there's no escape from this. That's what your Lordships decided.

Now, let's start -- let's break it down a bit.
Category 3 first.
That category 3 businesses did not suffer an inability to use their premises due to restrictions imposed is the irrefutable consequence of your Lordships accepting our submission that "restrictions imposed" meant something mandatory. Your Lordship won't have forgotten that bit of your Lordships' judgment, paragraph 266. We needn't look at it. So in relation to categories 3 and 5 that was the 26 March regulations or nothing.

Now, as your Lordships will definitely remember, category 3 businesses were expressly permitted to stay open by those regulations, and it necessarily follows that it was a reasonable excuse under regulation 6 to leave home in order to go to them, or indeed to work for them, or indeed to obtain goods or services from them.

Thus, no category 3 business could ever say that there was an inability to use its premises as a result of a restriction imposed, given the court's ruling at paragraph 266.

My learned friend Mr Edelman talked about a department store with a tiny little pharmacy outlet

MR GAISMAN QC: My learned friend Mr Edelman took you to

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some of these. 333 is the first, which is at \(\{N / 1 / 99\}\).
We start with category 3 and your Lordships recall, if you are with me:
"As the FCA accepts, they were permitted to carry on business by Regulation 5. Since none of them had to close ... there is simply no qualifying prevention of access."

Then we get on to reduced footfall, and you say:
"That may amount to an impediment or hindrance in the use of the premises..."

But your Lordships have held in 268 that
an impediment in use of the premises is not the same as an inability to use. For an inability to use, something more, indeed much more, needs to be -- is required. So I think that's probably the relevant -- sorry, I should read the end of that.

Yes, I could just, perhaps -- the last sentence:
"Where the policyholder chose to close down the business because of reduced footfall or for some other reason, that is not a qualifying prevention of access, because the closure was not due to government actions or advice, since the relevant actions or advice permitted the premises to remain open."

And that is in a way similar to the point at the end of 415 .

Then we get on to 433, please, on \(\{N / 1 / 125\}\). This
is in the context of MSA, prevention of access clause,
and again your Lordships are dealing with categories 3
and 5. First you say no question of prevention of access. Then there's this sentence:
"It is no answer for the FCA to rely upon the restrictions on movement imposed by Regulation \(6 \ldots\) to argue that customers' ability to visit many premises was severely limited. At most, in the case of businesses which remained open or were not required to close, that was a hindrance in use, not a prevention of access."

When you tie up that finding or holding with what I've shown your Lordship in paragraph 268, which is that an inability to use, which is the word in our clause, requires something, your Lordship said, something significantly different from a hindrance of use, paragraph 268, all these paragraphs fit together. Your Lordships will have meant, I continue to assume, to express yourselves consistently through the judgment.

Then we get to category 5 businesses, which were not required to close. What your Lordships did there, you described the impact of regulation 6 on those businesses in terms that again fall short of anything like an inability to use. That's the first point.

And the second point -- and this is at the end of

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415 - - you said that even if the use of category 5 premises was restricted, that was not the consequence of a restriction imposed. The language in our clause, our PA clause, was " inability to use due to restrictions imposed".

There are three paragraphs I need to look at, but the first I already have and I won't go back to. That's paragraph 433.

Then we need to look at paragraph 335, which you find at \(\{N / 1 / 99\}\). We're now on category 5 , and category 5 consists of businesses, as your Lordships say there, which were permitted to stay open. And then there's a discussion about regulation 6, and you say, about five lines down:
"It is nothing to the point that clients or customers did not visit the offices of their accountant, lawyer or financial adviser because of the restrictions on movement imposed by Regulation 6... The offices were not required to close and at most there was an impediment or hindrance on the use of the premises, nothing which amounted to a prevention of access."

Do I go on?
Then there's the example of the solicitors. I'm not sure -- well, would your Lordship just cast an eye over the rest of that paragraph.

Now, we then come, critically, to paragraph 415.
I know your Lordship has looked at that. My learned friend, as I might have done if I were him, stopped after about seven lines because what he stops at is he read the sentence "We also agree" about five lines down. Sorry, I should have said, this is \(\{N / 1 / 120\}\) for those who are... so line 5 :
"We also agree with him that Regulation 6 imposing restrictions on movement other than for permitted purposes did not impose any denial of or hindrance in access to insured premises, as opposed to use..."

And my learned friend stopped there. You can't stop there. You need to read on.

Then there's discussion of people who could work at home visiting their offices, and then, four lines up from the bottom:
"At most there was a restriction on use of the offices ..."

That's the same, I take it, as a hindrance or an impediment:
"... on use of the offices because they could work from home..."

That's the first point. But then the second point:
"... but since the Regulations were silent about businesses in Category 5 [as indeed they were], it

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cannot be said that any such restriction on use was imposed by or by order of the government."

So that's a quite separate point. How can
restrictions be imposed on category 5 businesses by law when there is nothing in the law that mentions category 5 businesses? That was the point we made, and that was a point that we made that your Lordships accepted.

So that is why, if we can now go back to the declaration that we seek in relation to this, which is in 17.4(b). I think it's \(\{N / 11 / 15\}\). I've been working on \(\mathrm{N} / 10\), I am afraid, because... well, never mind why.

That is why we have expressed a declaration the way we have:
"Insureds carrying on businesses in Category 3 and Category 5 did not suffer an ' inability to use' their premises due to ' restrictions imposed' within the meaning of Hiscox 1-4."

That is exactly, I respectfully submit, what your Lordships decided in paragraph 415 of the judgment.

The truth is that when we go back to the paragraphs my learned friends rely on at 267-270, one's got to construe this judgment as a whole, and the trouble is that there were lots of points on this Hiscox public authority clause which were closely related, and there were seven classes of business and we were considering
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    all of these often together.
    It's quite difficult, if this judgment is
    consistent, my Lord -- and I take it that it is --
    then --
    LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, it's certainly intended to be.
MR GAISMAN QC: Quite. All that your Lordships were saying
is whether there's an inability to use is always
a question of fact. Well, of course it is. Of course
it's a question of fact if you just say that, but there
are other principles at stake here.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Gaisman, isn't the point --
Mr Edelman addresses the inability to use and how
inability to use may be a question of fact. Leave to
one side for the moment what we've said about it being
at most a hindrance in use, and I follow your point on
that, but isn't the short answer to all of this that,
given the finding in 415, that at most there was
a restriction on use but it could not be said that it
was imposed by order of the government, the beginning
and the end of it because, whatever the facts are,
that's a complete answer.
MR GAISMAN QC: Or to put the point another way, my Lord,
supposing that your Lordship had used the word
" inability " in that last sentence. So it read:
"Even if there was an inability of use, it cannot be
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said that any such inability on use was imposed by order
of the government."
It's another way of putting the same point. But
your Lordship is quite right, there were two separate
questions here.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: All that your declaration at 17.4(b)
does is to say "did not suffer an inability to use due
to restrictions imposed within the meaning of Hiscox
1-4".
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes, which is exactly what your Lordships
said in paragraph 415.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It's exactly what we said in 415.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Albeit in the context of restriction on
use, but clearly restriction on use by definition is
less than inability to use.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes. So, my Lords, that's the submission.
There may be an answer to it but it hasn't yet been put
forward against me.
Now, can I then move on from there to declaration
17.4(a) on the previous page.
Now, there's - - I'm really going to deal first with
the issues between me and the FCA.
There are four problems with the FCA's draft in
front of your Lordships' 17.4(a). The first is -- the

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first sentence treats regulation 6 as ipso facto
a restriction imposed, and that is not what the court decided in relation to categories 3 and 5 . The language you've got at the moment is:
"The words 'restrictions imposed' mean something mandatory... and in particular Regulation \(2 \ldots 4\) and 5 and [they add] 6."

It's quite clear that regulation 6, whatever the effect of my previous submission, is in a different class from regulations 2,4 and 5 because 2,4 and 5 shut down businesses and 6 kept people at home. But this is insurance of premises, of business premises. So our wording is better because it treats regulation 6 as not the same.

Your Lordships will search paragraphs 267 to 270 in vain for any such elevation of regulation 6 .
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: You deal with this point by saying that regulation 6 is capable of being a restriction imposed on the facts in any given case.
MR GAISMAN QC: The humorous aspect of that submission is that both of my learned friends have said exactly that during the course of their submissions. Mr Edelman said it may or may not be, which I take to be the same as it 's capable of being, and Mr Lynch, for which I must buy him a drink in due course, actually said that the

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right thing to say was that it was capable of being, having momentarily overlooked the fact that those were the terms of the declaration.

Now, it is capable of being a restriction imposed because it's mandatory and it is said to apply to businesses which were ordered to close.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Lynch's formulation of this particular provision appears to recognise in the last sentence that it's a question of fact whether regulation \(6--\) well, no, maybe that's dealing with inability to use. He doesn't really deal with regulation 6. He certainly doesn't seem to think that regulation 6 is necessarily within the mandatory restrictions imposed.
MR GAISMAN QC: He's more dovish on this point but he's more hawkish on a different point. But anyway, your Lordship's not counting heads.

So that's the first point, that the FCA overpromote regulation 6 in your Lordships' judgment.

The second point is that they don't like our words, perhaps -- I was going to say they don't like our words "in particular" but I see that the words "in particular" are there.

Sorry, I've rather lost touch with what the point I'm trying to make is about that. It seems that the FCA accept the words "in particular". Anyway, "in
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    particular" is in your Lordships' judgment at 267. So
    that's all right. Maybe those words have come back in.
    Sorry, I'm making a point on a previous draft, I think.
            Thirdly, I hope I don't have to spend time on the
        word "necessarily".
            And, fourthly, my learned friend appears to be, by
        looking at the red about six lines down, to be treating
        social distancing and related action as being comprised
        within regulation 6, because he says "Social Distancing
        and Related Action save for Regulation 6...", implying
        that there are some respects in which social distancing
        and related action may have fallen within regulation 6.
        Well, that's not right.
    LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Regulation 6 was staying at home as
much as possible, working from home and so forth.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes, nothing to do with social distancing.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Nothing to do with social distancing.
MR GAISMAN QC: And social distancing was never the law and
your Lordships have held that it therefore couldn't be a
restriction imposed because restrictions imposed have to
have the force of law.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR GAISMAN QC: So all of these drafting points, perhaps
unusually, should be resolved in favour of one party,
namely Hiscox.

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However, on the plus side, although my learned friend Mr Edelman unfortunately retreated from this position for the first time in oral argument a few minutes ago, what everybody had agreed about, apart from the Hiscox Action Group, was that the declaration could contain the words:
" ... whether regulation 6 would have caused an inability to use the premises would be rare."

