SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

| IN THE | SUPREME | COURT | OF | THE | UN | ITED | STATES |
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| | | | | | - | | |
| BUDHA ISMAIL C | JAM, ET A | AL., | | |) | | |
| | Petition | ners, | | |) | | |
| V | | | | |) 1 | No. | 17-1011 |
| INTERNATIONAL | FINANCE | CORPOR | RAT | ON, |) | | |
| | Responde | ent. | | |) | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Pages: 1 through 68

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| 1 | IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U | NITED STATES |
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| 3 | BUDHA ISMAIL JAM, ET AL., |) |
| 4 | Petitioners, |) |
| 5 | v. |) No. 17-1011 |
| 6 | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATI | ON,) |
| 7 | Respondent. |) |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| LO | Washington, D.C | |
| L1 | Wednesday, October | 31, 2018 |
| L2 | | |
| L3 | The above-entitled matte | er came on for |
| L4 | oral argument before the Suprem | ne Court of the |
| L5 | United States at 11:08 a.m. | |
| L6 | | |
| L7 | APPEARANCES: | |
| L8 | JEFFREY L. FISHER, ESQ., Stanfo | ord, California; on |
| L9 | behalf of the Petitioners. | |
| 20 | JONATHAN ELLIS, Assistant to th | ne Solicitor General, |
| 21 | Department of Justice, Wash | nington, D.C.; for the |
| 22 | United States as amicus cur | riae, supporting the |
| 23 | Petitioners. | |
| 24 | DONALD B. VERRILLI, JR., ESQ., | Washington, D.C.; on |
| 25 | hehalf of the Pernondent | |

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| 6 | JONATHAN ELLIS, ESQ. | |
| 7 | For the United States, as amicus | |
| 8 | curiae, supporting the Petitioners | 20 |
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| 24 | | |
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| 1 | PROCEEDINGS |
|-----|---|
| 2 | (11:08 a.m.) |
| 3 | CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear |
| 4 | argument next in Case 17-1011, Jam versus |
| 5 | International Finance Corporation. |
| 6 | Mr. Fisher. |
| 7 | ORAL ARGUMENT OF JEFFREY L. FISHER |
| 8 | ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS |
| 9 | MR. FISHER: Mr. Chief Justice, and |
| LO | may it please the Court: |
| L1 | The IOIA gives international |
| L2 | organizations "the same immunity from suit as |
| L3 | is enjoyed by foreign governments." |
| L4 | The plain text of this provision, |
| L5 | coupled with the structure of the IOIA and the |
| L6 | drafting history, make clear that the same |
| L7 | immunity provision gives international |
| L8 | organizations the same immunity that foreign |
| L9 | governments are entitled to under the Foreign |
| 20 | Sovereign Immunity Act. |
| 21 | Starting with the text, my opponents |
| 22 | do not dispute that, as a general rule, when a |
| 23 | statutory provision refers to another body of |
| 24 | law, especially, as here, in the present tense, |
|) E | that body of law is ingomposed as of the |

| 1 | moment of suit in any given case. |
|----|---|
| 2 | And, indeed, they don't dispute |
| 3 | JUSTICE BREYER: So the hornbooks that |
| 4 | I looked up, going back forever, don't say |
| 5 | quite that. They say that's true as long as |
| 6 | the changes are consistent with the purpose of |
| 7 | the adopting statute. And, indeed, the Indian |
| 8 | case, you know, the word was "now," was it now |
| 9 | 1934 or now later? In the case we wrote last |
| 10 | term that Justice Gorsuch wrote, the word was |
| 11 | "monetary relief." Does that mean as of the |
| 12 | past or does it mean what we call money relief |
| 13 | now? I mean, there are many cases like that. |
| 14 | And here the word is "is." Does the |
| 15 | word "is" refer to the past, is at the moment a |
| 16 | passage or later? The two arguments that I'd |
| 17 | like you to address that are opposite you are, |
| 18 | one, states do many things, nations, many, many |
| 19 | things, and so, if we take immunity from them |
| 20 | for commercial things, we leave lots of |
| 21 | immunity with them for those other things. |
| 22 | But international organizations, some |
| 23 | of them, do only one thing: lend money or the |
| 24 | equivalent. And if we take immunity from them, |
| 25 | that's the end of the immunity or close. |

- 1 That's one argument.
- The second is this: If we decide
- 3 against you, and we've made a mistake, or along
- 4 comes a case where they really should have
- 5 immunity, the President and the State
- 6 Department can give it to them.
- 7 If we decide with you, well, if along
- 8 comes a case where they should enjoy the
- 9 immunity, no, nobody can do anything. Did I
- 10 say that correctly? Have you got the
- 11 argument --
- 12 MR. FISHER: Okay.
- 13 JUSTICE BREYER: -- or have I said it
- 14 backwards?
- MR. FISHER: No, no, no.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Did I say it right?
- 17 MR. FISHER: So I think you gave me
- 18 two things and then one before it, which was
- 19 the statutory text.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yes. That's right.
- 21 MR. FISHER: So let me start with the
- 22 statutory text, Justice Breyer. And the word
- "is" in this Court's jurisprudence always,
- 24 always means at the time of suit, not at the
- 25 time the statute was passed. And we've cited

- 1 reams of cases to that effect. My opponents
- 2 cite only one case on the other side, that's an
- 3 Armed Career Criminal Act case. Even there,
- 4 "is" didn't mean at the time of suit; it meant
- 5 at the time of the prior conviction. So "is"
- 6 is on our side of this case.
- 7 But, in Carcieri, which is the "now"
- 8 case, the Indian case, the Court went out of
- 9 its way in that opinion to say the insertion of
- 10 the word "now" takes us out of the ordinary
- 11 situation, which is when the referenced law
- 12 applies at the time of suit. And so you can
- 13 look at the Sutherland treatise, which dates
- 14 back to 1904, on this principle.
- 15 And look at its -- in -- in your own
- 16 case, Justice Breyer, I think if I was going to
- 17 give you one case, it would be the Steamboat
- 18 versus Chase case we cite in our reply brief.
- 19 That's interpreting the Judiciary Act, which
- 20 goes all the way back to the founding, of
- 21 course, and says where the common law is
- 22 competent to give a remedy, such and such a
- 23 remedy is permissible.
- 24 And in Steamboat, the Court rejected
- 25 the exact argument the other side makes here,

- 1 which is, first of all, that the law had to be
- 2 incorporated at the time of suit and, second of
- 3 all, that there was something different about
- 4 the common law as to a statute at the time of
- 5 the enactment. So all of the textual stuff is
- 6 in our favor.
- 7 Now you've also asked me two other
- 8 questions and let me address them. So starting
- 9 with the commercial activity exception as
- 10 applied to a group like the IFC, when you
- answer -- when you think of that question, it's
- 12 a question of how close you -- you put the lens
- into what's going on here.
- So if you just take a foreign state as
- 15 the -- as the comparator here, a foreign state
- 16 itself does all kinds of things. Like you
- said, Justice Breyer, they are not commercial
- 18 activity. But a foreign state might have a
- 19 bank, for example, that does almost all
- 20 commercial activity.
- 21 And so the same thing is true with
- international organizations, and let me answer
- 23 that in a few different steps. So, first of
- 24 all, look at the sweep of international
- 25 organizations. Many do things like regulation,

- 1 for example, managing fisheries. They do
- 2 things like dispute resolution, law
- 3 enforcement, Interpol. They do scientific
- 4 research and agricultural research. All of
- 5 those things are non-commercial activities on
- 6 the other side.
- 7 Then you have the category, the
- 8 special category, of lending banks, but even
- 9 within lending banks, not all the things that
- 10 lending banks do are commercial activity. The
- 11 IFC itself on its website talks about how it
- 12 gives advice to foreign governments about
- 13 legislation that ought to be passed regulating
- 14 financial transactions with the private sector.
- 15 That is not probably commercial activity.
- And then, even within lending
- 17 activities, Justice Breyer, just take the World
- 18 Bank, it has five separate institutions. Now
- 19 the IFC is on one side. What the IFC does is
- 20 -- is loan money at market rates for profit for
- 21 private sector projects. There are other
- 22 components of the World Bank and there are
- other lending institutions that are
- international organizations that give grants
- 25 for public works programs or that do the kind

