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CATHERINE F. CHASKIN

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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GERLING GLOBAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION, U.S. BRANCH,	
Petitioner,	New York, N.Y.
ν,	98 Civ. 9185 (LAP)
THE YASUDA PIRE & MARINII INSURANCE CO. LID.,	
Respondent.	
х	
	February 3, 1999
	4:10 p.m.
Before:	
HON, LORETTA A	. PRESKA,
	District Judge
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APPEARAN	CES
(via telep	hone)
OFFENHEIMER, WOLFF & DOMNELLY Attorneys for Petitionar	
EDWARD K. LENCI	
P. JAY WILKER	
BRAND & NOVAK, LTD.	
Attorneys for Respondent MICHABL D. HULTQUIST	

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(In chambers; telephone conference off the

THE COURT: We are here on Gerling's request for a conference in respect of what it contends is Yasuda's procedurally flawed cross petition and motion in opposition to Gerling's potition.

Counsel have brought to my attention Section

1211/c) of the New York State insurance law, which states,

"Mefore any unsuthorized foreign or alien insurer files any
pleading in any proceeding against it, it shall either (A)

deposit with the Clerk of the Court in which the proceeding
is pending cash or securities or file with the Clerk a bond
with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the

Court in an amount to be fixed by the Court sufficient to
secure payment of any final judgment which may be rendered
in the proceeding . . . or (B) procure a license to do an
insurance business in the state. " Clearly (B) is not
relevant here.

Reinsurance Corporation v. Caja Nacional de Ahorro y Segoro, 1997 U.S. Dist. Lexus 7221 (S.D.N.Y. 1997), "Pursuant to this provision, if a foreign insurer fails to post security as required, a Court can grant the movant party's motion by default. The purpose of this law is to ensure that foreign insurers can meet their insurance obligations." (Citations

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Publications, Inc., King of Prussia, PA.

Vol. 14, #2, 2/99

*The United States acceded to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards ("The New York Convention") on September 30, 1970. She goes on to find that "The purpose of the New York Convention was to effectuate arbitration proceedings and their enforcement between companies of different nationalities." Id. at *14.

Judge Wood goes on to find, "Because part of the purpose of the New York Convention was to encourage the enforcement of arbitral awards, the New York Convention allows for the posting of prejudgment security.

Specifically, Article 5 of the New York Convention provides that 'If an application for the setting aside or suspension of the award has been made to a compatent authority referred to in Article V(1)(e), the authority before which the award is sought to be relied upon may, if it considers it proper, adjourn the decision on the enforcement of the award and may also, on application of the party claiming enforcement of the award, order the other party to give suitable security."

Judge Wood goes on to state that she notes that "Under Article V(1)(e), 'a competent authority of the country in which or under the law of which the award was made,' therefore, this Court would constitute a competent

authority and could, on application of the petitioner, order the respondent to post adequate security.* Id. at +15-+16.

I note Yasuda's approxent that its filing of its cross petition to confirm the arbitral award is not a pleading. I decline to so find. Indeed, it certainly appears to be a pleading and, in addition, it appears to be, to some extent, an application for the setting saide or suspension of the award in that it seeks delay in paying the award and, in addition, seeks to decrease the amount of the award as claimed by Gerling. Accordingly, then --

MS. CHASKIN: Your Monor, are we allowed to make a statement?

THE COURT: Sure.

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MS. CHASKIN: That the cross petition was not done in an action against Yasuda. The petition was an affirmative moving on Yasuda's part to confirm it as written.

EAST-COURT: I understand that that is what it says. However, in reading it and in discussions with counsel over the last few days and the import of the letters submitted by counsel, it is clear that the import of the pleading is to delay the payment of the arbitral award and, in addition, to decrease the amount of the arbitral award as calculated by Gerling. Neither one of those positions can fairly be found in substance to be a whole-hearted embrace

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of the arbitral award. Accordingly, I decline to be bound by the title put on the cross petition and, rather, look to the substance of the cross petition and the discussions thereof by counsel over the last few days.

Accordingly, then, under Section 1213(c) of the New York insurance law, Yasuda may only present its interpretation of the award and its methods of calculating the amounts due if it first posts the security required by Section 1213.

MR. HULTQUIST: Your Honor, may we be heard on this briefly?