My learned friend's position on that met with a certain amount of resistance. That's what your Lordships said and, by the way, that wasn't confined or even directed to regulations 3 and 5. It was a general statement.

The important point is that my learned friend Mr Edelman said: well, it shouldn't be in the declaration because it's just a prediction. It's not a prediction. It is an expression of opinion by your Lordships about the way in which these regulations work, and since it 's in the judgment there can be no good reason why it should not be also in the declaration.

Now, that said, and I'm not quite sure to what extent it was really pursued in the light of your Lordship's resisting Mr Edelman's retreating from the word "rare", the Hiscox Action Group basically had
told your Lordships that your Lordships were wrong on this. Where your Lordships said this was a rare case Mr Lynch's position is no, it's not a rare case.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, they will be able to establish in any given case whether they're right or wrong, won't they?
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: On the basis of the material that we were given at the time, we concluded that it would be a rare case, and at the moment I continue to consider that's a fair conclusion on the basis of material we had, which is all we can go on.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes, my Lord, but your Lordships had quite a lot of material, including all the assumed facts, and argument was addressed to this very point. The FCA addressed it on Day 2 at pages 149 to 151 \{Day2/149-151\}. It was addressed in the HAG skeleton. Your Lordships weren't, as it were, taking a flyer at this.

But it's not just a question of fact; it's also
a question of how these regulations work as a whole.
Now, I think that's probably all I need to say on 17.4(a).

MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: Well, Mr Gaisman, just before you leave 17.4(a), going back to your point about social

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distancing and related action save for regulation 6 -MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: -- isn't this all to do with the definition of social distancing and related action which appears in 14.5(b)?
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes.
That may be right, sorry. Could I ask my Lord Mr Justice Butcher to... no doubt only for a few seconds.

That may be right. I think it 's just a carve-out from --
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: I think it's just a carve-out from the definition of social distancing and related action.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I don't think anything turns on this point, Mr Gaisman.
MR GAISMAN QC: All right, I think I'Il leave that point.
Can I move on to declaration 17.3? I'm sorry to be going backwards. This is another point on which HAG are out on a limb.

It's difficult to appreciate what's going on here because you've got a wab of black text and then a wab of green text, but what's going on here is this: the FCA and Hiscox are agreed on this form of this declaration. If we can go back to the previous page your Lordships see that the agreed form of this begins:
"As regards Hiscox 1-4, 'inability to use' means something significantly different from being hindered in using or similar."

Now, we've seen that that's what your Lordships said in terms, in those terms, in paragraph 268 of the judgment. That's why the FCA and Hiscox agreed that that should be in.

What you won't have picked up is that that is the essential difference. That's left out of the Hiscox Action Group's language. They don't like it .
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, you credit us with insufficient reading of what we're given, Mr Gaisman. Certainly speaking for myself, I've picked up exactly that point.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes, that's very wrong of me. The drinks bill is going up and up.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: The short answer to the point is your rendition, yours and the FCA's agreed rendition -- and I think it 's accepted that it should be "inability " rather than "ability" - - is agreed between you and reflects the wording of the judgment.
MR GAISMAN QC: Yes, that's the short point. There's no reason not to accept the FCA and Hiscox's agreed text on 17.3.

Now, 17.6, if we can go forward to that, please, on the next page \(\{N / 11 / 15\}\), I think this is another case,

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MR GAISMAN QC: Yes, exactly. Thank you. Got there in the
end.
Those are my submissions, my Lords.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I see. Thank you, Mr Gaisman.
Submissions in reply by MR EDELMAN
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, that was a very lengthy spell from
Mr Gaisman on relatively few words, but can I start my
reply by dealing with the inclusion of Hiscox 2 and 3 on
the interruption point.
What clearly was on the agenda for the court were
the lead wordings in each category. They featured in
Mr Gaisman's skeleton and I've been given these
references, so I hope they're right, {I/14/4}. They
address the differences in the wordings and, in
particular, the number of the insuring clauses. If we
go on to the page, they address the differences between
Hiscox 1 and Hiscox 2. So that's all in there, and then
they go on to do the same for Hiscox 3.
So those were all addressed, and if we go to
{I/15/3} you can see that, with his usual thoroughness,
Mr Gaisman goes through all of the policies. One could
keep turning the pages and go to the next page {I/15/4}.
He identifies -- all the way through Hiscox 2, he
identifies the common insuring clause. You can see he
identifies that there's a suppliers clause in there.

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        So it was all set out in his appendix, and it was
        all argued as to what "interruption" meant by reference
        to those different forms of wording.
            If one looks again at Hiscox \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\) Gaisman said
        that -- if we go to \(\{B / 8 / 29\}\), he said that in Hiscox 1
        there were a number of clauses that could be referred
        to. \(\{B / 8 / 29\}\), thank you. You can see here that there is
        in Hiscox 2 a limited number of clauses. You can see
        there's premises access, suppliers, public utilities --
        go to the next page, please \(\{B / 8 / 30\}--\) and public
        authority. So there were only four clauses.
            So we say it's not really a question of how many
        contrary clauses you need to help you to decide on the
        meaning of "interruption"; you have the word appearing,
        and in this case it appears only in the context of four
        insuring clauses, one of which is flatly contrary, and
        you've held is contrary, to Mr Gaisman's suggested
        meaning of the word "interruption". You've addressed
        the effect of a clause such as that in the context of
        the use of the word "interruption". It was before you,
        and there is no reason why Hiscox should be entitled to
        wriggle out of it.
            It's a very unsatisfactory state of affairs that
        Mr Gaisman puts forward when his arguments have been
        rejected and he is now trying to wriggle out of
an adverse finding. He says: well, this can all be
wrapped up in an appeal. But how can it be wrapped up in an appeal if there's no declaration? In a sense, that of itself demonstrates the necessity for a declaration so that it can be wrapped up in an appeal.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, Mr Edelman, one can't help noticing that the specific wording chosen is what's known as gun cover, insurance for the gun trade. Whether it is a gun manufacturer or a gun shop, supplying shotguns, the chance of there being only one supplier, either of parts or of anything else, is unlikely in the extreme. Most gun shops, if it's gun shops, stock a wide range of different manufacturers' guns. So you have to try and make sense of the suppliers clause. It's very difficult to make sense of it if "interruption" means complete cessation.
MR EDELMAN QC: And you have held that generally in relation to the other clause, so it 's no great leap into the unknown or the unargued for you to simply endorse the fact that your conclusions in respect of the Hiscox 1 and 4 lead wordings apply to the Hiscox 2 and 3 lead wordings because they both contain a critical clause which was part of your reasoning. It wasn't: well, there's the suppliers clause but there are all the others. You did list all the indicia which were

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contrary to Mr Gaisman's submissions, but any one of them would have done. Maybe there might have been an argument if there had only been 1 out of 20 , but here it's 1 out of 4 , if we're doing numbers.

So we say it's a very unattractive and opportunistic submission by Mr Gaisman and it ought to be rejected. If necessary, if the court considers it appropriate to issue some sort of supplemental judgment or ruling, then that should be done.

But we submit it's sufficient on the judgment as it stands and your reasoning to give the declaration on the basis that it inevitably followed from your reasoning in respect of 1 and 4 , and you did specifically refer to taking Hiscox 1 as a lead wording for this purpose. The court well knew that it was only a lead wording in the technical sense for the other Hiscox 1 type wordings, but you referred to it in this sense as taking this as the lead wording for the purposes of this point.

\section*{LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.}

MR EDELMAN QC: Now, I think the other substantive point that I need to reply on is the category 3 and 5 point.

There's a certain forensic sleight of hand by Mr Gaisman, because what he does is focus heavily on what you said about the Hiscox NDDA clause, whereas, of course, what we are addressing here is the Hiscox hybrid

\section*{clause.}

If we go back to \(\{N / 11 / 15\}--\) yes, thank you -- we can see that the NDDA clause declarations start at 18 , and this is not in it. If we go back a page we can see that this is addressing the Hiscox 1-4 hybrid clauses.

Now, the form of the clause that the court was addressing in the passages which Mr Gaisman was so keen to show you and to demonstrate, so he thought, that I was ducking something in a paragraph, were addressing the NDDA clause at \(\{N / 1 / 114\}\).
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Is that is to be read as a whole, Mr Edelman --
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, it is.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: -- and I agree with Mr Gaisman about that, then what we said in most of paragraph 415 is flatly against your submissions on this point, because if -- even assuming that there was a restriction on use which amounted to an inability to use, the effect of what we were saying is that it wasn't imposed by or by order of the government, and that wasn't something where we were saying may or may not be, it all depends on the facts; it was quite a categorical finding, albeit in the context of a different wording.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, but it's not actually what you said on the wording itself, with respect.

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& \text { restriction }-- \text { that the restriction itself imposed the } \\
& \text { inability to use. It merely requires a causative link } \\
& \text { between the restriction and the inability to use, and } \\
& \text { that's the fundamental distinction between those two } \\
& \text { clauses. And that is why my Lord expressed yourself the } \\
& \text { way you did at } 415 \text {, but then when you were dealing with } \\
& \text { this, which is talking about the inability to use being } \\
& \text { caused by restrictions imposed, as opposed to being } \\
& \text { directly imposed itself, as the NDDA clause requires, } \\
& \text { what you said was, going back to page }\{N / 1 / 83\}-- \\
& \text { LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Paragraph? } \\
& \text { MR EDELMAN QC: } 270 \text {. That's why you were addressing the } \\
& \text { paragraph differently, and correctly differently, } \\
& \text { because what you were saying about regulation } 6 \text { there } \\
& \text { is: we did not consider it could be said that regulation } \\
& 6-- \text { although we considered risks which were not } \\
& \text { directed -- we did not consider it could be said the } \\
& \text { regulation amounted to a restriction imposed of all } \\
& \text { insureds. } \\
& \text { So you weren't by any means }-- \text { what you were saying, } \\
& \text { necessarily, was that regulation } 6 \text { could }-- \text { and the } \\
& \text { language you've used was "lead to an inability to use", } \\
& \text { and that's the fundamental distinction between the two } \\
& \text { types of clauses and the way the court expresses its } \\
& \text { reasoning that Mr Gaisman is simply eliding. }
\end{aligned}
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This is a causation question.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Okay. Right.
MR EDELMAN QC: And that's a simple question: did the restriction, the regulation 6 , cause an inability to use, as opposed to impose an inability to use, which is what the NDDA clause, albeit using access, what that was addressing?

So the two passages in your judgment are, with respect, utterly compatible, bearing in mind that they are addressing a wording which on the face of it may not look that different, but actually are. One's requiring the result to be something which has been directly imposed, and the other something which is the causal result of a restriction that is imposed, and it doesn't say what the restriction -- how the restriction must operate, whereas the NDDA clause does. It requires the prevention of access to be imposed, not it to be the result of some sort of restriction.