- of spending that governments do. And the
- 2 government's argued in past cases, and we think
- 3 they're probably right, that that is not
- 4 commercial activity either.
- 5 So, when the other side says, well,
- 6 everything is commercial activity, it's no
- 7 different than the foreign state coming to this
- 8 and saying, well, if the Bank of Switzerland
- 9 does commercial activity, then we're -- we're
- 10 stuck. Well, no, no, it's just how closely
- 11 you look at the problem.
- 12 JUSTICE BREYER: What about -- the
- 13 third was if we -- if we decide with you -- if
- we decide against you, see, that would mean
- 15 there is sovereign immunity. But there
- 16 shouldn't be in a particular case, the State
- 17 Department can waive it and they have to be --
- 18 response.
- But if we decide for you, and then
- there's a case where there really shouldn't be
- 21 sovereign immunity or, rather -- rather, there
- really should be, I guess -- see, that's what
- 23 I'm getting mixed up. You see, if we decide
- 24 against you and they really should have
- 25 sovereign immunity in this case, nobody can do

- 1 anything. So, knowing nothing about the
- 2 future, it seems a little safer, the first,
- 3 than the second.
- 4 MR. FISHER: Well, I'm going to turn
- 5 back in a moment to the law and why that just
- 6 can't fit within the law, but as to just the
- 7 policy question you're asking me, even there --
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: Well, you can look --
- 9 the reason I ask policy questions is because
- 10 the hornbook said, yes, apply it as of now as
- long as it's consistent with the purpose of the
- 12 statute. And the purpose of the statute, going
- 13 back to 1945 and the U.N. and everything, was
- 14 to get these organizations to locate here.
- So it's not just policy for policy.
- 16 It's policy for purpose. And purpose is tied
- into how you interpret the language.
- 18 MR. FISHER: So let me give you the
- 19 practical answer and then the purpose answer.
- 20 On the practical answer,
- 21 organizations, especially if they want a
- headquarter here or are headquartered here, are
- 23 fully able to -- to lobby Congress or the
- 24 executive branch for special immunity. And
- 25 there are many examples across international

- 1 organizations.
- 2 Take the Organization of American
- 3 States, OAS. And the solicitor general
- 4 discusses this in -- the organization in its
- 5 brief. In 1994, it negotiated a special
- 6 immunity provision for itself to get more than
- 7 the ordinary restrictive form of immunity that
- 8 was available under the IOIA.
- 9 So there are -- there are pathways
- 10 available, and they have been used even more
- 11 so.
- 12 Remember, the United States, as you
- 13 say, has a -- has a sometimes principal
- interest in these organizations. So it is
- 15 quite responsive to them when they come and
- 16 say: We need more than the IOIA gives us.
- 17 But, Justice Breyer, let me turn back
- 18 to the -- the original purpose, which was the
- 19 legislative history is quite clear on what the
- 20 purpose was. As you say, this was partly to
- 21 create a form of immunity to give some comfort
- 22 to these organizations. But the question is,
- 23 what form of immunity did they ask for and what
- 24 did they get?
- 25 What they did is they came to Congress

- 1 and said treat us like foreign governments.
- 2 Give us immunity, as Congress put it in a
- 3 Senate report, of a governmental nature. And
- 4 so what did Congress do? It gave them exactly
- 5 what they asked for. It said we're going to
- 6 treat you as a default measure like a foreign
- 7 government.
- 8 And, remember, the words of the
- 9 statute are "same immunity." "Same immunity"
- 10 as is enjoyed by federal governments. So we're
- 11 going to give you the same immunity, subject to
- 12 the President's ability to just -- adjust it
- and subject to your own ability and your own
- treaty to negotiate for more, and subject,
- thirdly, to Congress's ability to give you some
- immunity that you don't have even by way of
- 17 your own treaty.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Can we go to that
- 19 issue raised in part? The special immunity, I
- 20 know, was even negotiated by the U.N., I think,
- in the 1990s, and OAS and others, but assume
- that we're in your regiment, and Justice Breyer
- 23 made the assumption that if a lawsuit came to
- us now under your theory, and it was limited
- 25 immunity, that the President or Congress could

- 1 give immunity to the other side.
- I don't think so.
- JUSTICE BREYER: No, it's the
- 4 opposite.
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The opposite. The
- 6 President can't decrease it, correct? So that
- 7 problem still remains with your --
- 8 MR. FISHER: Well --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yeah.
- 10 MR. FISHER: -- I think it -- it may
- or may not remain, Justice Sotomayor.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's my --
- MR. FISHER: Certainly, we could -- we
- 14 would say we can go forward on this suit
- 15 because -- because there is no such law.
- If that law were passed, you'd have
- 17 two questions. One is did Congress make it
- 18 retroactive. And you look to Altmann to think
- 19 about how to judge the retroactivity of
- 20 immunity provisions. And then, if it were
- 21 retroactive, whether that were permissible.
- But, you know, we're a long way from
- 23 -- from that sort of a situation. I think the
- 24 important thing going forward, and this is, I
- 25 think, what the concern is on the other side,

- 1 is not so much about this case but about
- 2 incentives and policies going forward, they
- 3 have every opportunity to negotiate in one form
- 4 or another or to procure a heightened form of
- 5 immunity.
- 6 And, Justice Sotomayor, let me say one
- 7 more thing to you and Justice Breyer about, you
- 8 know, the idea of the executive branch getting
- 9 involved. This is one of the problems, I
- 10 submit, with the other side's argument.
- 11 Remember, part of the goal of the FSIA
- 12 in the first section of the Act in Section 1602
- is to get -- is to get the executive branch out
- of the immunity business.
- 15 Congress made the determination that
- it was a bad idea to have every case turning on
- individualized suggestions of immunity and
- 18 executive branch political policy. And so the
- other side, by importing the common law of
- 20 1945, would reintroduce that problem into
- 21 international organization immunity in a way
- that we don't think would be very good
- 23 politically or very workable in the courts.
- 24 And I'd hasten to add that even under
- 25 the rule of 1945, if the question were what

- does the executive branch think about any given
- 2 lawsuit or any given immunity for any given
- 3 type of suit, that would just lead you right
- 4 back to the FSIA, and it would lead you back to
- 5 the same conclusion that we submit to you here.
- 6 So either pathway, whether, Justice
- 7 Breyer, you start with the way you've always
- 8 looked at cases, with the word "is" and the
- 9 word "same" and the reference canon that I've
- 10 described and say all of those things lead you
- 11 to a time of suit rule, or if you start with
- 12 the law of 1945 and say what was the law in
- 13 1945?
- 14 Well, Hoffman and -- in Ex Parte Peru
- 15 were clear that the law of 1945 was the
- 16 executive branch decides, and it's not for the
- 17 Court -- this is -- I'm going to give you the
- 18 Court's own language -- it's not for the Court
- 19 to give immunity where the executive branch has
- 20 not seen fit to give it.
- 21 And if that were the test, you'd come
- 22 right back to where you -- where I started
- here, which is that the FSIA would control or,
- 24 at the bare minimum, the executive branch
- 25 position in this lawsuit on the type of

- 1 immunity that ought to apply in this situation
- 2 would control. So --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Fisher, if I can
- 4 pick up on Justice Breyer's question. The
- 5 reference canon, I take all -- all of your
- 6 points, but sometimes, let's say we have a
- 7 statute that -- that refers to another statute.
- 8 Usually, we would look at the second
- 9 statute that's being incorporated as of the
- 10 time of -- of the adoption of the first
- 11 statute. Right? So if -- if this statute were
- 12 to say go look at Section 5 --
- MR. FISHER: Right.
- 14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- we wouldn't look
- at it the way it's been subsequently amended.
- 16 We'd look at it as it was originally enacted in
- 17 1945.
- 18 Why isn't that -- that idea pertinent
- 19 here, you know, when we refer to a specific
- law, we don't take it to evolve over time?
- 21 MR. FISHER: So for two reasons,
- Justice Gorsuch, and one of them, if you'll
- forgive me, is going to be something you said
- in the Alan Contoe opinion.
- 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I was afraid of

- 1 that. 2 (Laughter.) MR. FISHER: But for two reasons. 3 4 is Congress has a choice to make when it writes 5 legislation. It can lock in a given rule by setting a specific statutory provision and says 6 7 that's the rule we want, just like if Congress uses a particular word, at the time of the 8 enactment, the meaning of that word at the time 9 of enactment would be what Congress -- we'd 10 11 assume Congress wanted. 12 Or Congress could do something different, which is to say, look, we're not 13 14 sure exactly of the metes and bounds of the 15 law. We're just going to tie it to this other 16 area of law as a general matter. And that's 17 what Congress did here. It did the latter. 18 So it took an area of law as a point 19 of reference and said: Just use that as the 20 default rule and then adjust as necessary. And those are just two different pathways Congress 21 2.2 can qo down. 23 And they date, as I said, all the way
- 23 And they date, as I said, all the way
 24 back to the First Judiciary Act there, in the
 25 Sutherland treatise, all the way back to 1904,

