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E34APREAps 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 Plaintiff, 5 V. 13-cv-6326 (TPG) 6 PREVEZON HOLDINGS Ltd., et al., 7 Defendants. 8 9 New York, N.Y. 10 March 4, 2014 2:25 p.m. 11 12 Before: 13 HON. THOMAS P. GRIESA 14 District Judge 15 **APPEARANCES** 16 PREET BHARARA 17 United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York BY: CHRISTINE I. MAGDO, ESQ. 18 ANDREW C. ADAMS, ESQ. 19 Assistant United States Attorney 20 BAKER HOSTETLER Attorneys for Defendants 21 BY: MARK A. CYMROT, ESQ. JOHN W. MOSCOW, ESQ. 22 -and-BAKER BOTTS LLP Attorneys for Defendants 23 BY: SETH T. TAUBE, ESQ. 24 25 Also Present: Gabriella Volshteyn, ESQ. Defendant Representative

(In open court)

THE COURT: Let me start by talking about the trial date. Last time, in response to a defense request for a very prompt trial, I set a trial date of March 31. Now, in the materials that I've gone over since and so forth, the issues are not so simple and the government objects to such an early trial date. And I think the government's objection is well founded. There are issues here which have to be developed. And so I'm not, we're not going to have any trial on March 31.

Now, what other matters, if any -- I think there are some other matters, but let's start with what the counsel, what counsel want to bring up.

MS. MAGDO: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Please keep seated, because the microphones are not the best.

MS. MAGDO: Good afternoon, your Honor. Assistant United States Attorney Christine Magdo and Assistant United States Attorney Andrew Adams on behalf of the government.

Your Honor, the government has two pending applications before the Court, one of which your Honor has addressed. It was a motion or a request that the Court reconsider the trial date of March 31st and that it enter a discovery schedule in accordance with an adjourn trial date.

The second application that the government has pending is an application to file an amended complaint, proposed

amended complaint. The file was attached to the government's submission of February 18, 2014. The amended complaint would significantly narrow the scope of the assets that the government seeks to forfeit. The government would then, if the Court granted the government's request to file the amended complaint, the government would then ask the Court to approve an amended protective order that would reflect the narrowing of the complaint.

The government believes that such an amendment is appropriate because it would streamline the case. It would focus the case. It would negate any claims that the defendant has, that the defendants have that they are suffering from a hardship to their legitimate businesses as a result of the current protective order that is in place.

And the government also has one issue that it wishes to raise with the Court. It's a conflict-of-interest issue. It's not an application or a motion. It's just something that the government wishes to bring to the Court's attention. It was the subject of a letter that the government submitted to the Court this morning.

THE COURT: Let's start with, have you gone over the proposed amended complaint and the proposed revised protective order? Have you gone over those things with defense counsel?

MR. ADAMS: No, your Honor. Those were submitted without discussing the specific documents with defense counsel.

That said, the gist of the --1 2 You haven't shown the proposed order --THE COURT: 3 Oh, yes. They have a copy of the proposed MR. ADAMS: 4 amended complaint. 5 But you had no discussion with them? MS. MAGDO: Your Honor, we had discussions about 6 7 trying to find an amicable amendment to the protective order that would alleviate the defendants' concerns about 8 9 interference with their legitimate business. The defendants 10 did not wish to engage in any negotiations or discussions of 11 that sort with the government. So based on that, we are now 12 asking the Court for leave to file the amended complaint. 13 In their letters to the Court they have also 14 repeatedly opposed the government's request for leave to file 15 an amended complaint. THE COURT: Can I hear from Mr. Moscow? 16 17 MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, well, I was going to address it. 18 19 MR. CYMROT: Mark Cymrot, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Whoever. Either one. 21 MR. CYMROT: Thank you. Your Honor, we do object. 22 Yesterday we took a 30(b)(6) deposition of the government 23 witness. They designated Agent Hyman. And it is clear now 24 that --25 THE COURT: And was his deposition productive?