That's why Mr Gaisman is fundamentally wrong in
seeking to carry forward what you said about the NDDA clause to the very different hybrid clause.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR EDELMAN QC: And why it is simply a matter of causation.
And that's why he misunderstood or mischaracterised the references that both I and Mr Lynch made in relation to
regulation 6, because what we said was -- and if I didn't, I misspoke. What I intended to say was that regulation 6 is capable of causing an inability to use for various businesses. It is a restriction imposed and you have not said that it isn't.

I quite accept that for the purposes -- if the NDDA clause, going back to that -- it may be useful just to see it again, the NDDA clause at \(\{N / 1 / 114\}\).

I quite accept that if the NDDA clause had said "an inability to use imposed by any civil or statutory authority", and that had been the language in the hybrid clause, that Mr Gaisman would have a fair point.

But that's what you were talking about, and when Mr Lynch and I used the word "capable of causing", that was referring to the causation requirement in the hybrid clause, and that is at the heart of the error in Mr Gaisman's approach. He's comparing apples and pears. LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.
MR EDELMAN QC: So this poses two questions, the hybrid clause: firstly, was there a restriction imposed? Does regulation 6 qualify as a restriction imposed? And, with respect, you have answered that question yes, and I don't think that Mr Gaisman objected to that. He didn't object to that part of the declaration in 17.3.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, it's 17.4 --

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MR EDELMAN QC: 17.4, sorry. I'm terribly sorry, I gave the wrong number.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Even on Mr Gaisman's wording, regulation 6 is capable of being a restriction imposed.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes. So it's capable of being a restriction imposed. Then he says it didn't impose an inability to use, and that is just the wrong question. It's then a question of fact: did that restriction have the result/cause -- the word "due to" -- an inability to use?

Now, the court has speculated that cases in which it did cause an inability to use will be rare, and let's say that the court is right about that: you cannot shut out the prospect that that factual causation case can be made out, and trying to elide the reasoning on different clauses does not work.

I think if I say any more, I will repeat myself. I think that's the nub of it. Mr Gaisman spoke at great length. I'm sure l've not answered all of his very eloquently made points, but that is at the very heart of it.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, thank you, Mr Edelman.
Mr Lynch, do you want to add anything to that?
Submissions by MR LYNCH QC
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, thank you, only very briefly.

Your Lordships were taken to paragraph 270 by my

\section*{learned friend Mr Edelman. That starts:}
"But although we considered that there could be ' restrictions imposed' which were not directed specifically at the insured..."

Just to add very quickly, the way we get there is obviously start at 269, and your Lordships find the start of that process is not being persuaded by Hiscox's submissions that " restrictions imposed" contemplated by the authority clause necessarily had to be directed to the insured, follows on at 270.

Then just very briefly on 17.4(a), so that's \(\{N / 11 / 14\}\), obviously I note the time and I definitely don't want to do myself out of a drink from Mr Gaisman, but the reason why we've selected the wording we have is because it faithfully follows the judgment. Our opening -- our wording in green, "The words ' restrictions imposed' mean something mandatory as a force of law", etc, up to the end of the brackets, the first sentence, is taken from paragraph 267. There's nothing - it's simply lifted directly from there. It 's as simple as that.
"Whether such restrictions caused an inability to use is a question of fact" is from the end of 268 .
(b), "A ' restriction imposed' does not necessarily
have to be directed to the insured or to the insured's use of premises", that is the start of -- sorry, that's the start of 269 . And then the reference to social distancing and related action otherwise over the page is the end of 270 , about it being the question of fact.

So all of this is directly lifted from the judgment.
Our submission is -- obviously it's for your Lordships to choose the wording, but that wording is faithful to the judgment, and so I hope that that is suitable wording and there's nothing inappropriate there.

Maybe my learned friend Mr Gaisman was confused by the cross-reference to social distancing at 14.5 (b), but otherwise nothing to add and we adopt Mr Edelman's submissions, thank you.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right. Thank you. Well, we will retire to our parallel room to consider this matter. ( 3.48 pm )

> (Pause)
(3.54 pm)

\section*{Ruling}

LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, taking the points in turn, first of all, whether or not the references in 17.2 and, I think, later on in 18.3 should be to all four forms of Hiscox policy or only Hiscox 1 and 2 .

Despite the elegant submissions by Mr Gaisman, we
consider that we were intending to deal with Hiscox 1 as effectively a lead wording for all Hiscox policies. The fact that there are fewer insuring clauses in 2 and 3 doesn't seem to us to answer the point that where you have, as Mr Edelman pointed out, four insuring clauses, one of which cannot make sense if "interruption" means complete cessation, it seems to us to be a compelling answer to Mr Gaisman's point, which we consider we've dealt with in the judgment, and, therefore, we will make the declarations in the form sought by the FCA rather than the form sought by Hiscox.

So far as 17.4(a) is concerned, in the fourth line we think we should delete the words in red, "and 6", but otherwise we think that we would propose to make a declaration in terms which include both Mr Gaisman's word "necessarily" and the words "and regulation 6 is capable of being a restriction imposed" in the blue, and also in the red Mr Edelman's words "save for regulation 6".

We were not particularly impressed by Mr Lynch's suggestion we should adopt a completely different form of words when the FCA and the insurers have essentially agreed the text with those few additions.

It seems to us that those additions are entirely appropriate and in accordance with our judgment,

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particularly the point about regulation 6 being capable of being a restriction imposed.
17.4(b) which, in a sense, was the point which took most of the time, it seems to us that that goes further in relation to the hybrid clause, which is what we're dealing with here, the Hiscox hybrid clause, a public authority clause, than paragraphs 266 to 270 in particular of our judgment which are dealing with this clause as opposed to any other Hiscox clause. And although Mr Gaisman very ingeniously as ever referred in his submissions to a number of other provisions which he said you should tie in with what we said in 266 to 270 , those, in particular 415 which was dealing with the NDDA clause, are dealing with different clauses in different forms of wording and it doesn't seem to us that it is appropriate to make the cross connection which Mr Gaisman made.

It seems to us that Mr Edelman is right that the distinction between the two types of clause is that the NDDA clause is talking about a restriction which itself imposes an inability to use and it's in those circumstances that we reached the conclusion we did in the second half of paragraph 415 of the judgment, whereas the hybrid clause is really looking at whether there is a causal connection between inability to use on
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the one hand and the restriction imposed on the other.
That is an issue of causation, as Mr Edelman pointed out, and it seems to us, therefore, that here one is looking at causation, which is always a question of fact as opposed to construction, and therefore it seems to us that we will not make a declaration in the form of 17.4(b) at all.

I think 17.6 is now accepted.
Moving on, then, 18.3 we've already dealt with, and
19 we will make the declaration sought in the form sought by the insurers but, as agreed between the parties, by deleting the words "an insured is able to demonstrate" in the first two lines.

I think that's dealt with all the declarations, has it not, Mr Edelman?
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, it has, my Lord, and that deals with the declarations now in their entirety.

There are some things going on in the background which I'm not entirely clear about. I just wondered if it 's perhaps best -- we have actually been going for two hours without a break.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I'm absolutely conscious. If I'm feeling tired I'm sure a lot of other people are feeling tired. We may have to go on until 5 o'clock. That will stop Mr Gaisman from buying Mr Lynch his drink

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in some socially distanced public house near the Temple where only six people can gather, but so be it .

Does going on until 5 o'clock if we have to cause any difficulties ?
MR EDELMAN QC: Not on my account. I'm sure others will say if it does.

Substantively, unless there are any issues that arise, and none arise from my perspective, but unless there are any substantive issues on the certificates or the permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal, which I apprehend will be very quick, we only have now left, although it is substantive, Qatar Insurance Company's applications.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, and also \(11--\)
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, I'm just trying to see if that's -- the break would enable me to see -- I can't remember whether we have had a break. We may have had a break.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: If I say 15 minutes, is that sensible? MR TURNER QC: Can I just remind your Lordships you wanted to hear from me on RSA 3 as well, on the general exclusion.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Oh yes.
MR TURNER QC: It's not going to be a very long point but I do want to be able to make it.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: All right, Mr Turner. Of course you
can make it.
MR GAISMAN QC: My Lords, can I just go back to 17.6, please.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, sorry, Mr Gaisman, yes.
MR GAISMAN QC: I'm not quite sure that my Lord, Lord Justice Flaux -- you said that you thought that was now accepted. Does that mean that the language which -LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I'm sorry, Mr Gaisman, I shortcut that one, you're quite right.
17.6 is yet another example where the FCA and the insurers agree a form of wording which seems to us to be entirely appropriate and the HAG addition is unnecessary. So we'll make the declaration in the form in the original black text.

I think that deals with your point, Mr Gaisman? He has gone.

Okay - -
MR GAISMAN QC: It does. Sorry, my Lord, everything takes
a long time around here. It does, thank you very much.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: At least you haven't made a screeching noise today, anyway.

Well, it's 16.02 , so I' II say 4.17 ; okay?
(4.02 pm)
(4.16 pm)

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\section*{LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Are we ready? \\ MR EDELMAN QC: I am, my Lord, yes.}

I think there are some loose ends on declarations
I just need to tidy up. It will just take a few minutes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: That sounds like a good idea. Hang on, Mr Edelman. My window has just blown open. Yes.
MR EDELMAN QC: I think unlike the hearing, we haven't missed any good weather outside.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I just had to open the window, otherwise it becomes -- all the hot air emerging from the virtual bench makes the room very hot! Submissions by MR EDELMAN QC
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, \(\{N / 11 / 6\}\), can we have that up on screen, please? Yes, 11, page 6. It's paragraph 11.2.
Perhaps I' II just get on with it without the screen up if my Lords have it. Ah, here we go.

I think the stage we've reached now is that Mr Salzedo will not be pursuing the addition of the words in blue on the basis of a form of wording proposed by Mr Salzedo which we have agreed. You should have received by email a new paragraph, 11.3 and obviously other things -- not to supplant the existing one, but an additional paragraph, hopefully you have received by
email. I think this was the one that you received at
about lunchtime or at about 2 o'clock or so \(\{N / 11 / 7\}\). I' II read it out:
"[as read] For the avoidance of doubt in respect of declaration 11.2, the court has not decided and does not declare whether the correct counterfactual does or does not retain the existence or effect of or public response to COVID-19 which was instigated prior to the time when cover was triggered under the policy but which was not continued after that time."

The only disputed element is we want to add -- if insurers are getting an additional paragraph about what the court didn't deal with, bearing in mind what my Lord, Lord Justice Flaux, said this morning about the existence or effect of COVID outside the UK, we consider it 's appropriate also to record that. Ordinarily we wouldn't want declarations about what was and wasn't considered, but if the insurers are having something in on this, we don't see why we shouldn't do as well.