- 1 and so there's just two different pathways
- 2 Congress can go down.
- 3 And it makes perfect sense, I think,
- 4 in a situation like this, especially where you
- 5 have a common law doctrine being referenced, at
- 6 least a common law at the time, and one that
- 7 was, indeed, not just any old common law
- 8 doctrine but one that was in a great deal of
- 9 flux at the time. So it made every reason --
- 10 it made every good reason for Congress to have
- 11 a general reference, not a specific one.
- 12 And then the second reason, Justice
- Gorsuch, is the one you mentioned sitting on
- 14 the Tenth Circuit, which is that, as time goes
- by, it becomes all the more stilted or
- 16 antiquated or even foolish sometimes to try to
- answer questions in the modern day according to
- 18 what some bygone era doctrine would have
- 19 required, and especially a bygone era doctrine
- 20 like this.
- 21 If I understand the other side's
- 22 position correctly, basically the question
- 23 they're having -- they would want every federal
- 24 court to ask in these cases is what would the
- 25 Truman Administration's State Department have

1 wanted to do in this case? 2 And when you have things like this, 3 which didn't even -- an organization that 4 didn't even exist at the time, sometimes doing 5 activities that weren't even contemplated at the time, things like sovereign wealth funds, 6 7 which foreign sovereigns now engage in, for example, who knows what the State Department 8 would have thought then. 9 10 I think there's every reason then to 11 fall back on the reference canon. And if I can 12 say one more thing before reserving my time, if you have any doubt about just the plain text 13 argument I've given you, I would urge you to 14 15 compare the text in Section 288a to the text --16 Section 288d, which has the exact dichotomy 17 that -- that I've been discussing today. 18 One subsection, subsection (a), says 19 that the same immunity rules apply, and subsection (b) says that foreign officials --20 I'm sorry, international organization officials 21 2.2 are entitled to absolute immunity. 23 So this is yet another reason why if the other side were correct and if Congress had 24 25 wanted to lay down the rule they did, why would

- 1 they not have just used the absolute immunity
- 2 language in subsection (b) of subsection (d)
- 3 and that, indeed, was the original draft of
- 4 this act that was discarded.
- 5 So I could go on, but I'd rather save
- 6 the rest of my time for rebuttal.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 8 counsel.
- 9 Mr. Ellis.
- 10 ORAL ARGUMENT OF JONATHAN ELLIS FOR
- 11 THE UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS
- 12 CURIAE, SUPPORTING THE PETITIONERS
- MR. ELLIS: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
- 14 it please the Court:
- If I could, I'd just like to pick up
- 16 right where my friend left off. There's been a
- 17 lot of discussion so far this morning on the
- 18 text of Section 288a. We agree that the
- 19 Petitioners have the far better reading of that
- 20 phrase in isolation, but I think it really
- 21 settles the deal when you look at the entire
- 22 structure of the Act.
- 23 The -- the IOIA doesn't just grant
- immunity in Section 288a(b), but it provides a
- 25 whole host of immunities and it does it in two

- 1 different ways. In several different
- 2 provisions, the Act sets a fixed rule of
- 3 immunity. So archives are inviolable and
- 4 officers and employees of the organizations are
- 5 immune from suit with respect to their official
- 6 acts.
- 7 And then there are a -- a host, a
- 8 collection of three provisions that set the
- 9 immunity by reference to foreign governments.
- They're Section 288a(d), Section 288d(a), and
- 11 there's Section 288a(b), the one at issue here.
- 12 Respondents concede that the
- 13 referential language in those other two
- 14 provisions do refer to the state of the law as
- 15 it is today.
- It's only the one that's at issue in
- this case that they say was frozen. We don't
- see how that can be, and that's particularly
- 19 true when you look at the drafting history that
- 20 my friend referred to.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Ellis, before you
- get to that, another part of the structure is
- 23 this provision that deals with presidential
- authority, and that's essentially a roll-back
- 25 authority of immunity.

```
1
               Doesn't that make a lot more sense,
 2
      that provision, if you assume that Congress
 3
      meant for there to be absolute immunity? In
 4
      other words, the presidential authority is a
 5
      one-way ratchet. The President can only under
      this provision roll it back. It can't increase
 6
 7
      it.
               So, to me, if I -- if -- if -- if --
 8
      if the immunity -- if the immunity is less than
 9
      absolute, you would think that they would have
10
11
      given the presidential authority both ways.
12
               MR. ELLIS: Sure.
                                  The reason that
      argument doesn't work is because Section 288,
13
      the President's authority under that provision,
14
15
      doesn't just apply to Section 288a(b). It
16
      applies to all of the immunities provided by
17
      the IOIA.
18
               And as I was just describing, some of
19
      those are fixed immunity rules that are not
      absolute. And so, for instance, the officers
20
      and employees of international organizations do
21
2.2
      not receive diplomatic immunity. That was a
23
      big deal at the time.
               And -- and yet the President can't --
24
25
      couldn't grant that up. I think what that
```

- 1 provision shows is that Congress wanted to
- 2 provide international organizations at most the
- 3 immunity from suit and other privileges of
- 4 immunities that foreign governments received
- 5 and not more so.
- 6 And yet Respondents are here today
- 7 asking you for exactly that, more immunity --
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: But on that --
- 9 MR. ELLIS: -- than foreign
- 10 governments receive.
- 11 JUSTICE BREYER: But look, whatever
- other things it refers to, the provision allows
- 13 the President to waive immunity, not to grant
- immunity. And your argument is they have
- 15 immunity. Right?
- 16 Do I have -- I get this backwards.
- 17 This is the third time I've got it backwards.
- 18 (Laughter.)
- 19 JUSTICE BREYER: Sorry. The provision
- allows the person to be sued. Is that right?
- 21 MR. ELLIS: It does allow them to be
- 22 sued.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. So I was
- 24 right. I had it backwards the first time but
- 25 not the second, not the third, all right.

1 (Laughter.) 2 JUSTICE BREYER: It allows the 3 President to waive the immunity. 4 MR. ELLIS: That's right. 5 JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. It doesn't 6 allow him to grant the immunity. 7 MR. ELLIS: It does in a sense. I 8 mean --9 JUSTICE BREYER: But the power to waive the immunity, at least in this section, 10 11 amounts to nothing if they have no immunity 12 because, for example, all they do is lend 13 money. 14 MR. ELLIS: So -- so a couple --15 JUSTICE BREYER: That's -- that's -and the other way, it seems to work itself out. 16 17 MR. ELLIS: Understood. 18 JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. 19 MR. ELLIS: A couple responses to 20 that, Your Honor. 21 JUSTICE BREYER: That's the question, 2.2 I think. 23 MR. ELLIS: Glad to be able to address 24 that. Number -- number one, just to be clear,

we -- they do have a great deal of immunity. I

- 1 mean, foreign -- international organizations
- 2 and foreign states are presumptively immune.
- 3 And I would agree with almost everything
- 4 that -- maybe everything that -- that my friend
- 5 said about why the commercial activity
- 6 exception, even with regard to IFC and -- and
- 7 most -- more importantly, with regard to the
- 8 vast sweep of these organizations, is not going
- 9 to eliminate immunity.
- I would add one more, is that even a
- 11 case like this, we have serious doubts, I
- 12 think -- we think, in fact, from what we know,
- this suit isn't going to be able to go forward
- 14 regardless of the answer to the question
- presented, because in addition to having -- to
- 16 being connected in some way to commercial
- activity, there must be a much stronger nexus.
- 18 It must be based on commercial activity that
- 19 occurs in the United States.
- 20 We think the Court's decision in OBB
- 21 makes clear that the way you apply that is to
- 22 ask: What's the gravamen of this suit? It's
- not enough to have some attenuated connection,
- 24 but what's the gravamen?
- 25 And the gravamen of this suit as we

- 1 understand it is -- is tortious conduct that
- 2 occurred in India, injuries that occurred in
- 3 India. And we don't think -- we have serious
- 4 doubts that this is going to be able to go
- 5 forward even under restrictive immunity.
- 6 And so we do not think that what we're
- 7 doing is opening the floodgates here; rather,
- 8 that the sort of concerns that would be barred
- 9 -- cases that would be barred by Respondent's
- 10 absolute rule of immunity and would be allowed
- 11 by ours, are -- are sort of quintessential
- domestic disputes, contract disputes with your
- 13 contractor who renovated the building, the slip
- and fall at the -- at the organization's
- 15 headquarters, or the driving accident on the
- 16 streets of New York and D.C.
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Do you have -- do
- 18 you have any idea about how many of these kinds
- of organizations are headquartered in the
- 20 United States?
- 21 MR. ELLIS: I think the numbers are in
- 22 the 20 to 30 range. There's about -- somewhere
- 23 80-some organizations that have been designated
- 24 for protection under IOIA and 20-some that have
- 25 -- I think are headquartered in the United

1 States. 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That are commercial like this one? 3 4 MR. ELLIS: No, no, no. No, I did 5 not -- no. 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We're --7 everybody's assuming --8 MR. ELLIS: Right. 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- a floodgate. MR. ELLIS: Sure, no. 10 There are --11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Including Justice 12 Breyer. 13 MR. ELLIS: -- there are a number of 14 development banks, but even then, even -- even 15 the development banks, even if you talk about 16 the World Bank, it's not clear that those 17 commercial activities are the sorts that the --18 the FSIA captures with the commercial activity 19 exception. Lending there is to sovereign 20 governments. 21 And -- and as the Court has been -- as 2.2 lower courts have explained, that sort of 23 commercial activity is not the sort that a

sort that the commercial activity exception

private party could engage in.