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MR. CYMROT: Yes, your Honor. It was very productive because he admitted the government has no witnesses, no admissible documents, and no facts to support many of the allegations in the complaint, absolutely no facts to support allegations. As the assistant admitted last time we were here, there are no facts to support an inference that the defendants knew about that they promoted or they concealed a scheme to do a \$230 million theft on the Russian treasury. This case is about \$857,000. The tracing that was done was done not by the government subpoenaing documents, by partial bank records that were given to the government that they can't authenticate. Essentially, Judge, if you went to trial tomorrow there would be no witnesses the government could call and no documents they could submit. And the amended complaint is frankly an irresponsible pleading, as irresponsible as the original pleading. We submitted the transcript to you -- I sure you haven't had time to read it -- in a letter today. THE COURT: Can I interrupt you? MR. CYMROT: Yes, sure. THE COURT: What's the name of the witness? MR. CYMROT: It was Special Agent Todd Hyman. He was designated. THE COURT: Mr. Hyman.

MR. CYMROT: Mr. Hyman, yes. He was designated by the

government as their witness, under Rule 30(b)(6).

They have no case here, your Honor. We've been saying that all along.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Mr. Hyman.

MR. CYMROT: Yes.

THE COURT: Who was Mr. Hyman?

MR. CYMROT: He is the verifying witness on the complaint. He is the special agent who leads the purported investigation here. And we issued a notice, a 30(b)(6) notice, to say what's the basis for these allegations, and he testified for about four hours, and he acknowledged there are no competent witnesses, that they have no documents they can authenticate, that the tracing was done on incomplete bank records, that they can't authenticate, that they have no facts that would lead to an inference that the defendants knew about and promoted or concealed a scheme to engage in a theft from the Russian treasury.

Judge, if you read the transcript, it will shock you.

THE COURT: It seems to me that you're not talking about the issue.

MR. CYMROT: What issue? I'm sorry, your Honor. I think --

THE COURT: The issue is whether -- maybe I didn't understand you, but it seems to me that you're saying that the witness showed that the government had no case as far as

waste of time to take his deposition. And so it seems to me we've got to get this litigation on track. And the kind of discussion we're having right now is not on track. understanding of what this case is about is the claim that the defendants participated in money laundering.

MR. CYMROT: Correct, your Honor.

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THE COURT: I don't understand the government to claim that the defendants participated in or engineered or conceived of or anything like that the original tax fraud on the Russian government. Can the government attorney respond? Am I right?

MS. MAGDO: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now, what the case against these defendants is that, it starts with the idea that after the \$230 million was stolen from the Russian government there was, as could be expected, efforts to launder those proceeds.

Now, the government does not contend, as far as I know, that it has a claim or a basis to claim that these defendants laundered all of the \$230 million, or anything other right now, except the specific claim that these defendants participated in the laundering of, what is obviously a very small part of the \$230 million, the sum of -- I never can remember -- \$875,000.

MR. CYMROT: 857, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- 857,000. And that right now is what the government is claiming. Am I right?

MS. MAGDO: Yes, your Honor.

Moldova.

MS. MAGDO:

THE COURT: And I think there's information in the record, whether it's correspondence or what, that the \$857,000 came into the hands of the defendants through to shell companies from a place, is it Moldavia or Moldava or what?

1 THE COURT: Moldova. Am I right? 2 That's one of the allegations. MS. MAGDO: Yes. 3 THE COURT: And so that's what this case is about. 4 MR. CYMROT: Your Honor, each of the claims say that 5 the defendants -- allege that the defendants knew about a specified unlawful activity, which is the \$230 million fraud. 6 7 Each of the claims says that --THE COURT: If you want to make a bigger claim than 8 9 the government is making, that's a curious way for --10 MR. CYMROT: Well, but that's what the amended 11 complaint says, your Honor. And that's what the complaint 12 That's what the complaint says. They allege that they 13 had knowledge of a specified unlawful activity, which is the 14 \$230 million fraud, that they intended to promote it or conceal 15 it. Each of the claims says that. And what they're seeking in the complaint, and in the amended complaint --16 17 THE COURT: Can I interrupt you? Does the government 18 claim, now, that these defendants participated in any way in 19 the \$230 million fraud on the Russian government? Has the 20 government claimed that? 21 MS. MAGDO: The government does not have, currently 22 have a basis for alleging that the defendants directly 23 participated in the \$230 million theft of the Russian taxpayer 24 money from the Russian treasury.