So that's the only contentious bit. Insurers won't agree to that. They want their bit about what wasn't considered but they don't want our bit about what wasn't considered.

\section*{Submissions by MR SALZEDO QC}

MR SALZEDO QC: My Lord, there are two problems. One is

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Mr Edelman inserted a "not" when reading, which I'm sure
was an innocent error which I'm sure your Lordships will have spotted.
MR EDELMAN QC: Sorry, that was a slip of the tongue.
MR SALZEDO QC: We will have it without the "not". The more substantive point is we don't agree about what the outcome was of this morning's debate about (c), but what's essentially happened, at the end of a very long day, is that I raised a point about a certain timing issue, the one that these words cover, which it seemed to us was ambiguous in the form of the FCA's declaration, and your Lordship has put to me in argument a preliminary view that it hadn't been decided, and I accepted that, and said that, given that my concern was that the FCA wording was ambiguous, we should make it clear that was accepted.

There was then a quite separate argument about a different point about whether the relevant cause was nationwide or worldwide which was resolved in favour of the submissions made by Mr Turner that it was to be UK-wide. One of the grounds on which that was decided was that it was to make (c) consistent with (a). Then what's now happened is that my fulfilling my promise to provide some wording to sort out (a) has led to the FCA seeking to reverse the result of the debate that we had
this morning, and in my submission that's inappropriate.
I can obviously go back over the arguments and make them more elaborate, but given the time of day,
I'm going to start with the submission that it's too late.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I thought, Mr Salzedo, that we'd resolved (c) by knocking out "national COVID-19 outbreak" and making it "no COVID-19 in the UK", which is what's said in (a).
MR SALZEDO QC: Yes, exactly, and we're content with that, but as I understand it, the FCA is no longer content with that.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Why do we need any more than that wording - -
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, just as happened when Mr Salzedo raised a point about his -- his point and you said that wasn't within the trial, and Mr Salzedo said: well, then can I have a declaration that it wasn't, the same thing happened to me a few -- a paragraph later on in the UK point, which is all agreed, that change is agreed, and you said: but the impact of worldwide wasn't within the trial. And it's a bit of what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If Mr Salzedo and the insurers want it recorded what wasn't debated by the court, why shouldn't we as well when the court made that clear this

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morning? But that's the sum total of it.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, we'll just quickly go into our other room for a moment.
MR EDELMAN QC: Do you have the text available, my Lord. LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It was sent to us by email. Is it the one that reads:
"[as read] For the avoidance of doubt, in respect of declaration 11.2 the court has not decided and does not declare whether the correct counterfactual does or does not retain the existence or effect of public authority or public response to COVID-19 which was instigated..."

> It's that one, is it?

MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, and then (b) is our addition, which is contested.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We've got that, Mr Edelman, and we'll just discuss it quickly.
MR SALZEDO QC: My Lords, before you rise, can I just say that if your Lordships are minded to accept Mr Edelman's submission now that the matter on which, as we understood it, he lost on UK versus worldwide was not in the trial, then I do have some submissions to make on that, my Lords. I have started with a preliminary point, in the hope of shortcutting this, that it's too late to go back over that argument.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: One other possibility is we simply
don't add this in at all and we leave it with 11.2 as is with the amendment to (c) that we've discussed.
MR SALZEDO QC: Well, as your Lordships know, I made the submissions earlier that the problem with that was that (a) does -- there is the potential for someone to suggest that (a) clearly does include the public authority responses that were -- that had happened in that time period before the peril was triggered.

\section*{LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I follow that point.}

MR SALZEDO QC: That was the submission I made and we reached a resolution of that, and it is not satisfactory that the FCA are now seeking to piggyback on that --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Why don't Mr Justice Butcher and I just briefly discuss whether we're even prepared to consider Mr Edelman's additional point, and then we'll know whether we need to hear more from you.
MR SALZEDO QC: My Lord.
(4.24 pm)
(Pause)
(4.25 pm)
Ruling

LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, well, we both feel very strongly that Mr Salzedo's draft addresses the point -- the specific point that we were concerned about this morning, on which we could see the force of what he was

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saying, and we just think it 's quite wrong for the FCA
to seek to now piggyback in an additional point on which they've effectively lost.

So we will allow Mr Salzedo's 11.3 without the red amendments. So we don't need to hear any more from you on that point, Mr Salzedo.
MR SALZEDO QC: Thank you, my Lord.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Obviously the current 11.3 becoming
11.4, but that can all be dealt with in the final draft.

MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, absolutely.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.
MR EDELMAN QC: And then one final point which is,
I'm pleased to say, agreed. In 11.3(c), which was our
addition, originally it was our red (d), if we go to
\(\{\mathrm{N} / 11 / 8\}--\)
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR EDELMAN QC: We've been asked to change the words at the end "absent the insured peril" to "if the insured peril
had not been triggered" and we have agreed.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right. Well, you can include that in the final form of the order.

Submissions by MR EDELMAN QC
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes. So that deals -- that does, finally,
deal with declarations, and then we're on to
certificates and the allied topic of permission to
appeal to the Court of Appeal and the extension of time for filing of notice.

Certificates. Hopefully you've seen our application and all the other parties' applications.

Two points to make by way of preliminary observation. Firstly, as we understand it, Ecclesiastical, having seen that we don't appeal the decision in their favour on the exclusion, have decided to withdraw -- as I understand it, withdraw their application for a certificate because there's nothing for them to appeal in the sense that the favourable decision against -- for them is not being challenged by the FCA.

And the second preliminary point is the Hiscox Action Group want to seek to make an application for a certificate without being joined as a party.

We have - - if they can satisfy you that they're entitled to do that, we have no objection to it, but their alternative application is to be joined and the FCA would object to that because the FCA is essentially the claimant and wishes to remain, as such, the sole claimant and, if necessary, if for any reason the Hiscox Action Group cannot issue their application for a certificate without being joined, and are not joined, then they' ll just have to intervene on the appeal.

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I was about to say, isn't the short
answer that they intervene on the appeal?
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, that seems to be --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: If their Lordships give permission,
which I would apprehend they will -- although, who
knows, they might not I suppose - - the action group can
make an application to intervene on the basis that they
intervened before the Divisional Court and therefore
they should be entitled to intervene before the Supreme
Court. But ultimately it 's a matter for the Supreme
Court, isn't it?
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, these are just certificates to give us
the status to apply --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I think Mr Lynch must be right that the
certificate is something that is only granted in respect
of the parties to the proceedings.
MR EDELMAN QC: Well, that's how it seems to us. Obviously
if HAG have a different take on it they can make
submissions accordingly, but that's how we perceive it.
In fairness, I haven't done the research on it. It's
their lookout in a sense. But the one thing we do
oppose, as we oppose, as you have seen, with QIC, is the
joinder of any additional parties at this stage.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR EDELMAN QC: The certificates you have seen. I've

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    already made the submission at the outset about the
    preferred form of order. I hope that's not contentious.
    It's merely a drafting point. But for completeness, the
    orders ought to refer to the grounds of appeal, as
    a number of them do, so it's only just --
    LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, subject to any point anybody
wants to take about that, I think it seemed to us it's
appropriate that certificates should refer to grounds of
appeal because then everybody knows where they stand and
there's no uncertainty. I don't imagine that's going to
be disputed.
MR EDELMAN QC: I hope not.
Then permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal.
That's to guard against the possibility of the Supreme
Court refusing permission either on all or some grounds.
As my Lord said, we don't apprehend that happening
because, as far as we're aware, they're ready and
waiting for us to come.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, the practice -- or the Supreme
Court rules, I think, or the Practice Direction,
I forget which, provides, doesn't it, that in a case
like this, if they were to refuse permission, then you
can have an extension of time from the court at first
instance for - - until 14 days after the Supreme Court
has dealt with the application for permission to appeal.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, subject to any point anybody wants to take about that, I think it seemed to us it's appropriate that certificates should refer to grounds of appeal because then everybody knows where they stand and there's no uncertainty. I don't imagine that's going to Redin
MR EDELMAN QC: I hope not.
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MR EDELMAN QC: And Mr Turner has very helpfully set out
a draft order to that effect in his skeleton at
paragraph 32 {P/8/13}. Just so my Lords can see it,
I'm sure you have read it --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I can see that.
MR EDELMAN QC: And that's the form of order which he has
helpfully set out which we would endorse.
So, my Lord, unless there are -- unless any insurers
wish to say anything on the subject, or unless my Lords
have anything to say on the subject, I think the only
issue on this topic, if my Lords are minded to grant
those certificates, was the point that was raised in
relation to an aspect of RSA's grounds, on which we make
no comment.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No.
MR KEALEY QC: My Lord, this is Gavin Kealey. Before RSA
responds, if RSA is going to respond, I just make the
Ecclesiastical 's position clear.
My learned friend is absolutely right, given that
the FCA is not appealing the decision in relation to the
Ecclesiastical, the Ecclesiastical is withdrawing its
application, which was prophylactic in the first
instance, for a certificate to go to the Supreme Court.
I should, however, make it clear that the
Ecclesiastical is maintaining its prophylactic

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application to the Court of Appeal to cross-appeal as
a matter of precaution at the moment, my Lord. I don't believe that there is any controversy about that. Mr Edelman I saw nodding at the appropriate time, and now shaking his head at the appropriate time, and now nodding it again at the appropriate time, and therefore on that basis I shall say no more.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, Mr Kealey. Jolly good, right. Submissions by MR TURNER QC
MR TURNER QC: My Lord, you indicated at the outset of today's hearing that you would like to hear from me in relation to RSA 3, and specifically general exclusion L, in the context of the application for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal.

This is -- there's no pressure on me in relation to this particular application because this is a loose thread which could unravel the entirety of a consolidated appeal to the Supreme Court if I can't persuade you. So I'm going to do my best to persuade you that you should accept that there are proper grounds to appeal to the Court of Appeal in relation to general exclusion L.

My Lord, the reason for that is because of the wrinkle introduced by section 15(3) of the
Administration of Justice Act, which effectively

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requires you to be satisfied that the decision that you're certifying is a decision where there would be proper grounds to go to the Court of Appeal.

My Lord, just briefly, because you're familiar with the arguments in relation to this exclusion, and will be familiar with your Lordship's grounds for holding against RSA in relation to the exclusion, we say two things. The first is that there are arguments which have a reasonable prospect of success and therefore satisfy the test for an application for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal; and, second, that there are other compelling reasons why you should be willing to grant permission to go to the Court of Appeal.

Can I take the first of those, and really there are two thematic points that I would make.