24

25

So it's not the

- 1 picks up.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I -- I have the
- 3 IFC, the IMF, the World Bank, the
- 4 Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian
- 5 Development Bank, the African Development Bank,
- 6 the International Development Association. So
- 7 I --
- 8 MR. ELLIS: Sure. I --
- JUSTICE BREYER: -- I've got -- that's
- 10 only half of them.
- MR. ELLIS: That's -- that -- I'm not
- 12 sure what percentage that is. I want to point
- out that some of those organizations --
- 14 JUSTICE BREYER: There are a lot.
- MR. ELLIS: -- have their own immunity
- 16 provision in the -- in their charter. And so
- 17 that's what we think -- if you look at the
- 18 history, that's what -- that's how it has been
- 19 dealt with for organizations that require
- 20 absolute immunity. We've entered into
- 21 agreements.
- I would point again to the OAS
- 23 agreement, where the State Department is just
- 24 crystal-clear that what OAS did in that
- agreement was to negotiate absolute immunity

- 1 because they thought that's what they needed in
- 2 order to put their headquarters here.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But Mister --
- 4 MR. ELLIS: We agreed to that and we
- 5 said: But, hey, this is not our usual
- 6 practice. Ordinarily, we -- we afford only
- 7 restrictive immunity. We point to the FSIA.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Ellis, I -- I
- 9 guess I'm not sure I -- I quite understood what
- 10 you meant. As to the core lending activities
- of these multinational development banks, in
- other words, making loans where private actors
- would not make loans, do you have a view as to
- 14 whether that counts as a commercial activity or
- 15 not?
- 16 Did you say that that would not count
- 17 as a commercial activity because they're making
- 18 loans that the -- that the private market would
- 19 not make?
- 20 MR. ELLIS: No. I'm -- I'm not saying
- 21 that it's -- that it's enough that they're
- 22 making loans that a -- that a private -- they
- 23 couldn't find a private party to provide. I'm
- 24 saying if the nature of the loan is such that
- 25 it's -- it's not the sort of transaction that a

- 1 private party would enter into, so think about
- 2 the IMF that grants -- that lends to sovereigns
- 3 and they do so on the requirement that the
- 4 sovereign enact certain restrictions --
- 5 regulations and change their -- their -- their
- 6 laws in order to assure that they don't need
- 7 the money again.
- 8 That is the sort of thing that's been
- 9 held by lower courts, and we've advocated, is
- 10 not a commercial activity. That's just not the
- 11 sort of transaction that a private party can
- 12 enter -- enter into. It's not just that a
- 13 private party didn't. It's that -- that no one
- 14 -- that's not something that you can do.
- 15 That's a sovereign act.
- 16 JUSTICE BREYER: But can you give
- 17 me --
- 18 MR. ELLIS: Or a quasi-sovereign act.
- 19 JUSTICE BREYER: -- anything to assure
- 20 me, because when I looked through this list, I
- 21 thought that there were development banks like
- the World Bank, which is a pretty big deal, as
- well as in Asia, in Africa, we're trying to
- 24 encourage development all over the world, and
- 25 suddenly by removing the sovereign immunity

- 1 because the plaintiff will claim this is a
- 2 commercial activity.
- 3 MR. ELLIS: So -- so --
- 4 JUSTICE BREYER: And you're not
- 5 denying it.
- 6 MR. ELLIS: And so --
- 7 JUSTICE BREYER: So what is the
- 8 assurance that the government can give us that
- 9 this isn't going to lead to a lot of lawsuits
- and this isn't going to interfere with perhaps
- 11 activity that the United States traditionally
- 12 has been very much in favor of?
- 13 MR. ELLIS: Absolutely. Let me -- let
- 14 me give you a couple things. I think we've
- 15 given you a number of -- of points already this
- morning as to why we don't think the floodgates
- 17 are going to open.
- 18 If -- if there's one more, I'll say
- 19 just look at the -- the charter of these
- 20 organizations. Look at the IFC's charter.
- 21 They already waive suit, waive immunity for
- 22 suits going directly to their core activities.
- 23 They -- they, in fact, indicate that they --
- 24 they need to waive suit in these suits.
- 25 And so I -- I think when you're

- 1 talking about what are the suits that are going
- 2 to come up under commercial activity, many of
- 3 them are already going forward because the IFC
- 4 and the World Bank and others have waived their
- 5 immunity.
- 6 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And they need to
- 7 because?
- 8 MR. ELLIS: They need to because no
- 9 one's going to enter into a financial
- 10 transaction with them if they -- they know they
- 11 can't sue if it -- if it goes south.
- 12 The other thing -- I want to also
- focus the Court on the -- on the suits that we
- 14 know are not going to go forward on the
- absolute immunity side. We're talking about
- 16 suits by -- by U.S. citizens and residents
- about domestic conduct and they're seeking
- 18 redress in U.S. courts.
- 19 These are the suits that foreign
- 20 governments are -- are able to be sued on and
- 21 don't have immunity. And we don't see any
- reason why international organizations should
- 23 not also be subject to suit in those
- 24 circumstances, and we think that's exactly what
- 25 the Congress was trying to do when it enacted

- 1 Section 288 in 1945.
- 2 If there are no -- no further
- 3 questions, we ask the Court to reverse.
- 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 5 counsel.
- 6 Mr. Verrilli.
- 7 ORAL ARGUMENT OF DONALD B. VERRILLI
- 8 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
- 9 MR. VERRILLI: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- 10 Justice, and may it please the Court:
- 11 The IOIA prescribes a standard of
- virtual absolute immunity that is fixed and not
- 13 evolving. We know that because the text
- incorporated common law terms that had a
- settled meaning of virtually absolute immunity
- 16 and because a fixed standard makes the most
- 17 sense in light of the statutory context and
- 18 purpose.
- Now the reason that Congress enacted
- 20 the IOIA was to fulfill treaty obligations that
- 21 committed us to provide virtually absolute
- 22 immunity. Those treaty obligations did not
- 23 commit us to treat international organizations
- 24 the same as foreign states were treated. They
- 25 committed us to the substantive standard of

1 virtually absolute immunity. 2 And, therefore, if -- if -- if the 3 language in section 288b is interpreted in the 4 way my friends on the other side suggest --5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So why didn't Congress say that the way it did in the other 6 provisions of this Act? And if it intended 7 that in no change, it could have said it and 8 9 given the very exception it gave, which is that the President or the executive could reduce 10 11 immunity, which was the standard at the time. 12 MR. VERRILLI: So let me start with the basic question. We think if the Court 13 applies the normal rules of construction that 14 15 it applies in statutory interpretation cases, 16 that Congress did say that it was providing 17 virtually absolute immunity. 18 And I think a case in particular that 19 I would point the Court to is the Nader decision, 527 U.S., and in particular to page 20 21 of the Nader decision. That's a case --21 2.2 that case, of course, was about whether mail 23 fraud and wire fraud incorporated a materiality standard. This is an opinion by Chief Justice 24