THE COURT: Can you just answer my question simply?

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MS. MAGDO: Yes, that's correct.

THE COURT: Does the government now claim -- look, you know as well as I do that there can be a great difference between a crime, such as selling drugs or defrauding investors, and reaping some amount of money from that crime. There can be a big difference between such a crime and participating in the laundering of the proceeds of that crime. Which are you charging here? One or both?

MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, principally it is, as you say, that they laundered the proceeds of a spec --

THE COURT: I don't want to hear about "principally."

I want to hear about what we're claiming.

MR. ADAMS: There are both claims in the complaint.

What we are, have been saying and what I believe Assistant U.S.

Attorney Monteleoni said last time is that there is currently,

before any discovery has been offered, no facts in our

possession that show actual knowledge of the particular

defendants of the \$230 million fraud. There is some

circumstantial evidence that that might be true, that might be

developed through discovery. But to succinctly answer your

question, the complaint does allege both of those tinction.

MR. CYMROT: And they're seeking \$230 million or more from the defendants arising from the alleged money laundering of \$857,000. And each of the claims — and there are seven — claim that they knew about the specified unlawful activity,

which is the \$230 million, and they intended to promote or conceal it. And they have not walked away from that. The amended complaint says the same thing, your Honor. So we're facing the 230 million on an admission that they have no basis to make allegations about knowledge or intent. They have said it repeatedly, your Honor.

MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, two points. First, Ms. Magdo wanted to make a point about what's being sought.

THE COURT: You seem to me to want to make a big case.

I want to make a case that is properly presented to a court.

And in order to make a claim in a case, there has to be some basis for that claim. Pleadings can contain all kinds of things. They can often be very different from what a plaintiff ends up claiming.

MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, if I may --

THE COURT: I feel that this is a very strange procedure because the defense lawyers want to insist on the big claim.

MR. CYMROT: We want you to dismiss the big claim.

They say it's included in the complaint. We want it dismissed.

We want the whole case dismissed because there is no factual basis to make allegations. But certainly we want you to dismiss the \$230 million part of it, because they have repeatedly admitted they have no facts. It's not that they have no evidence. They have no facts. They have no basis for

making the allegations. This was clear from the deposition yesterday.

THE COURT: I don't think the deposition probably solved anything.

MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, if I might?

THE COURT: I think it was a waste of time to take that deposition.

MS. MAGDO: Justify to clarify, your Honor, the government, in its proposed amended complaint that it submitted to the Court on February 18th and which defense counsel has a copy, no longer seeks damages in the amount of at least \$230 million. It seeks monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

So we do not claim that, at this point, that we have a basis for saying the defendants were involved in the entire \$230 million fraud. But as your Honor points out, the defendants keep trying to set up a straw man, where they set up a case that the government is not trying to make. They say that the government does not allege the defendants to be members of the organization, the complaint does not allege that they were involved in the death of Sergei Magnitsky. The government does not need to allege that. Money laundering doesn't require that a participant know all the upstream participants or even the nature of the crime that generated the money that's being laundered. And furthermore, knowledge may

be shown by proof of willful blindness, deliberate ignorance, or conscious avoidance. They are attempting to set up a straw man that they are able to easily knock down.

MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, if I might, this amended complaint goes into the existence of an organization as defendants in this case. It goes into the existence of the arrangements. So it goes into the death of Sergei Magnitsky. And the government now says that their case has nothing to do with any of those. There is perhaps a case that they could bring if they had the evidence, which they don't, if they had witnesses, which they swore under oath yesterday they do not. And this is a designated witness selected by the government, who said, we don't have competent witnesses and we don't have any verified evidence, and we've not yet sought to get evidence from Russia.

These are the points that their witness made under oath, binding the United States, as I reminded him he was doing. So they want an amended complaint based on the defendants' knowing something where they have no witnesses and they say so. You can't do that. You can't accuse people in this scandalous way and have nothing. This is totally without basis. And I find it shocking, as you will when you read the transcript, that this would proceed in this way. The investigation was not conduced. They did not get the evidence, if it exists. They did not get witnesses. And my clients

assure me that there are no such witnesses because they did not know that this crime was taking place.

THE COURT: What about the shell companies? What about those?