The first is the court's finding at paragraph 117 of its judgment that the exclusion cannot override an express grant of cover in respect of disease in our submission begs the question. The argument that could be advanced to the contrary is that if the insuring clause and the exclusion are construed alongside each other, then, we submit, the grant of cover would not extend at least to an epidemic. That would answer the problem with which your Lordships grappled in paragraph 117, and we say that that is an entirely

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conventional approach to construction following the Supreme Court's decision in Impact Funding.

My Lord, the second argument, which is related but distinct, is that the court's approach to the general exclusion effectively puts a red line through the exclusion of epidemic. RSA would submit on appeal, as it did at first instance, that it is perfectly possible for an exclusion in respect of epidemic to live alongside cover for disease and that the court's approach is, therefore, properly susceptible to challenge with a reasonable prospect of success, because the effect of the court's ruling is to ignore the authority or to give inadequate weight to the authority along the lines that the court should construe the exclusion with a predisposition to resolving any potential inconsistency between the terms of cover and the terms of the exclusion. And, my Lord, that's Lord Goff's opinion in the Yien Yieh Commercial Bank case that was cited to you at first instance which has been applied by the Court of Appeal on at least two occasions.

We submit that if that approach had been followed, then it could and would resolve the potential inconsistency between the grant of cover on the one hand and the exclusion on the other.

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My Lord, before I move on, could I ask you if you have available to you Mr Hofmeyr's first skeleton argument on his application.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I think so.
MR TURNER QC: If you have his application bundle then the reference is tab 4 in his application bundle and it's pages A31 to A33 and it's paragraph 18(3).
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Sorry, Mr Turner. I've got everything loose. It seemed to be a good idea at the time.
MR TURNER QC: It's the first skeleton argument that was dated the 28 th.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Paragraph?
MR TURNER QC: 18. It's towards the end.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR TURNER QC: And could I just ask you to run your eye over subparagraph \((3)(i)-(v)\), please.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: Is this going to appear on the screen?
MR TURNER QC: No, I don't think so because I do not believe it is uploaded to Opus, I'm afraid, my Lord.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We had it by email yesterday afternoon
or yesterday evening quite late. Well, I've read this
several times previously.
You've muted yourself.
MR TURNER QC: I hope that's better.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
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MR TURNER QC: It's been a long day.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It has.
MR TURNER QC: My Lord, I show that to you because there are
different ways of essentially putting the same points
with different emphasis which you'll have seen is -- you
have muted yourself, my Lord.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, I have. You don't like Mr Hofmeyr
intervening but you're quite happy to adopt his
arguments; that's the point, isn 't it?
MR TURNER QC: Well, no, all I want to do is to show you
that it is an argument that's being advanced by one of
the other insurers. It's relevant for two reasons. The
first is it buttresses my arguments on the merits, and
the second is it leads into my second point which is
another compelling reason as a separate basis for
granting permission to --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: That's a separate issue and it did
occur to me, although I was dismissive earlier in the
day, that it might be said, particularly if you're
right, that this could cause sort of procedural
difficulties. That's the last thing we want to happen.
It might be sensible if we just let everything go to the
Supreme Court and if they chuck it out, then there will
have to be -- the Court of Appeal will have to deal with
it on that basis. I can't see the Supreme Court being

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        sufficiently -- at the stage of permission wanting to go
        into the minutiae of each of the different insurers'
        arguments.
MR TURNER QC: Absolutely, my Lord. Really this is just
    about making sure that there are no loose ends. If the
    Supreme Court were to give permission but we didn't have
    permission on general exclusion \(L\) because you hadn't
    certified it, then RSA would have to make a decision as
    to whether it was going to pursue the appeal to the
    Supreme Court.
            Even if RSA did pursue the appeal to the Supreme
        Court and then lost, we know that QEL might still take
        the point in meeting its policyholder claims that
        general exclusion \(L\) has force.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.
MR TURNER QC: So it's much better to get this swept out of
    the way and it deals with all of the problems --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Now, in relation to your wordings,
    Mr Edey had a point about RSA 4 and the vicinity.
    I don't know if that's still pursued in the light of the
    indications from the court at the beginning of the day.
MR EDEY QC: My Lord, the answer to that is, having heard
    what your Lordship has said and seen that everybody else
    is agreeing to a certificate, we don't press that.
    The only point I would make is we shouldn't thereby
be taken to accept that the point on vicinity does stand
a real prospect of success. We say it absolutely
doesn't, but for the practical reasons and for the reasons which were practical that my Lord identified,
we're not going to continue to oppose a certificate.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Okay. That's very helpful, Mr Edey.
Mr Lynch, do you want to say anything about your
status, as it were, before the Supreme Court?
Submissions by MR LYNCH QC
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, yes, please. I see the time and I will be as quick as I possibly can.

Obviously I noted earlier the indication given by my Lord, Lord Justice Flaux, that the indication of the court was certificates would be given to all parties, including interveners, and I understand from exchanges recently that that position may have changed.

Just very briefly, then, in terms of the Hiscox interveners having standing to make the application independently, if we please go to \(\{\mathrm{S} / 1 / 1\}\) we see the Administration of Justice Act 1969.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: S?
MR LYNCH QC: \(\{S / 1\}\), please. I don't know if my Lords have that in some other form. I' II read it out just to speed things up. So it's section 12:
"Where on the application of any of the parties to

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any proceedings..."
Thank you.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: There we are.
MR LYNCH QC: So the first point to make is, looking at this, this wording:
"Where on the application of any of the parties to any proceedings to which this section applies the judge is satisfied ..."

Et cetera. There's no definition of parties. It's not limited in any way. It's simply "parties to any proceedings to which this section applies". The interveners have obviously taken part as intervening parties in these proceedings. There's a very good reason for it to be broad because what this is not is permission to appeal. This is a form of certificate saying it's suitable for the Supreme Court to consider. LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, it does, at least, if we grant you a certificate \(--I\) don't think Mr Edey is seeking a certificate, I'm not sure.
MR LYNCH QC: No, I believe not.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It's just you, isn't it? If we grant you a certificate, that still leaves open the issue of whether the Supreme Court gives permission to appeal or whether they choose to deal with it in some other way. MR LYNCH QC: Absolutely.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We'll discuss it in a moment, Mr Justice Butcher and I will discuss it, but I see the force of the point. There's no definition of parties to proceedings. It seems -- in the context of the way in which the case has proceeded, it seems to be unduly cumbersome to require you to be joined under part 19.3(b) or whatever it is .
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, absolutely. I don't think there will be any debate, and there's certainly clearly established authority, we do have standing to go to the Court of Appeal. It would be an oddity if we had that standing but we don't have standing if the court feels it's suitable for a certificate to leapfrog --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: It would be very odd, wouldn't it? MR LYNCH QC: It would be odd. I have many other points. LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: That's as good a point as any. MR LYNCH QC: Thank you.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Edey, is there something you want to say?
MR EDEY QC: My Lord we haven't applied for a certificate because the FCA has and we intend to continue as interveners in the Supreme Court, subject to the Supreme Court being content for us to do so. But we have your Lordship's indication, I think, that you would not think that that was an unwise thing for us to seek to

\section*{do.}
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No. Alright. Okay. Well, I think Mr Justice Butcher and I will just retire briefly to consider Mr Turner's point on this point and then we can hear from Mr Hofmeyr.
( 4.46 pm )
(4.47 pm) (Pause)
Ruling
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right. Well, Mr Turner, whilst we still don't think that much of the point, we do follow your concern about creating a sort of procedural mishap, which we would not want to do. So even if it is that there is some other compelling reason for permission to be given to go to the Court of Appeal on general exclusion L, we would have given permission to appeal on that point as well as on everything else. So I think that avoids that particular potential difficulty.
MR TURNER QC: Thank you, my Lord.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: So far as Mr Lynch is concerned, we think that we should grant him the certificate. What happens when it gets to the Supreme Court is a matter for them and not for us. All right?
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, I'm grateful.
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Submissions by MR KEALEY QC 1
MR KEALEY QC: My Lord, I'm sorry to squeeze Mr Hofmeyr and
Ms Sabben-Clare unduly. There's just one point --
actually it gives me great delight to squeeze Mr Hofmeyr
and Ms Sabben-Clare, but anyway, putting that to one
side, there's a --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: As politically correct as ever,
Mr Kealey.
MR KEALEY QC: There's a formal point on the order. If one
looks, as it happens, at section 12 of the
Administration of Justice Act, which is at bundle
{S/1/1}.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We've got it.
MR KEALEY QC: What one finds is that your Lordship's
certificate is to the effect -- that is in section 12.
It says "where on the application of any" --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Hang on a moment, Mr Kealey, the person
dealing with this has put up something different.
Sorry, Mr Kealey, yes.
MR KEALEY QC: No, it's my fault. I've just got it in hard
copy:
"Where on the application of any of the parties ...
the judge is satisfied ..."
And it is:
"The conditions in subsection (3A) ('the alternative
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conditions') are satisfied in relation to those
proceedings, and that a sufficient case for an appeal
... under this Part of the Act has been made out to
justify an application for leave to bring such an appeal
... the judge ... may grant a certificate to that
effect."
And if your Lordships could look at (3A), the
alternative conditions are that a point of law of
general public importance is involved in the decision
and that the proceedings entail a decision relating to
a matter of national importance or consideration of such
a matter, etc, and if your Lordships look at (b):
"the result of the proceedings is so significant ..."
Then if your Lordships look at section 13, it says
there in (1) --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Can we have the next page, please?
MR KEALEY QC: I'm so sorry, my Lord, it's {S/1/3}:
"Where in any proceedings the judge grants
a certificate ... then, at any time within one month from
the date on which that certificate is granted... any of
the parties to the proceedings may make an application
to the Supreme Court under this section."
My Lord, if you could turn to bundle O, and you look
at divider 6 at page 1{O/6/1}, you will see in fact our
draft order, I think, makes the mistake of not following

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this draft, which is Arch's draft.
The order that is made or proposed to be made by Arch in our respectful submission is the correct order and the grounds are actually properly to be set out in the application to the Supreme Court. Of course that is sensible in this case because your Lordships have been fiddling with declarations all day and the grounds which have been put into draft form by many parties, including my own clients, some of them are going to be slightly modified as a result of what's been done today. Not vastly, but slightly.

Therefore, what I would suggest to your Lordships is that the appropriate order to make is not for the parties to set out the grounds, but rather the order proposed by Arch should be the order that your Lordships make and then we, the parties, should set out the grounds of appeal for consideration by the Supreme Court in our application to the Supreme Court.

That, as I understand it, is the way forward, rather than the way in which has been proposed, and I'm as much at fault as anybody else for not appreciating that.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Does Mr Edelman want to say anything about that? That would seem to follow from the wording of the statute, Mr Edelman.
MR EDELMAN QC: My only concern was to get some certainty.