Rehnquist, unanimous for the Court on this

- 1 point. The Court said first we look to the
- 2 text, of course, and when looking to the text,
- 3 if we -- if -- and in looking to the text,
- 4 based solely on a natural reading of the full
- 5 text, materiality wouldn't be an element of the
- 6 fraud statute.
- 7 And then the Court says: But that
- 8 does not end the inquiry because, in
- 9 interpreting statutory language, there's a
- 10 necessary second step. And this is -- I'm
- 11 coming to the point that I think governs here,
- 12 which is that it is a well-established rule of
- 13 construction, a rule of construction, that
- where Congress uses terms that have accumulated
- 15 settled meaning under the common law, a court
- 16 must infer, must infer, unless the statute
- 17 dictates otherwise, that Congress means to
- incorporate the established meaning of those
- 19 terms. Now the --
- 20 JUSTICE GINSBURG: What about the
- 21 argument that there wasn't an established
- meaning in -- what was it -- 1945, that it --
- 23 the -- the status of the immunity was in flux?
- It had been absolute, but then we were going
- over -- the State Department was advising the

- 1 court whether immunity should be given in a
- 2 particular case.
- 3 MR. VERRILLI: There's a bit of a
- 4 suggestion to that effect in the brief of the
- 5 United States, Your Honor, but I would
- 6 respectfully suggest that is not a fair
- 7 characterization of where things stood in 1945
- 8 at all.
- 9 It is true that some people within the
- 10 State Department in 1945 thought that immunity
- 11 should move to a more restrictive standard, but
- 12 the Justice Department would not even advance
- 13 that standard in this Court, at the request of
- 14 the State Department, and this Court did not
- 15 describe the immunity as being in flux. This
- 16 Court said the standard was virtually absolute
- immunity.
- 18 If one looks even in 1952 at the Tate
- 19 Letter, the Tate Letter didn't say the law was
- 20 in flux in the United States. It said the
- 21 United States was hewing to the standard of
- 22 virtually absolute immunity, but other
- 23 countries were moving towards a standard of
- 24 restrictive immunity and, therefore, we ought
- 25 to reconsider what we're doing.

1 So I just -- I mean, the Court can 2 read these materials for -- for itself, but I just respectfully do not think it's a fair 3 4 consideration of where things stood in 1945 at 5 all. And then, if I could, I'd like to pick 6 7 up on a related point that came up in the brief of the United States. It's another statement 8 in the brief of the United States, and it came 9 up in argument today that, look, this really 10 11 isn't a problem because for those organizations 12 that need immunity that goes beyond the -- the restrictive immunity, we've always understood 13 14 that they get -- they can go get a special 15 statute and they've gone and gotten special 16 statutes. 17 The United States says on page 27 of its brief precisely because the IOIA didn't 18 provide that level of immunity, they give these 19 three examples, IMF, World Trade Organization, 20 and Organization of American States. 21 2.2 I'd like to take a minute and go 23 through each of them because it doesn't hold up 24 with respect to each of them. With respect to 25 the IMF, for example, it is true the IMF, you

- 1 know, it has a -- has a treaty. There was a
- 2 statute that gave that treaty effect under U.S.
- 3 law, which ended up providing for absolute
- 4 immunity.
- 5 But it can't possibly be that that was
- 6 undertaken based on any sense that the IOIA
- 7 didn't provide that level of immunity because
- 8 the IMF statute was enacted in July of 1945,
- 9 and the IOIA wasn't enacted until five months
- 10 later. So it can't possibly substantiate what
- 11 the government was saying.
- 12 If one looks at the WTO treaty, it is
- 13 true with respect to that treaty that it
- 14 committed us to a very wide scope of
- 15 immunities. It said that the United -- that
- the United States will commit to providing all
- or virtually all of the immunities provided
- 18 under a whole different U.N. convention, the
- 19 U.N. convention on specialized agencies.
- 20 Now that convention has all kinds of
- 21 tax immunities and property immunities that go
- 22 way beyond what the IOIA provides. So, of
- 23 course, they needed another statute in order to
- 24 make those treaty commitments. That doesn't
- 25 prove anything about whether anybody thought

- 1 that the IOIA failed to provide virtually
- 2 absolute immunity.
- In fact, the historical evidence, I
- 4 think, really to the extent it points in any
- 5 direction, it points very much more in our
- 6 direction. And the best way to see that is
- 7 with respect to the way the United Nations was
- 8 treated under -- by the executive branch in
- 9 this country.
- Now we signed the U.N. charter in
- 11 1945, committed us to provide what the charter
- 12 describes as the necessary immunities. Then
- 13 the U.N. Convention on Immunities was
- 14 negotiated in 1946, which said that the U.N.
- should get virtually absolute immunity. Not
- 16 the same immunity as foreign states, virtually
- 17 absolute immunity.
- Now the United States did not ratify
- 19 that convention until 1970. So, on the theory
- 20 that my friends on the other side have, from
- 21 the moment of the Tate Letter in 1952 when
- 22 foreign state immunity became restrictive and
- 23 not virtually absolute anymore, we were in
- violation of the commitment we made in the U.N.
- 25 charter.

| 1 | Now, if that was true, you would |
|----|---|
| 2 | certainly expect the State Department, A, to |
| 3 | address it in the Tate Letter, but there's |
| 4 | nothing in there. It's a classic case of the |
| 5 | dog that didn't bark. And, B, you would expect |
| 6 | them to try to do something about it, like get |
| 7 | the U.N. Convention ratified immediately |
| 8 | because otherwise we were going to be out of |
| 9 | out of compliance with our obligations to the |
| 10 | granddaddy of all international organizations, |
| 11 | the United Nations. |
| 12 | But there's not a from 1952 until |
| 13 | the ratification of the Convention in 1970, you |
| 14 | can't find one word by anybody in the executive |
| 15 | branch ever saying that. What you do find |
| 16 | JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What commercial |
| 17 | activities was the U.N. doing at that time? |
| 18 | MR. VERRILLI: Well |
| 19 | JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I know today it's |
| 20 | a very different organization, but it's not |
| 21 | clear to me that there was much going on that |
| 22 | was commercial at its initial stages. |
| 23 | MR. VERRILLI: I take that point, Your |
| 24 | Honor, but what I would say in response is that |
| 25 | there was a very great deal of sensitivity |

- 1 about the whole package of -- of immunities
- 2 that were available to the U.N. and its
- 3 diplomats and its -- and its workers.
- 4 And there was concern all along from
- 5 1952 to 1970 that -- that -- where the
- 6 executive was urging Congress to ratify the
- 7 convention, but the only things ever mentioned
- 8 were the diplomats -- immunities for diplomatic
- 9 individuals.
- 10 And then, when you get to 1970 and you
- 11 actually look at the Senate report accompanying
- the ratification, this was not in our brief,
- 13 but it's at page 31 of the brief of the -- of
- 14 the scholars who filed the brief in support of
- us. It quotes the Senate report from 1970, and
- 16 what the Senate report says is we're not
- 17 granting the U.N. any -- the U.N. as an
- 18 organization any immunity it didn't already
- 19 have under the IOIA.
- So, as late as 1970, it was just quite
- 21 clear that everybody understood the IOIA
- 22 conferred virtually absolute immunity. And, of
- 23 course, that's because it was -- it was enacted
- to comply with our treaty obligations.
- It wasn't enacted to make sure that,

- 1 come what may, that international organizations
- 2 would get treated the same as foreign states.
- 3 That is -- you know, that's the best way to
- 4 think about it, is it's just a completely
- 5 anachronistic way of thinking about the body of
- 6 materials in front of you.
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: But even what you just
- 8 said, Mr. Verrilli, it wasn't enacted to make
- 9 sure that foreign organizations would get
- 10 treated the same as foreign states.
- I mean, that's exactly what the
- 12 language of the thing says.
- MR. VERRILLI: Well, so I guess a
- 14 couple of things about that. I think the right
- 15 way to think about the language, Justice Kagan,
- is that it was a means to an end in 1945 when
- 17 it was enacted.
- 18 It was not the end in itself to assure
- 19 equivalence of treatment come what may. It was
- 20 the means by which Congress ensured that it
- 21 would fulfill its treaty commitments which were
- 22 -- and those treaty commitments were to provide
- virtually absolute immunity.
- 24 And we know, the Senate report says
- 25 we're enacting this provision to fulfill our