MR. MOSCOW: Let me address that, very clearly. About half the money that went through those companies, if the government's numbers were correct, which I have — they have no basis for, but if they were, half the money came from the Russian treasury and half did not. Money came in to an account in Switzerland. The money which arrived was described in a bank statement, in English, which was not given to the people running the companies for months. It was a Coldmail account.

THE COURT: You're not answering my question.

MR. MOSCOW: I'm sorry. I'm attempting to. The two companies which sent the money in were acting at the request of Mr. Kim, who was sending money to Prevezon for the benefit of a Mr. Petrov. That's what the government understood the situation to be.

THE COURT: Why did he have to use two shell companies?

 $$\operatorname{MR.\ MOSCOW}:$$ My clients are none of them. My clients were the guys who got the money --

THE COURT: You're not answering my question now. Why did they have to use that? Why can't they -- in other words, if you've got a legitimate investor, why the legitimate

investor makes out a check to Prevezon?

MR. MOSCOW: The answer, your Honor, would be in the mind of Mr. Petrov. But in my experience in dealing with businessmen from Russia and other countries, some of them are not wholly enthusiastic about letting their holdings be known in their country. So they use secrecy jurisdictions to conceal their assets. And that is how they do business. And when you have an agreement with a Mr. Petrov and you know who he is and you know his father and you know of him and he makes an investment and the money comes in as he said it would, you do not go to the bank statement, to your banker and say, could you check to see from whom this money came, to see if they were genuine. You simply say, OK, the money arrived.

This is a businessman. The money was promised. It arrived. It was invested. So the guys at Prevezon did not go upstream to see where the money came from. That was not their job. Their job was to invest the money, which they did. Real estate in Europe.

THE COURT: The thing is, what you say may be absolutely the entire relevant facts. It may be. But there are issues. And the government contends that something different happened. And who is right, we'll either have a dispositive motion later or we'll have a trial.

MR. MOSCOW: Sure.

THE COURT: And we're not going to have a trial today.

Now, to get this back on track, number one, there will be no trial on March 31.

(Pause)

THE COURT: We have at least said there will be no trial starting March 31. The next thing to be discussed is the proposed amended complaint. I take it that the defendants have had the proposed amended complaint for --

MS. MAGDO: Roughly two weeks.

THE COURT: What?

MS. MAGDO: Roughly two weeks.

THE COURT: All right. You have a right to file objections to that proposed amended complaint. Do you wish to do that?

MR. CYMROT: Yes, we do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Then why don't you do it.

MR. CYMROT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And then the amended complaint will either be approved or not approved. After that, if it's approved, I imagine some form of amended complaint will be approved, and then we have the issue of whether there will be an amendment to the protective order.

MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, the government's request to amend protective order could be granted today. It is independent of the amendment to the complaint. The protective order could be limited today without waiting.

MR. CYMROT: It should be limited, your Honor, to \$857,000. That's what you've repeatedly said this case is about. And we object to any protective order. We think there is no basis for it. But if you're going to have protective order, it shouldn't be beyond that.

THE COURT: Apparently you do not have any proposed amended or revised protective order.

MR. CYMROT: We have a motion pending to vacate, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's really not in response to what I was saying.

MR. CYMROT: I'm sorry.

MR. MOSCOW: Your Honor, we will submit by tomorrow morning a proposed amended protective order.

THE COURT: That will be very good.

So then before the Court will be the proposed amended complaint, proposed by the government, and a proposed amended protective order, proposed by the defense. And each side can respond.

Now, let's come to the issue of discovery. What discovery does the government plan to engage in?

MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, we have already served our document requests on the defendants. We are also anticipating the need to engage a few expert witnesses and translators of voluminous Russian documents. We are in the process with the

Office of International Affairs of the Department of Justice in preparing a number of mutual legal assistance treaty requests.

THE COURT: To prepare what?

MR. ADAMS: Some MLAT requests, your Honor, some mutual assistance treaty requests to a number of different countries, including Russia, Moldova, and Dubai. And we are expected to have those approved finally by --

THE COURT: An not clear. What is it you're requesting approval of?