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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: You will get the certainty, I suppose,
because the applications set out the grounds and the
grounds will presumably be as set out in the
applications which we already have.
MR EDELMAN QC: It may be that what one can have is
an additional recital and upon the court considering the
grounds of appeal appended to the applications.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, that would cover it, I think.
That wouldn't give rise to a statutory objection,
Mr Kealey.
MR KEALEY QC: No, no, that's absolutely right. I think it
should be the draft grounds of appeal.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, yes, quite, that's fine. As long as
everybody has a reference point.
MR KEALEY QC: I'm so sorry to have detained everybody.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No, not at all, that's very helpful.
I would hate to get the order wrong.
Okay. So we would -- I haven't sort of recited
seriatim compliance with section 12 of the Act, but just
for the avoidance of doubt, as I'm sure you appreciate,
we are both satisfied that in fact all the conditions in
section $12(3)(a)$ are satisfied in this case, so that it
is entirely appropriate that the certificate should be
granted, and the order will reflect that as drafted in
this particular version.

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I think that covers everything to date and that
leaves only Mr Hofmeyr's explanation, and I'm very sorry, Mr Hofmeyr, that you have been left so late in the day.

\section*{Submissions by MR HOFMEYR QC}

MR HOFMEYR: May it please your Lordships, I'm the driver of the van outside carrying what the court has described as "a load of rubbish".
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Don't worry about the substance of your points. I think the issues are twofold, as we see it.
One is why you didn't make an application to intervene in accordance with the case management order that the court made which required applications to intervene to be made by a date in June; and secondly, why it's necessary for you to continue with this application given that RSA have indicated they intend to appeal. MR HOFMEYR: Yes, thank you. Let me answer those questions.

We are still here, despite RSA having filed an application for permission to appeal, because there remains a real problem about the case proceeding without QEL's participation. This is because, first, there needs to be an appeal on RSA 3, and second, it still appears that there may very well not be an appeal on RSA 3 if QEL is not permitted to intervene.

Starting with the need for an appeal on RSA 3,

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first, as explained in our skeleton and QEL's
application, if the court's findings on the RSA 3
wording are not appealed, there will be acute practical difficulties and insurers on this wording will be put into a most invidious position.

On the one hand they consider that the court's decision on this wording was wrong. On the other, their regulator has said in its "Dear CEO" letter, that it expects insurers to pay in accordance with the judgment unless there is an appeal.

Second, the FCA's response in its skeleton argument is that QEL can commence fresh proceedings if it considers that the judgment was wrong. This is no answer at all. The FCA's skeleton position is directly contrary to the position that it has adopted as regulator in its communication with CEOs.

The FCA has said that it expects all insurers to pay claims promptly, in accordance with the judgment, unless there is an appeal. Is it withdrawing that position? It certainly has not said so in any public pronouncement. It's most surprising for a regulator to be saying that the right course of action for an insurer is to ignore the guidance that it has given.

The whole point of the test case was to avoid multiple actions and the delay for policyholders that
they entail. Neither the court nor the FCA should be countenancing fresh proceedings. Indeed, it 's rather remarkable to see the FCA suggesting that this is the appropriate course. QEL's policyholders are, in effect, being abandoned by the FCA and left to their own devices.

Third, a great deal of money turns on the effect of the RSA 3 wording. QEL estimates its own exposure at 114 million and that of all insurers on the wording as 750 million. That's in the evidence.

Bear in mind that the FCA told the court by Mr Brewis' witness statement of 9 June 2020 that the value of total claims then made across all policies were estimated as 1.2 billion. A lot rides on RSA 3. RSA 3 wording represents a big proportion of insurers' collective exposure. The amount of money at stake reinforces the point that the concerns raised by QEL about the judgment on this issue are not going to go away. Frankly, unless there is an appeal in this case, there is bound to be more litigation.

So that's the first point that we make. There needs to be an appeal on RSA 3.

Turning to the risk that there will be no appeal unless QEL is allowed to intervene, let me make the following points.

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The application was made because QEL anticipated that RSA was not going to appeal. The conversations which led to that expectation was subject to common interest privilege and so no more can be said about the basis for this. But what the court can and should take from the evidence before the court of that expectation formed by QEL is that the RSA's attitude is probably not a fight-them-on-the-beaches one that an appeal must proceed in all circumstances.

Second, QEL has asked RSA for clarification. RSA replied in a letter from DWF dated 30 September, that's Wednesday, in which they stated that RSA intends to pursue an appeal "in the current circumstances", but that it "continues to engage" with the FCA and other insurers.

This confirms --
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: Your position, Mr Hofmeyr, is that you will fight on the beaches?
MR HOFMEYR: That is our position, yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: But, Mr Hofmeyr, if Mr Turner doesn't appeal --
MR HOFMEYR: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: - - then you can seek to intervene
before the Supreme Court?
MR HOFMEYR: We can seek to intervene before the Supreme

Court, but we would have to do so -- we don't know -the real problem is the matter of uncertainty. We don't know when that withdrawal will take place. It might take place at the door of the court.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, it might do. You're presumably prepared to argue the point.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: It's not a very long point, is it, Mr Hofmeyr?
MR HOFMEYR: No, it's not a long point. That's absolutely right.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: And in any event, Mr Hofmeyr, because we took RSA 3 as effectively the specimen wording for the disease clauses, much of the argument about RSA 3 is going to be ventilated before the Supreme Court by the other insurers in any event, isn't it?
MR HOFMEYR: That is correct.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: What I might describe as the radius point is going to be ventilated by all the insurers who have got those sorts of clauses?
MR HOFMEYR: That is absolutely correct, but it's not going to be considered unless RSA appeals by reference to the specific RSA 3 wording, including the exclusion, which on the court's current decision is nugatory. It means that a red line must be drawn through the word "epidemic", "pandemic", and in the circumstances that

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all the arguments in relation to repugnancy are alive.
So we say that the position -- there is still a risk that no appeal will be made unless we are permitted to intervene and that it's no answer to that, as the FCA suggest, that we must simply start declaratory proceedings against policyholders.

There is a further risk and that is that there may be no action in which to intervene. In its press release published on 30 September the FCA repeated its oft-stated intention to continue discussions with insurers and action groups in order to find a solution which resolves outstanding issues as soon as possible to enable payouts on eligible claims.

Now, this, of course, is a commendable aim. The intention is that the discussions will continue, and I quote, "in the coming weeks", and the hope is that the appeal will be rendered unnecessary. There is, therefore, a significant risk that the issues in this action will be compromised and the action discontinued without notice to non-participants.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, your client should have thought of that problem when they decided that they wouldn't intervene in the first place. That was always a risk. There was always a risk from day one that this action would be settled either before judgment or, more likely,
after judgment in the light of the judgment, and you had the opportunity, as did any other insurer who wanted to, to join to run any separate arguments you wanted to run if you didn't think that Mr Turner could do the job properly, which appears to be what underlies this application.
MR HOFMEYR: There are two points in response to that. The first is my clients made their decision not to intervene at the time they did in the light of the information which was available. If it were appropriate for insurers to have applied to intervene merely because there was a concern about a settlement by those in the action, then everybody would have had to apply on that basis.

So we made a decision at the time based on the circumstances existing at the time. Those circumstances have changed.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: The only circumstance you're relying on there was that RSA was fighting the action.
MR HOFMEYR: That RSA was fighting the action and that it was unlikely that a party in the position of QEL would have been permitted to intervene in the action. That was the view that was taken and it was anticipated that the points which needed to be argued would all have been argued fully and completely.

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The difference between the RSA and the QEL is that, so far as the RSA is concerned, they have a number of fronts on which they are arguing, and their reasons for potentially settling may be a give-and-take in relation to different policies. That's not true in relation to QEL who have written on RSA 3 wording --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: That, with respect, is a very similar argument to the argument that was made by both the interveners whom we did permit to intervene, albeit not in the context of the insurers, but in the context of the FCA, that the FCA had, as it were, its own interests and it would not necessarily put all the policyholders' points in the forceful way in which the policyholders wanted to put the points, because the FCA had, you know, a number of different hats and a number of different roles and therefore it was appropriate that other people, in this instance representatives of the policyholders, were permitted to intervene.

If your client insurers or any other insurers who were involved with these wordings had come to the court at the time when we said any intervention must be made and had made the points that you now make about the potential that RSA might end up settling for market reasons, it seems to me, speaking for myself, we might very well have permitted intervention.
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MR HOFMEYR: With respect, my Lord, that argument would have
been true in relation to most of the non-participant
insurers.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: That's as may be, Mr Hofmeyr.
MR HOFMEYR: And a sensible decision had to be made, and we
consider the decision we made was a sensible one at the
time. The court was not -- did not have an additional
party as a consequence. However, there is now a risk
that, for commercial reasons, the argument that we wish
to advance will not proceed on appeal and we wish to
protect our client's position in those circumstances.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, Mr Hofmeyr, it would have been
open to all the insurers -- I don't know what
arrangements have been made behind the scenes. It may
be that some of the insurers in relation to some of
these wordings had agreements with the FCA that they
would agree to be bound by particular wordings.
We know, I think, that certainly one of the major
British insurers writes business on the RSA 4 form. We
were told that during the course of the hearing. They
have not sought to intervene at any stage and it may be
that that's because they have agreed to be bound by the
result in relation to RSA 4.
Those insurers like your client who were not
prepared to be bound by whatever the result was had the
prepared to be bound by whatever the result was had the

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    option to intervene or, even earlier than that, to
    invite the FCA to include them as one of the insurers in
    the test case.
        In one sense it doesn't matter whether there were
    eight of you or 15 of you: we would not have permitted,
    as it were, three people to run the same argument, but
    to the extent you had different points that weren't
    being run by the RSA, we would have permitted you to run
    them.
MR HOFMEYR: With respect, my Lord, we didn't know before
    the action started what points would be run by the RSA
    and in what way.
        We do know that now, and we didn't clutter up the
        procedure by seeking to become involved at the first
    stage, but these -- there are very significant sums of
    money at stake, and the circumstances now are entirely
    different to those which prevailed before the action
    commenced, and we submit that the just way of achieving
    certainty for the policyholders is to permit us to
    intervene to ensure that this matter is appealed in this
    action and that we are not forced to bring declaratory
    proceedings against a multitude of policyholders in
    other actions in the future.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right. Okay. Thank you.
MR HOFMEYR: Unless I can assist your Lordships further,
option to intervene or, even earlier than that, to
invite the FCA to include them as one of the insurers in the test case.

In one sense it doesn't matter whether there were eight of you or 15 of you: we would not have permitted, as it were, three people to run the same argument, but to the extent you had different points that weren't being run by the RSA, we would have permitted you to run them.
MR HOFMEYR: With respect, my Lord, we didn't know before the action started what points would be run by the RSA and in what way.