- 1 treaty commitments. And our treaty
- 2 commitments, again, were not to treat them the
- 3 same. They were to provide virtually absolute
- 4 immunity. So --
- 5 JUSTICE KAGAN: Do you think it was --
- 6 you answered Justice Ginsburg's questions about
- 7 how far we were from the Tate Letter in 1945,
- 8 but do you think it was inconceivable to
- 9 Congress that the common law of immunity would
- 10 change?
- 11 MR. VERRILLI: Well, I -- I -- I can't
- say that it would be inconceivable to anybody,
- 13 but what I can say is if one looks at the
- debates surrounding the passage of the IOIA,
- is, once again, it's a dog that didn't bark.
- You can't find a single person
- 17 anywhere saying anything remotely like the
- 18 proposition that we need to adopt a standard
- 19 that will evolve over time because we have a
- 20 concern that foreign sovereign immunity law
- 21 will evolve over time.
- That just was not any part of
- anybody's thinking at that time. They were
- 24 trying -- you have to remember this is coming
- out of the Bretten Woods system. We have

- 1 Bretten Woods. We set up all these
- 2 organizations.
- 3 They have a -- they have a desperate
- 4 mission in front of them to try to rebuild the
- 5 world -- the world after the carnage of World
- 6 War II. There's a lot of pressure on Congress
- 7 to get these organizations up and going and
- 8 give them the immunity we promised them so they
- 9 can go out and do their work. That's what led
- 10 to the enactment of the IOIA.
- It was none of these other things, as
- 12 I said. I really think if you look at the
- 13 historical materials, it's the -- the gloss
- 14 that my friends on the other side are trying to
- put on it is completely anachronistic.
- They're taking a different concept
- 17 that they've come up with now and trying to
- 18 retrofit the historical facts to match it, and
- 19 it just isn't right.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Is that -- is that --
- 21 the Russians at that time, '45 and so forth,
- were putting all these businesses into state
- 23 entities. So my guess is there were -- there
- were a number of cases, and what I thought I
- 25 heard Mr. Fisher say is, if we really go back

- 1 and look at this, we'll see that the status quo
- 2 before this passed was not absolute immunity,
- 3 but the status quo was a kind of mess, where
- 4 sometimes the State Department would say give
- 5 them immunity and sometimes the State
- 6 Department would say not.
- 7 Now what is the actual situation as
- 8 far as you've been able to find it?
- 9 MR. VERRILLI: Well, I don't --
- 10 respectfully, with respect to my friends on the
- 11 other side, I don't think that's a fair
- 12 characterization of the historical materials.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: That's the same --
- 14 the answer you gave to me is the answer you
- 15 would give to Justice Breyer?
- 16 MR. VERRILLI: Yes.
- 17 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Same question?
- 18 MR. VERRILLI: Yes. I mean, it's just
- 19 not there. I mean, look at what this Court's
- 20 cases said. This Court's cases didn't say
- 21 anything like that.
- 22 The -- the -- the government's briefs
- 23 to this Court didn't say anything like that.
- When this Court has looked back on the law in
- 25 Verlinden and in Samantar, it hadn't said

- 1 anything like that. It said the standard was a
- 2 common law standard of virtually absolute
- 3 immunity.
- 4 And that's, in fact, how the Tate
- 5 Letter describes it too. And then as a process
- 6 matter --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Okay, I got it.
- 8 MR. VERRILLI: -- my friends on the
- 9 other side have made this argument that, well,
- 10 our position would also require you to go back
- 11 to the process of the State Department making
- 12 an ad hoc case-by-case determination, but
- 13 that's wrong too.
- 14 And that's clear on the face of the
- 15 statute that it's wrong. And the reason -- and
- 16 -- and that's right in Section 288. This
- 17 creates an entirely different mechanism.
- 18 What the -- what the IOIA says is that
- 19 -- that the President shall have the authority
- 20 under executive order, once Congress has
- 21 enacted a statute, to grant an international
- organization the privileges and immunities.
- 23 And if you look at the face of the
- 24 statute, it's obvious that they are granted on
- 25 a categorical basis in gross by an executive

- order, not on a case-by-case basis by the State
- 2 Department when -- when a lawsuit is -- or when
- 3 a -- when a lawsuit is filed.
- 4 And then, similarly, in terms of the
- 5 President's authority as to an executive order
- 6 to reduce or eliminate the -- the immunity of
- 7 an international organization, that -- it's --
- 8 again, it's completely different than the
- 9 situation that -- than the common law process
- 10 at work. So, obviously, Congress made a
- judgment that it was going to put a different
- 12 structure and system in place.
- 13 And the fact that Congress did that, I
- do say -- I do think quite clearly presupposes
- 15 that there's a -- the existence of a
- 16 substantive standard being prescribed. And the
- 17 substantive standard, as I said, is virtually
- 18 absolute immunity.
- 19 And then, in terms of the structural
- 20 indicators in the statutory text, going back to
- 21 a question you asked, Justice Sotomayor, I
- 22 really think the most telling one, to -- to
- 23 show you I think why my friends on the other
- 24 side's case is completely anachronistic and
- 25 we're correct -- is Section 288f, which you can

- 1 find at page 6a of the appendix to the blue
- 2 brief.
- 3 That provision says that the
- 4 privileges, exemptions, and immunities of
- 5 international organizations and then of -- of
- 6 members and employees, et cetera, shall be
- 7 granted notwithstanding the fact that similar
- 8 privileges, exemptions, and immunities granted
- 9 to a foreign government, et cetera, et cetera,
- 10 may be conditioned upon the existence of
- 11 reciprocity by that foreign government.
- 12 So right there in the text it
- decouples the treatment of international
- 14 organizations from the treatment of foreign
- 15 states. Even in a situation in which the
- 16 United States would not grant the full range of
- virtually absolute immunity because it wasn't
- 18 being -- receiving reciprocal treatment, this
- 19 statute says the international organization
- 20 gets it. So --
- 21 JUSTICE GINSBURG: How do you deal
- 22 with the argument that we just heard, that we
- 23 can compare 288a on the one hand, which --
- 24 which keeps the international organizations in
- 25 tune with foreign sovereigns, and 288 -- was it

- 1 b and d?
- 2 MR. VERRILLI: Yes. I do think that
- 3 the -- the differences break down into two
- 4 categories, Your Honor. There -- some of the
- 5 provisions do prescribe fixed standards.
- 6 That's true. But those fixed standards, as we
- 7 explained in our brief or at least tried to,
- 8 are always situations in which the IOIA is
- 9 conferring a narrower set of immunities on --
- 10 on diplomats and individuals than the common
- 11 law would have at the time.
- 12 So incorporation of the standard in
- the way this 288a(b) did wouldn't accomplish
- 14 the objective there because there was -- they
- were quite consciously trying to narrow the
- overall scope of immunities and not give the
- individuals who worked at these organizations
- 18 the same full treatment that diplomats got who
- 19 -- from foreign states.
- Now the second subcategory are the
- 21 provisions where the -- the statute says that
- 22 their -- the treatment shall be the same. But
- there's two things about that that are
- 24 significant.
- One is it says they shall be the same

- 1 as under another statutory provision. And as
- 2 we said, we think that's vitally important
- 3 here. We think it's quite clear that, in
- 4 addition to Justice Breyer's points about the
- 5 reference canon, that the reference canon
- 6 applies when one statute incorporates another.
- 7 It doesn't apply when one statute incorporates
- 8 the common law. And, here, they were
- 9 incorporating statutes.
- 10 And if you look at those provisions
- anyway, they're basically just instructions to
- 12 the executive branch, when do you fingerprint
- the people when they're coming in? What do you
- 14 do about that -- this detail or that detail?
- They don't go to the heart of the
- 16 matter at all. And the heart of the matter
- 17 here is the immunity being conferred on these
- 18 international organizations.
- 19 I just want to make a point about that
- 20 and then, if I could, talk about the
- 21 consequences that will ensue, I think, if we go
- down the path that my friends on the other side
- 23 are suggesting.
- I think this is a critical point. I
- 25 just want to make sure it's clear. Another

- 1 reason why you shouldn't draw this equivalence
- 2 -- and it can't be that Congress really
- 3 intended to draw an equivalence between foreign
- 4 states and international organizations such
- 5 that they would just move in tandem no matter
- 6 what -- is that immunity is granted for
- 7 different reasons.
- 8 The reason you give an international
- 9 organization immunity is a functional reason,
- 10 not a status reason. It's not about according
- 11 the appropriate respect to the sovereigns,
- 12 because international organizations aren't
- 13 sovereigns. They're separate juridical
- 14 persons. And what's quite clear -- it's clear
- 15 from the U -- the San Francisco report on the
- 16 foundation of the U.N., it's clear from the
- 17 Senate report in 1945, it's clear from all the
- 18 commentators that we discussed in our brief,
- 19 it's clear from the Restatement of Foreign
- 20 Relations, which we've cited in our brief, that
- 21 you grant immunity to international
- organizations so that they can carry out their
- 23 functions effectively. And -- and just take --
- 24 let me take a minute and kind of elaborate on
- 25 that because I think it's critical.