THE COURT: I thought you had been, but sure. Who is speaking, please?

MR. MULTOUIST: Michael Multquist, representing Yaguda.

THE COURT: Counsel, would you spell your name for the court reporter, please.

MR. HULTQUIST: H-U-L-T-Q-U-I-S-

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. HULTOUIST: With respect to the potition, Yasuda is not seeking to reduce the award entered by the arbitral panel. The express provision of the award rendered by the arbitral panel directs Gerling to recalculate principal and interest consistent with the directions of the panel. Specifically, on certain underwriting years,

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participations have been reduced 7 9 percent, 5 percent, and there are other considerations for, if you will, recision of the contracts that were at issue in the arbitration. All Yasuda is seeking is to have those calculations completed.

The fact is while Gerling sought approximately \$4.3 million at the arbitration, the arbitral award on its face recognizes that that \$4.3 million is not the arbitral award number? That number is subject to the express direction of recalculating principal and interest based upon specifically paragraphs 2 and 3 of the arbitral award. Yanuda is not neeking to have the award suspended.

All Gerling is seeking in its cross petition

THE COURT: Yasuda.

MR. HULTQUIST: Sorry, Yasuda.

All Yasuda is seaking is to have the calculation completed so that both Gerling and Yasuda can figure out what exactly the final number is, because right now neither Gerling nor Yasuda can tell you what the final number is that's undisputed and supported by documentation.

THE COURT: The caveat that is so important in your statement is the number that is undisputed. There is never going to be a number that is undisputed and, again, I refuse to be bound by the title placed on the cross petition. It is apparent to me from the conversations of

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counsel at the conferences we have had over the last few days, since this matter has arisen, that it is Yasuda's intention here both to delay and to minimize the amounts paid. Not surprisingly, but that is its position.

On the other hand, the New York insurance law makes it very clear that an insurance company litigant may not put forth its interpretation of an award in such a manner without posting security.

Accordingly, I order that unless security in the amount of 59 million is posted as provided for in Section 1213(c) within ten business days of today, Yasuda's cross petition will be stricken.

Is there anything else, counsel?

MR. HULTQUIST: Yes, for the record, your Monor --

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. HULTQUIST: -- the basis for the figure of \$9 million?

THE COURT: Yes, indeed. I have reviewed the award, I have reviewed Mr. Lenci's February 3/ 1999 letter, I have listened to counsel discuss the components of the award and specifically the paid logges of some approximately \$3 million, the reserves of approximately \$3 million and the incurred but not reported losses in the amount of approximately \$3 million. It is upon those figures which I

base the amount of the security.

Is there anything else counsel?

MS, CHASKIN: Yes, Your Monor. With regard to Yanuda's motion to dismist, we would request that your Monor set a briefing schedule for that.

THE COURT Why don't you folks confer and inform me by letter of your proposed briefing schedule.

MS. CHASKIN: All right. We also would ask that, as a housekeeping matter, I requested of your Honor on the 25th of January for an extension of time to prevent Yasuda from being in technical default. I want to go on the record as renewing that request for an extension of time in light of your Ronor's --

THE COURT: Would you repeat, please, Ms. Chaekin, the last few words, "in light of."

MS. CHASEIN: In light of your rule -- I believe it is Rule 2(d) -- in which you ask this motion not be filed in the court until they are fully briefed.

THE COURT: Yes, indeed. Generally what happens is counsel agree to extend the time to move, answer or otherwise respond to the pleading until the date when the fully briefed motion is filed.

Is there any objection to that, Mr. Wilker? MR. WILKER: No. your Honor. And I understand that they have ten days. We recognize that rule, and to the International

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extended is necessary, we would consent to that. would be our view that nothing should be done until the ten days that they have to file security. If they fail to file security, then we will take whatever course we think is appropriate. If they file security, then we think the only issue at that point will be not the motion to diemiss, but what should the numbers be if they are going to contest our numbers. THE COURT: Ms. Chaskin, does that take care it for you? MS. CHASKIN: I am not sure I completely understand, your Honor. You are saying that we have ten days to post security and at that point we should start a briefing schedule? THE COURT: Counsel may I ask you this? Do you need this on the record?

MR. WILKER: No.

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MS. CHASRIN: No.

THE COURT: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record)