We do know that now, and we didn't clutter up the procedure by seeking to become involved at the first stage, but these - - there are very significant sums of different to those which prevailed before the action commenced, and we submit that the just way of achieving certainty for the policyholders is to permit us to intervene to ensure that this matter is appealed in this action and that we are not forced to bring declaratory other actions in the future.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right. Okay. Thank you.
MR HOFMEYR: Unless I can assist your Lordships further,
those are my submissions.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No, that's very helpful. Thank you, Mr Hofmeyr.

Now, Mr Edelman - -
Submissions by MR EDELMAN QC
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, my Lord. Well, we obviously oppose this very vigorously. I needn't go through the history of the procedure, because my Lords obviously have it in mind, about the steps that were taken by the FCA, not only to assemble insurers to participate in this test case, but also to publicise it and to publicise the orders that were being made, so that everybody knew that there was a deadline of 24 June 2020 for applications for intervention returnable at the second CMC, and that resulted, as my Lord has already observed, in two policyholder groups intervening. Some insurers almost applied to intervene, but in the end decided not to apply. So QEL had that opportunity.

From the FCA's perspective, they have chosen who to litigate with. They've chosen the eight insurers to litigate with. They could have been forced to litigate with others if they'd applied to intervene. They haven't, and now QEL wants to foist themselves on to the FCA to litigate with them to cover the eventuality that the FCA might reach an agreement with an insurer that

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the FCA did choose to litigate with. So this is, we submit, completely farfetched.

I would also add --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: What Mr Gaisman has described in a different context as the tail wagging the dog.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, and I would also add that there has not been one hint of an offer to enter into the framework agreement.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No.
MR EDELMAN QC: And that, as my Lords have seen over the period, has a number of mutual obligations. There are mutual objectives that are set there which are mutual objectives which are in the interests both of the policyholders and the insurance industry to achieve an expeditious inclusion and certainty, and if that is by achieving a settlement as a result of this judgment, so be it. That's consistent with the framework agreement and that's what the parties signed up to. Not that they signed up to settling ; they signed up to working together cooperatively to try and create a situation in which those claims which could or should be paid, were paid, and if claims were not to be paid, at least everybody understood why they were not being paid and not due to be paid.

Added to which this application is not even
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compliant with the court rules. It should have been served on the FCA. The procedure that appears to have been adopted is one for the substitution of parties, which is permitted under rule 19.2.4. But Practice Direction 19 says that unless it's for substitution it has to be served in accordance with rule 23, and it hasn't been served on the FCA. The FCA discovered this when it was going through the file. It was not served on the FCA and it should have been served three days before the hearing date.

That ties in -- it also ties in with the framework agreement point, because if we'd been served with it we could have actually raised a point with them about the framework agreement.

They are also actually even too late to apply for a certificate. I'm grateful to Mr Turner for drawing this to my attention because, as my Lords know, because of the time limit, section 12(4) provides that the application for a certificate has to be made to a judge immediately after he gives judgment or provide that the judge may in a particular case entertain such application at any later time before the end of the period of 14 days, beginning with the date on which judgment is given. And that has passed, so they can't even issue an application of their own for

\section*{a certificate. So that's a problem.}

Can I just mention two other points. Firstly it 's said, and this is important to put on the record, that somehow the regulator, the FCA, is abandoning policyholders to their fate.

The regulator will take regulatory action in response to this judgment if and to the extent that it's not appealed, and, if it is appealed, in accordance with the outcome of that appeal, on the basis that these test cases were run with a selected number of insurers and no other insurers asked to intervene in the action, and on that basis the FCA considers it will be entitled to pursue regulatory action by reference to this test case judgment, and there's nothing untoward about that in circumstances where this was a very well publicised piece of litigation. It's different if there was a private piece of litigation which someone didn't know about and then suddenly the FCA says: we're taking regulatory action to give effect to this judgment which nobody else knew about.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: The whole point of this test case procedure and the framework agreement under which it was adopted was that the result of this case, whether before us or in the Supreme Court, would effectively bind the insurers in the market, not formally necessarily, but
that it would do so in terms of your client 's position as the regulator for precisely the reason that if other insurers wanted to intervene, they could and should have done.
MR EDELMAN QC: Absolutely. And, of course, one would have to be blind -- sorry, I shouldn't use that word. One would have to be ignorant not to realise that one of the outcomes of the judgment might be that everybody would sit down and try and work out whether they needed to appeal or whether they could live with the judgment and try and find a suitable way forward. Because one of the avowed aims of the FCA was to achieve certainty and payment of those claims which should be paid as quickly as possible, and that certainty was for the benefit of insurers as well.

So the whole context of this was to try and achieve a rapid solution, which the court has bent over backwards to help us to achieve, and this is an attempt to undo it.

The final point I want to make is we simply do not recognise the figures that QEL have given. Insurers were invited to provide to the FCA their estimate of the value of claims that had actually been made against them. And I don't want - - I won't reveal the figure, but all I can say is that it was a small fraction of the

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figure that has been quoted by QEL - - both figures, both
their figure and the maximum -- which we assume is simply calculated by taking all their policies that they've issued to all policyholders, and multiplying the limits of indemnity by the number of policies they've issued, as opposed to actually calculating, as it were, a reserve figure for the claims that have been made, which is presumably the figure that they've actually provided to the FCA. Because we got those figures from all insurers, just so that we could understand who was exposed where, which helped with the selection of the insurers, and that may be why they were so far down the pecking order given what we knew about the level of claims made against them to which they were exposed.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, we've seen figures in the press, as it were.
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, but that's for the entire industry. LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We've seen figures in the press for some of the other insurers' exposures, and I'm not going to name them, but I think we all know some of the insurers have indicated that position, and that is inconsistent with this sort of level of exposure, isn't it?
MR EDELMAN QC: Yes, I mean, this is a maximum loss exposure --
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LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: QEL is not, as it were, one of the five
major players in the market?
MR EDELMAN QC: No. I will confess l'd never heard of them.
And I think I've been doing -- we've all been doing --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I had never heard of them but I'm ...
you know, I don't do as much insurance work these days
as you do, Mr Edelman.
MR EDELMAN QC: No, well I've never heard of them. I mean,
they're based in Malta, which may say something. But
there we go.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Okay. Right. Well, I think Mr Turner
probably has some submissions to make as well.
Submissions by MR TURNER QC
MR TURNER QC: My Lord, very briefly, I'm not going to go
over the ground in my skeleton argument filed yesterday
afternoon, which I hope has been read. If it hasn't, it
hasn't.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: We've read it.
MR TURNER QC: Can I just deal with one point, which was
Mr Hofmeyr's complaint that QEL did not know what points
would be run by RSA and in what order.
Could I ask for {F/1/6} to go on the screen please,
which is from the framework agreement, and could I ask
you to look at paragraph 2.5, which deals with the fact
that both the FCA and the insurers were mindful that
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they would be acting effectively in a broadly
representative capacity, the FCA on behalf of
policyholders --
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: I'm sorry, Mr Turner, what is this?
MR TURNER QC: This is from the framework agreement, so this
is what all the defendant insurers signed up to but
which QEL has not signed up to. But this was a public
document which one assumes that QEL read at the time.
Paragraph 2.5 specifically caters for both the FCA
to engage under a cloak of common interest privilege
with policyholders, and for the defendant insurers to
engage with others in the market who may have
an interest in the proceedings. So, for example, in
2.5:
"It is recognised ..."
Four lines up from the bottom:
" ... that the Insurers may wish to share privileged
information with each other (and with other insurers and
reinsurers) on a confidential (and/or common-interest)
basis and the FCA agrees not to challenge the
application of such privilege."
Now, my Lord, I'm not going to start waiving
privilege, but you will recall an allusion during the
course of my oral submissions as to how well subscribed
the 52-seater coach for RSA 4 was, and all I can say,

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without waiving privilege, is that Mr Hofmeyr's complaint might carry a little bit more weight if QEL had made any contact with RSA about these proceedings before 5.32 pm three days ago, Tuesday this week.

My Lord, that's all I have to say.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Thank you, Mr Turner.
Mr Hofmeyr, any reply?
Submissions in reply by MR HOFMEYR
MR HOFMEYR: Thank you, my Lord.
The real concern which we invite the court to have regard to is the risk of settlement now. That is the matter which creates the greatest concern, and in that context Mr Edelman made points in relation to what the regulator may or may not do. Those submissions need to be weighed alongside what he himself said in his skeleton argument as to what the appropriate course would be for QEL going forward. He has said it clearly in his skeleton argument. It's there for all to read.

Further, on the FCA's website it is stated clearly that the judgment is legally binding on parties and persuasive guidance for the interpretation of policy wordings and clauses for others. It doesn't have any greater status than that, and the FCA has always recognised that certain insurers, if the matter were not appealed, would take the matter further themselves.

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On the technical points, my Lord, all I can do is tell you that the application was served formally, in accordance with the rules, on the FCA on Wednesday, and the section 12 certificate application was served in time on Monday, albeit of course we were not at the time parties. So those are points with no weight to them at all.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right.
MR HOFMEYR: So far as cooperation is concerned, I can tell you on instructions that my clients would be willing, if they were permitted to join the proceedings, to sign up to the framework agreement.

Our application is in an attempt to uphold the process rather than to undermine it, but if we are forced by a settlement to take proceedings hereafter, that will be completely contrary to the ethos of the framework agreement and the ethos of these proceedings, and we're seeking to uphold those by our action rather than to undermine them.