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1
               Remember, these are --
 2
               CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: If you don't
      mind, I'm afraid I'm about five minutes behind
 3
 4
      you here, but going -- going back to your point
 5
      on 288f, you said it's there they're decoupling
      the international organizations and the foreign
 6
 7
      sovereigns. But, as I go back and read it,
      it's simply because the -- the foreign
 8
 9
      sovereigns have the capability to use
      reciprocity, and the foreign -- and the
10
11
      multi-country organizations do not.
12
               I don't -- I mean, that's the
      difference they're drawing there, not something
13
14
      between the scope of the actual immunities.
15
               MR. VERRILLI: Well, I -- well, the
16
      way I read it, Mr. Chief Justice, is what --
17
      what they're doing there is saying even in a
18
      situation in which the United States concludes
19
      that it won't afford a foreign sovereign the
20
      full virtually absolute immunity because of
      reciprocity, in other words, we're not getting
21
2.2
      it back from them, even in that situation, an
23
      international organization of -- where those
      sovereigns are members will still receive the
24
25
      full level of immunity.
```

1 And so I think what that tells us is 2 that what Congress was trying to do in this 3 statute overall was prescribe a fixed substantive standard, not a floating standard 4 where the two things move in tandem. So -- and 5 I -- I do think it supports that. 6 7 And if I could just go back to the functional point, remember, these are 8 9 collective bodies and members come together, they make -- they -- they take resources from 10 11 each of their own countries. They put them 12 into these organizations. They make collective decisions about how to deploy those resources. 13 14 And the point of the immunity here is 15 so that the courts of any country, but 16 especially the host country, which for the most 17 important organizations are going to be here in the United States, can't override the 18 collective judgments that they make about how 19 20 their resources would be deployed and what 21 conditions they ought to impose, et cetera, by 2.2 the intervention of domestic law in U.S. courts 23 and can't redirect the funds that are put into 24 these organizations to pay massive class action 25 tort judgments because, of course, the member

- 1 countries are contributing this money because
- 2 they believe it's going to be put to the use
- 3 that the -- for example, the development bank,
- 4 the development bank decides it should be put
- 5 to, not to pay massive tort judgments.
- 6 And I think one place you see this
- 7 very clearly, if you look at the report of the
- 8 San Francisco conference about the founding of
- 9 the U.N., the State Department's --
- 10 Department's response coming -- report coming
- 11 out of that conference, specifically says this.
- 12 It says, of course, the United Nations can't be
- 13 subject to the jurisdiction of any one state or
- 14 its courts.
- 15 And it's for exactly this reason. And
- the same thing is true generally. That's why
- 17 you give it, not for functional reasons -- I
- mean, excuse me, not for reasons of status but
- 19 for functional reasons.
- 20 And I think a key -- another key
- 21 reason why you shouldn't be thinking about this
- 22 as a standard that evolves, evolves now and
- over time, is that those functional reasons
- don't evolve now and over time.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what

- 1 about the point that most of the concerns you
- 2 have are going to be dealt with by the
- 3 requirement of a nexus to activity in the
- 4 United States as opposed to simply abroad,
- 5 where the projects are funded?
- 6 MR. VERRILLI: Yes. I was gratified
- 7 to hear the United States say that, but -- and
- 8 -- but I could just -- I'll answer Your Honor's
- 9 question directly, but I want to broaden it out
- 10 a little bit because I think what essentially
- 11 the United States is saying here is, look, the
- 12 statute leaves one with no choice but to apply
- 13 restrictive principles of immunity. You've got
- 14 to jump off that cliff, but don't worry, it
- will be a soft landing because the FSIA will
- take care of a lot of these problems.
- 17 And I guess what I would say about
- that is, in the unlikely event you don't agree
- 19 with me, I --
- 20 (Laughter.)
- 21 MR. VERRILLI: -- I hope they're
- 22 right. But there's no guarantee that they're
- 23 right.
- 24 JUSTICE BREYER: Are the -- are the
- 25 lending decisions, which may be fairly detailed

- 1 and may include dozens of conditions, made
- 2 within the United States?
- 3 MR. VERRILLI: Well, yes, I think
- 4 that's a big part of the problem and --
- 5 JUSTICE BREYER: Is there -- are there
- 6 lawsuits that could say that there was
- 7 negligence in determining, in a different
- 8 country, who the persons were or the conditions
- 9 under which the money would be spent? Is that
- 10 an American lawsuit, saying what you've done
- 11 here is commit the act of negligence or failure
- 12 to be a fiduciary here?
- MR. VERRILLI: That's this lawsuit.
- 14 That's this lawsuit, Justice Breyer. That's
- 15 exactly what they're alleging.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but, I
- mean, is that consistent with our opinion in
- 18 the OBB case, which I think -- if the complaint
- is based, the gravamen of the complaint, not
- 20 specific steps along the way, and that was the
- 21 issue we dealt with in that case.
- 22 And I appreciate the fact that it's,
- you know, to some extent dependent on the facts
- 24 and particular allegations, but it would seem
- 25 to me to require a lot more than simply the

- 1 specific decisions. I think where -- where's
- the gravamen, or gravamen, however you say it,
- 3 with what's going on here?
- 4 MR. VERRILLI: Well, we would
- 5 certainly say it's India, of course.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yeah.
- 7 MR. VERRILLI: And if -- if we have to
- 8 defend ourselves on that basis, we will. But I
- 9 -- but I -- I think it -- it understates the
- 10 real concrete risk here. And what I'd like to
- do to illustrate that, if I could, is first
- talk about the organizations that are going to
- 13 be exposed in a way that they wouldn't be under
- 14 the law.
- 15 And as Justice Breyer indicated
- 16 earlier, it's important to remember this has
- 17 been the law in the D.C. Circuit for decades,
- and there's -- and people have ordered their
- 19 affairs based on the assumption that there was
- 20 virtually absolute immunity.
- 21 But with respect -- but with respect
- 22 to the consequences and the groups affected and
- 23 then the types of effects. With respect to the
- 24 groups affected, you've got entities like us,
- 25 the multilateral development banks. And

- 1 Justice Breyer's identified many of them.
- Now the -- the main ones are here,
- 3 here in Washington, D.C., and they're making
- 4 their decisions here and, I think critically
- 5 too, there are billions of dollars of assets
- 6 here.
- 7 Now we're going to make the OBB
- 8 argument for sure, and I hope we win if we have
- 9 to make the argument. I hope we win. But who
- 10 knows how courts are going to come out on that
- 11 issue?
- We're going to have a lot of fighting
- about that. There are probably going to be
- 14 matters of degree. There's certainly going to
- 15 be significant disincentives arising out of
- 16 that uncertainty.
- 17 There's a whole another group of
- 18 entities that, unlike the banks, at least have
- 19 articles of agreement where we can try and fall
- 20 back on those for alternative arguments of
- 21 immunity, where their immunity depends entirely
- 22 on the statutory grant: the International
- 23 Committee of the Red Cross, the World Health
- Organization, the fund to fight -- the global
- 25 fund to fight AIDS and tuberculosis and

- 1 malaria.
- 2 They are all entirely dependent on the
- 3 IOIA for their immunities, and those immunities
- 4 are drastically different after this. And then
- 5 we do have the issue, I think, with some
- 6 organizations that we may even actually now be
- 7 out of our -- out of compliance with our treaty
- 8 commitments.
- 9 Now, what's going to happen? Here's
- 10 what I think is going to happen, and I think
- 11 this lawsuit helps you see it.
- Now, the way -- the basis of this
- lawsuit is the following: IFC when it loans
- 14 money here, it's loaning money in -- in parts
- of the world where private capital won't go
- 16 unless we go in there.
- 17 And very often they have un-developed
- 18 legal systems and they certainly don't have
- 19 robust environmental protections or labor
- 20 protections. So what the IFC has done is lien
- 21 into those, put those kinds of environmental
- 22 standards and labor standards into its
- agreements, saying you want this money to do
- 24 this development project, these are the
- 25 standards that you've got to live up to.

- 1 And -- and this lawsuit is that --2 that the entity that we loan this money to didn't live up to the standards and it's our 3 4 fault. And so we're being sued here. 5 Well, it's going to create -- if that kind of a suit can go forward, and hopefully it 6 7 won't be able to, Mr. Chief Justice, but if it can, it's certainly going to create an 8 9 extraordinary disincentive for organizations like ours to lien into those kinds of standards 10 11 because we're going to be hoist by our own 12 petard. 13 Now we've also got a robust internal 14 accountability mechanism, where if people think 15 something has gone wrong on one of our 16 projects, they can come to us and they can say