MR. ADAMS: It's a mechanism for document discovery in other countries. It requires the approval of the Department of Justice in Washington. And they have the final say on this request. They have them currently. And we're hoping to get those out the door shortly. And they will be delivered on the central authority for the three countries I mentioned. And then we get responses back within a number of months usually. My understanding, from Russia, is that when things are working smoothly and diplomatic relations are not as frayed as they might be currently, six months is the typical turnaround.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ CYMROT: I pose the possibility that things aren't working smoothly.

MR. ADAMS: I would agree with that.

MR. CYMROT: And we question, your Honor, why this wasn't done four months or even before their investigation.

Because they brought this case without documents and without

witnesses. And now they're saying it will take six months or more to get documents or witnesses. It's just irresponsible, your Honor. It's been irresponsible from day one.

MR. MOSCOW: The request to Russia may take very long. The request to Moldova, I don't know. The request to Dubai, if they're seeking records that are discussed there, are irrelevant to our clients. I think that this is an attempt to stall the case.

The government is lacking what it needed to bring the complaint. And when they say that they are -- I have not seen what they told the Dutch court. And I would ask you to, rather than have it turned over to us, I would ask you to ask the government to make available to you what the Department of Justice told the Dutch authorities to get them to freeze the assets there, as opposed to what they told you. I'm going to ask you to look at that.

This case is lacking in the minimum necessary to bring a case. They have money coming from Moldova, of which half, by their version, is from the treasury and half is not. We say we know nothing about the treasury and we expected to get it from Petrov. They say, we know nothing about your intentions, we know nothing about your knowledge, so we will freeze your properties in the United States and worldwide, and make you come into the United States to defend an expensive lawsuit because we don't have any evidence of your intent or your

knowledge, but you do have property here, so we can move against it.

That's not what the law provides for. That's not what Rule G provides for in the in rem. That's not what the rules on sanctions provide for. You can't bring a case on nothing. And when they produce a 30(b)(6) witness to speak for the United States and he says, no, we have no competent witnesses, no, we do not have any authentic records, then you can understand my client's frustration at having to defend this lawsuit. This really calls out for separate action.

And we will be submitting a proposed order, as I said we would. We will be responding to their proposed amended complaint. But read the complaint as though it was addressed to you and say, jeez, it talks about an organization, it talks about organized crime, it talks about associates, it talks about the death of Magnitsky and acts of Congress, and none of it has anything to do with you; what you did was, you got some money in an account in Switzerland when you were living in Russia, and because of that we're going to accuse you of all ambitious things — which, by the way, ruin your bankability everywhere in the world. That's harsh. It is savage. And it's undirected. That's just not right. And it shouldn't be put up with.

So we will go forward, because I understand Court has procedures and everything has to be analyzed. But I believe

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you'll be shocked when you read the deposition. It is not a waste of time. These are binding admissions on the United States. This was not the agents of the verifier. This was a deposition directed to the United States. And the United States made admissions which, frankly, were shocking.

MR. CYMROT: And, your Honor, the amended complaint contains all those same allegations. It names the allegations about the \$230 million fraud, about the death of Magnitsky, about the statute. They say all they want. They're not accusing our clients of being involved in that. But what's it doing in the complaint then? And how is a businessman, a banker anywhere in the world supposed to read that other than the other than the United States associating our clients with those events? And even they have admitted twice in writing to your Honor that our clients have nothing to do with the death of Magnitsky. It is still in the amended complaint. anybody in the world supposed to read that except the United States is accusing them of participating in that? outrageous and irresponsible, and if you read that transcript from yesterday, you will be shocked, I quarantee you.

THE COURT: Look, we sort of go around in circles. We have a hearing. We have very strenuous protests from the defense side that they had nothing to do with money laundering and all that happened was a legitimate investment. And those protests are made with great fervency by the counsel, and

requests for a quick trial. The government does not respond in kind. The government doesn't stand up here in court and argue its case, because this is not the way things are generally done. I imagine if the government could tell of what investigation it made, of what it did within the U.S.

Attorney's Office or with other agencies to prepare for the filing of this case, we would hear a lot of interesting things. But that isn't the way it's done here.

Now, we have motions that can be made. The government has -- I'm not sure it was a formal motion, it doesn't make any difference -- the government has proposed an amended complaint. The Court hasn't approved that. And the defendants have a right to object to that, which you can do. We've talked about that.