So far as the timing of our application was concerned, again I can't go into the details in relation to the common interest privilege, but I can say that it was only on Sunday night that we were given the very clear indication that RSA were not going to appeal, and our application was made in hurried circumstances in
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    response to that clear information.
            That QEL had an opportunity to intervene at an early
        stage is, of course, a factor which the court must take
        into consideration, but it is not a decisive factor. If
        the circumstances change, and we say they have changed,
        the application to join must be considered at the time
        on its merits, and we submit that our application has
        merit, that it will not complicate the proceedings in
        any shape or form. The Appeal Court, in this case the
        Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal, will be able to
        regulate what submissions are made and when. So it will
        not complicate. All it will do will, in fact, uphold
        the process which has begun and prevent any future
        undermining of the process.
            Unless I can assist your Lordships further, those
        are my submissions in reply.
    LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No, thank you very much, Mr Hofmeyr.
The court will retire to our parallel hearing room.
(5.28 pm)
(Pause)
(5.31 pm)
Ruling
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Right, the court has finally to deal
with an application by QEL, represented by Mr Stephen
Hofmeyr QC, to intervene in these proceedings,
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an application that was made on Wednesday of this week,
that is to say, Wednesday, }30\mathrm{ September, }15\mathrm{ days after
judgment was published.
We consider that this application is one to which we
should not accede for a number of reasons.
Firstly, it seems to us, despite Mr Hofmeyr's
arguments to the contrary, that QEL could and should
have sought to intervene by the deadline imposed
pursuant to the case management decisions of the court
and the parties to the proceedings, namely that any
applications to intervene should be made by 26 June so
that they could be dealt with at the second case
management conference, as, indeed, we did deal with the
applications to intervene by HIGA and HAG.
These proceedings were very public proceedings. The
FCA website identified the nature of the proceedings,
and it seems to us that QEL must have appreciated at
that time that one of the possible consequences of the
spirit of cooperation which has run through these
proceedings throughout as a consequence of the framework
agreement was that either before judgment, or possibly
more likely after judgment, there would be a settlement
of the proceedings, and given that that was always in
prospect, it does not seem to us, contrary to
Mr Hofmeyr's submissions, that circumstances have

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\section*{changed at all.}

Secondly, in fact, although Mr Hofmeyr's clients appear to have had the impression that RSA was going to settle, as matters currently stand, RSA has not settled and we consider that it would be verging on abusive for QEL to be entitled to muscle in on these proceedings in circumstances where RSA is still taking an active part and is running whatever arguments there are in relation to each of the wordings with which we are concerned, including RSA 3.

In the event that there is a settlement by RSA, it will be open to QEL to make an application to the Supreme Court to intervene, although they will have to do so in the knowledge that this court has refused their prior application to intervene.

Mr Hofmeyr made various submissions about the position of the FCA in terms of what steps it might take as a regulator and also in relation to what the FCA said was the remedy for QEL in the event there were a settlement, in other words to commence its own proceedings.

It is not for the court to comment at all as to the regulator's position, so we do not do so, but it does seem to us that in the event that RSA were not to appeal, to reach some settlement, and in the event the

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Supreme Court refused an application to intervene by QEL, the course of commencing their own proceedings would be one which would be open to them.

In those circumstances, we do consider this application is far too late in one sense and premature in another for the reasons I have given on behalf of the court. So the application is refused.

Right?
Submissions by MR EDELMAN QC
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, I am afraid on this occasion I must ask for the costs of the application. They are not a party, they are not covered, they don't have the benefit of the framework agreement. They're not doing something in accordance with the framework agreement.
The interventions that were made on time were in accordance with the framework agreement and the structure that everyone had agreed. This is wholly outside the agreed structure and we would ask for our costs and I suspect that Mr Turner will ask for his too.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: He has come on screen, so I imagine he is going to, I don't know.
MR TURNER QC: I do, my Lord. There may be others because we've all been sat for the last 45 minutes, even those
who haven't filed skeleton arguments on this.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, Mr Hofmeyr?
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MR KEALEY QC: Before Mr Hofmeyr says anything, on behalf of
my clients, I'm asking for my costs. I've been sitting
here for an inordinately long period of time, as have
your Lordships, and it's cost my clients an enormous
amount of money, I hope.
MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: I suppose a question about that,
Mr Kealey, is: why have you been sitting here?
MR KEALEY QC: Because you may ask me a question, because
I can't possibly be so rude as to disappear just in
case. Of course I could have jumped in my car and
driven down to Dorset, but that would have been rash and
you might have criticised me.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, Mr Kealey, we certainly wouldn't
have ever criticised you, but on the other hand not
everybody needed to be here for this particular part of
the case.
I suppose it could be said, likewise, that it wasn't
suggested by Mr Hofmeyr that everybody else should go
home or, in Mr Gaisman's case, go to the pub.
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, might I add this from the FCA to
avoid insurers having to speak on their own behalf: that
I can well understand, and the FCA would well
understand, that all insurers would have an interest in
who was participating in this litigation and whether
they were doing so under the framework agreement or not.

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MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: That's a fair point, Mr Edelman.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: That's a very fair point.
Does anybody else want to say anything?
MR SALZEDO QC: My Lord, none of us can speak for each
other, but perhaps your Lordships would invite insurers
to say if any of them are not joining in the application
that has been made by Mr Kealey for his clients.
MR EDEY QC: My Lord, on behalf of my clients I join in the
same application for the same reasons Mr Kealey did. We
simply couldn't leave without being invited to do so,
my Lord.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: I can see that.
MR KEALEY QC: I think Mr Gaisman should make his appearance
known and also apply.
MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, I echo Mr Edey's position.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Gaisman is not going to be drawn,
Mr Kealey.
MR KEALEY QC: I'm very disappointed but I know he would
make the application if he were.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, Mr Hofmeyr, you're faced with
a number of applications for costs here.
MR HOFMEYR: I am, my Lord. We have had no schedules from
anybody.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, you wouldn't get schedules, would
you? I mean, it's an issue of principle. The parties

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can provide you with schedules of costs. Even if they had provided you with schedules of costs, the last thing Mr Justice Butcher and \(I\) are going to do at 5.40 on a Friday night is to start a summary assessment of costs.

Submissions in reply by MR HOFMEYR
MR HOFMEYR: No, I understand that entirely, my Lord. The reality is that only two parties signified their objection to this application. The other parties did not do so at all, at any stage. They could have done so, they did not do so. They chose to be agnostic in relation to this application, and it would be quite inappropriate and unfair in those circumstances for any of those parties to be awarded any costs in this case.

So far as the FCA and RSA are concerned, we would say that it is -- a costs order against one of the applicants as interveners would be entirely inconsistent with the sentiment of these proceedings, the ethos, the spirit of cooperation. The whole process which we were seeking to join in to was a process in which each party would bear their own costs, and it -- I don't know, but I suspect that when the application was made by interveners and they succeeded in intervening, costs orders were not made at that stage against the insurers or against the FCA for resisting their intervention.

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So we say, for those reasons, the --
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: My recollection is that the interventions weren't resisted. There was an intervention by somebody else, by an individual policyholder, which we refused, which was resisted.

But I think my recollection -- Mr Justice Butcher will confirm this or deny it -- is that HAG and HIGA intervened effectively by consent. But at all events -MR JUSTICE BUTCHER: And in relation to the intervention application which we refused, no order for costs was sought.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Because it was an individual.
MR HOFMEYR: Again, we suggest that that was in line with the intended cooperation between the parties.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: But that application was made on time, by 24 June, and not on 30 September.
MR HOFMEYR: My Lord, your Lordship has heard my submissions in relation to that.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
MR HOFMEYR: Intervention at that stage was for participation in the trial. Intervention at this stage is for participation on the appeal. But your Lordship has my submissions. Your Lordship will have formed a view and your Lordship will express that view.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Edelman?
MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, I've said what I need to say on
    costs.

\section*{Ruling}

LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, I don't think Mr Justice Butcher and I need to retire on this one.

It seems to us that, certainly as regards the FCA on the one hand and Mr Turner on the other, clearly they're entitled to an order for costs against QEL.

It seems to us in relation to the other insurers and the other interveners that Mr Edelman's point is
a perfectly valid point. That they had an interest in
knowing what was the consequence of the result of this application, there was no suggestion that they should be, as it were, sent home, and if there had been I think they would have said: well, we have an interest in this application, and therefore we're entitled to be here, and in those circumstances it does seem to me that they are all entitled to an order for costs against your client, Mr Hofmeyr.

If this application had been made on time when it
should have been made, on 24 June, the position might

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very well have been different, because then it could
legitimately have been said that the application was made within the terms and spirit of the framework agreement. But your attempt, ingenious though it is, to effectively piggyback onto the framework agreement at this late stage is one which doesn't seem to us to have any merit.

So I am afraid the order is one that you pay the costs of the FCA and all the insurers and interveners, to be assessed, if not agreed.
MR HOFMEYR: So be it, my Lord.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Does that conclude today's proceedings? MR EDELMAN QC: My Lord, yes, it does as far as I'm aware.

Unless anybody believes I've missed anything, that's it.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No, well thank you all very much. MR EDELMAN QC: I'm sorry to have made the court sit for so long.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: No, don't worry. MR EDELMAN QC: With apologies to the staff as well. MR KEALEY QC: And on behalf of all the insurers we're very grateful to the court for all its efforts.
LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Well, not at all, Mr Kealey. Can I say on behalf of Mr Justice Butcher and myself, as I think I may have said at the end of the trial, that we have been most impressed by the spirit of cooperation which
(The hearing concluded)
has really been pervasive throughout, and we were
assisted by submissions of a very high quality
throughout, both at the trial and today. So thank you
all very much indeed. And I hope everybody has a very
good weekend.

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[^0]:    MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, yes, thank you.
    LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Yes, Mr Lynch.
    MR LYNCH QC: My Lords, I believe everybody is ready.
    Nobody seemed to respond but I'll just take it for
    granted that they are ready.
    LORD JUSTICE FLAUX: Mr Gaisman is here and Mr Edelman is
    here.
    Submissions by MR LYNCH QC
    MR LYNCH QC: My Lord, thank you.
    My Lords, we've obviously heard your Lordship's very
    helpful introductory comments and also the discussions
    with Mr Edelman. If we could then please pull up
    $\{N / 11 / 7\}$, your Lordships will see at $11.3(\mathrm{~d})$ the point
    attributed to the Hiscox Action Group. Obviously that
    was drafted before seeing the discussions today and then
    also the helpful clarification by Hiscox in their
    paragraph 35.2.
    So in light of your Lordship's comments, the Hiscox
    Action Group will not be pursuing that wording, but
    instead the further wording in green a couple of pages
    on.
    But if we could first, please, go back to the
    helpful clarification in the Hiscox skeleton at
    paragraph 35.2 , which is at $\{P / 5 / 11\}$, your Lordships
    will have seen there the phrase:

    ## 51

    "Hiscox has not treated and will not treat a voluntary closure following the announcement of the 21 March and/or 26 March Regulations (as applicable) and before their coming into effect as representative of a trend."

    Your Lordships were also taken to the correspondence between the solicitors acting for the FCA and for Hiscox seeking to clarify the meaning of that, and the response essentially is along the lines of "Well, it means what it says".

    Subject to my learned friend Mr Gaisman clarifying further, the keyword appears to be "announcement". If we could please then look at $\{N / 1 / 12\}$, and that's a reference to paragraph 40 in the judgment. And your Lordships will see there -- and this is only an example -- but your Lordships will see there:
    "On 23 March... the Prime Minister made an announcement which included the following."

    Then if we go over the page, please, to $\{N / 1 / 13\}$, we don't need to read through all of it, but just in about the middle of the page, above the first bullet point and then just above that, this is the Prime Minister saying:
    "If you don't follow the rules the police will have the powers to enforce them, including through fines and dispersing gatherings."