- 18 And they -- and we investigate. We take
- internal remedial measures if we find there's a

-- they can say, look, there's a problem here.

20 problem.

- 21 Well, you know, the factual basis for
- 22 the lawsuit is the report of our internal
- 23 accountability process.
- 24 So if they can just grab that and take
- 25 it into court and make it the basis for a class

- 1 action tort lawsuit in which they can make a
- 2 claim for all this money, it's going to create
- 3 a powerful disincentive for us not to engage in
- 4 that kind of self-policing activity.
- 5 And I would submit that, you know,
- 6 even if things ultimately work themselves out
- 7 under the FSIA, and I hope they -- I hope we
- 8 don't have to deal with that, but even if we
- 9 do, it's going to take a very long time. There
- 10 are going to be a lot of difficult cases at the
- 11 margin. There are going to be very serious
- 12 disincentives immediately.
- And, conversely, you know, we're a big
- 14 fat target here. These organizations have lots
- of money. And of course foreign plaintiffs
- 16 want to sue here. They can bring a class
- 17 action. They get liberal discovery. They can
- 18 get punitive damages. They get all of these
- 19 advantages by suing here.
- 20 So instead of suing the person that
- 21 actually injured them, the power plant in
- 22 India, they come here and sue us.
- 23 And I really think what you are going
- 24 to see here is that this is just going to
- 25 become another version of the sorts of

- 1 foreign-cubed lawsuits that the Court has been
- 2 concerned about under the Alien Tort Statute
- 3 where the international organization is just
- 4 going to be subbed in for the foreign defendant
- 5 and it's going to be subbed in in a situation
- 6 where we're going to have a very significant
- 7 pile of money.
- 8 And if I could just close with this
- 9 thought -- I'm just going to pick up on Justice
- 10 Breyer's thought -- the law in the District of
- 11 Columbia, where virtually all these
- organizations have been housed, are
- 13 headquartered, has been virtually absent
- immunity under DC circuit law for decades.
- 15 That's the standard everybody has been
- 16 operating on.
- Nobody's suggested that anything has
- gone wrong under this statute, that there are
- 19 any deleterious policy consequences, that the
- 20 interests of the United States are adversely
- 21 affected in any way. In fact, if you look at
- the amicus brief from the former Secretaries of
- 23 Treasury and State, they think that the policy
- of the government arguing now is going to
- 25 disrupt the United States' ability to function

- 1 effectively with these organizations.
- 2 It has all been fine. And -- but
- 3 they're asking you essentially, to repeat a
- 4 metaphor, to jump off a cliff. And hopefully
- 5 it will be a soft landing. But we don't know
- 6 that. And it could easily result in a lot of
- 7 disruption to the good work that these
- 8 organizations do.
- 9 And I guess what I would suggest is
- 10 that, if that's going to happen, it ought to
- 11 happen through legislation. Congress can look
- 12 at this. Congress can change the law if it
- wants to. But this has been the law for a very
- 14 long time. There is no evidence that it has
- done anything other than work well.
- 16 And, therefore, I think the Court
- 17 should affirm the D.C. Circuit. Thank you.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 19 counsel.
- Four minutes, Mr. Fisher.
- 21 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF JEFFREY L. FISHER
- ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
- MR. FISHER: Thank you. I'd like to
- 24 make four points and I'd like to start with the
- 25 text of the statute itself, and simply say when

- 1 Mr. Verrilli talks about the Neder Doctrine and
- 2 the Common Law Doctrine, that you look at the
- 3 term, a term's meaning at the time of
- 4 enactment. He's mixing apples and oranges.
- 5 And I think all the citations in our
- 6 reply brief should make it absolutely clear
- 7 that there's a doctrine on the one hand that
- 8 talks about incorporating a body of law, and
- 9 there's a doctrine on the other hand about
- 10 giving meaning to a specific term. We're in
- 11 the former camp here.
- 12 And as to the point about whether the
- 13 common law was evolving at the time, two
- things. We'll stand on the papers as to the
- 15 fact that it was somewhat in flux.
- 16 But the more important point is, even
- if it weren't in flux, it wouldn't matter one
- 18 wit, because the other side is making a
- 19 sweeping proposition, which is any general
- 20 reference to common law is fixed in time.
- 21 That would disrupt any number of
- 22 federal statutory regimes, from the Federal
- 23 Tort Claims Act, enacted the year after this
- 24 statute, the Equal Access to Justice Act, the
- 25 federal government's piracy statute, Federal

- 1 Rule of Evidence 501. I could go on and on
- 2 with federal statutory regimes that reference
- 3 the common law in exactly the same way the
- 4 statute does here.
- 5 The Civil Rights Act of 1866, if you
- 6 want one more. All of those would come out the
- 7 other way from this Court's jurisprudence and
- 8 from all the understanding if the other side is
- 9 right about statutory interpretation.
- 10 So I think the only thing the other
- side has is they have a bunch of policy points
- 12 to make for this Court.
- Now we don't think they should
- 14 control, but let me answer them. So first as
- to our treaty obligations. So one about at the
- 16 moment of enactment. My friend kept saying
- 17 that there were various agreements in place
- 18 that required virtually absolute immunity.
- None of the agreements use those
- 20 words. Instead, what those agreements said is
- 21 that certain organizations were entitled to
- 22 immunity to allow them to perform their
- 23 necessary functions. That's a very different
- thing than absolute immunity.
- 25 And it's very different because none

- of the organizations involved were performing,
- 2 Justice Sotomayor, commercial activities that
- 3 were essential to their core functions, not the
- 4 U.N., not any of the other organizations.
- 5 So we weren't in breach of any treaty
- 6 rights. And if you have any doubt on that, I
- 7 would urge you to look to the federal
- 8 government's position then and now. It's not
- 9 just a brief filed in this Court.
- 10 It is the position that four different
- 11 Presidential Administrations have taken. The
- 12 Carter Administration, right after the FSIA was
- passed, the George H. W. Bush Administration,
- 14 the Clinton Administration, and now the Trump
- 15 Administration, have all consistently held that
- the FSIA rules are incorporated into the FSIA.
- 17 Next on the floodgates concern. I
- 18 explained earlier and I hope you will think
- 19 about the fact that, while the core activities
- of the IFC might be commercial activity, not
- 21 all of the IFC's activities are, and certainly
- 22 not all the activities of international
- 23 organizations are.
- 24 But let me add one more thing. My
- 25 friend talked about big lawsuits of ruinous

- 1 liability. Well, there's two very easy ways to
- 2 control that.
- 3 One is, to the extent any claims are
- 4 on contracts, they can write their own
- 5 contracts and negotiate their own contracts.
- 6 As the Solicitor General points out, they can
- 7 even deal with third-party beneficiaries in
- 8 their contracts if they choose.
- 9 Secondly, as to tort claims, they can
- and, in fact, commonly do indemnify themselves
- 11 against tort lawsuits. In this very case,
- 12 their agreement indemnifies them against any
- 13 judgment and all legal fees.
- So these organizations have every
- manner of method to deal with any potential
- 16 liability. And, in fact, they are, which sort
- of belies the suggestion that they think
- they're absolutely immune from lawsuit.
- 19 Finally, let me say one thing about
- 20 the so-called foreign cubed problem or the
- 21 facts of this case. Now, obviously, we think
- that we would satisfy the gravamen test. They
- have never made that argument. And if they
- 24 want to make it, we can -- we can have that
- 25 conversation in the lower courts.

| 1 | But bear in mind what you're being |
|----|---|
| 2 | asked to do in this case is to announce a |
| 3 | categorical rule for all cases dealing with |
| 4 | international organizations. |
| 5 | So my friend in the Solicitor |
| 6 | General's Office talked about just regular tort |
| 7 | slip and fall cases and the like in the United |
| 8 | States. Let me give you one other thing to |
| 9 | think about. |
| 10 | Some international organizations |
| 11 | actually do their work in the United States. |
| 12 | The border cooperation the Border |
| 13 | Environmental Cooperation Commission does |
| 14 | wastewater treatment plants in Texas and |
| 15 | California. |
| 16 | I can't think of any reason why they |
| 17 | would be immune from those infrastructure |
| 18 | projects in a way that no private business or |
| 19 | public government would be. |
| 20 | CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, |
| 21 | counsel. The case is submitted. |
| 22 | (Whereupon, at 12:06 p.m., the case |
| 23 | was submitted.) |
| 24 | |
| 25 | |

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