There is a protective order. The defense can move to vacate or amend the protective order, which you will do. We've talked about that. And the lawyers for the defense know, as well as I know, there are motions available under the federal rules, including a motion for summary judgment. But we're not going to really continue having the merits of the case argued informally in court. We're going to start being more formal and we will expect, if someone wants to make a motion, they will make a motion. And then the other side can respond, in an orderly way.

On the issue of discovery, it doesn't help at all for

the defense lawyers to say, the government should have done it a long time ago. That doesn't get anywhere. When should the government conduct investigation and so forth? The Court doesn't really get into that. The Court deals with what's on the record. You have an opportunity to address that. If the government serves requests for documents, the defense has an opportunity to object to that. This is all in the rules. If the government engages in any other form of discovery and the defense objects to it, those objections can be made under the rules.

So I think this is all we can do this afternoon.

MR. CYMROT: Your Honor, can I make a request?

THE COURT: Yes.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ CYMROT: That you set a time when they will report on the MLATs.

THE COURT: A time that they will what?

MR. CYMROT: Report on the status of the MLATs, that you will set a discovery cutoff of a reasonable amount of time, and that we'll set a trial quickly. Because we are now already six or seven months into this case and they haven't done anything. And I think, your Honor, I sympathize with your statement that you've assumed there was a lot going on behind the scenes where the government can't talk about it. But the deposition yesterday said they haven't done anything. They accepted information from a source. And that's it. And they

identified the source. And they haven't checked on the adequacy or accuracy of the information. And we have no discovery we can take. There are no witnesses here for Russia who can talk about this fraud. There are no witnesses from these banks. They don't have authentic bank records. What can we do? We want an early trial because there is no discovery we can take of a fraud that occurred in Russia. There is no discovery you can take of banks in Russia. And they haven't done it and they should have done it. And you're presuming that they acted responsibly. And I am telling you, you'll be shocked when you hear what they've done. You will be shocked.

THE COURT: You have an opportunity to make a motion.

MR. CYMROT: We will, your Honor.

THE COURT: And the advantage of making a motion is the government can -- that will be an orderly -- if you file an appropriate motion, you're filing an appropriate motion and the government will have the opportunity to respond. And this is all much superior to the kind of discussion we get here of accusations and so forth. I can't deal with that.

MR. CYMROT: I understand, your Honor. We will file the motion.

THE COURT: As long as we're taking the time, what is the problem about the alleged conflict of interest?

MR. CYMROT: Your Honor, several years --

THE COURT: The government has sent a letter. What's

the issue there?

MS. MAGDO: Your Honor, the government wishes to bring to the Court's attention a prior-client conflict that's based on the prior representation of Hermitage by Baker Hostetler and specifically by Mr. Moscow. As your Honor may recall, Hermitage was the company whose subsidiaries had their corporate identities stolen. And that was the beginning of the \$230 million Russian tax fraud.

Hermitage and its founder and chief executive officer, William Browder, engaged Baker Hostetler in late 2008 and early 2009 in connection with the very same subject, it is the government's understanding based on what it knows, as the matter currently before the Court.

The government believes that --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Baker Hos -- what is it?

The firm name is what?

MS. MAGDO: Baker Hostetler.

THE COURT: Baker Hostetler. They, that firm was retained by Hermitage when?

MS. MAGDO: In late 2008 and early 2009.

THE COURT: And do you know for what purpose?

MS. MAGDO: It's the government's understanding from speaking with representatives of Hermitage that Baker Hostetler was engaged to defend against the ongoing fraud in Russia and the false allegations that were being made against

Mr. Magnitsky, who was an attorney working for Hermitage and against Hermitage itself in Russia. And one of the tasks that Hermitage asked Baker Hostetler to undertake was to attempt to unravel the flow of money from the Russian fraud scheme to trace the money, to try to figure out who the beneficiaries were worldwide. And Baker Hostetler did in fact assist them with that. Apparently they came up with the strategy of issuing subpoenas and tracing the money, a strategy that led to Hermitage obtaining some of the very same documents as the government is currently using as a basis for its complaint.

THE COURT: Baker & Hostetler will be the attorney on this?

MS. MAGDO: Yes. That's government's understanding.

Again, the government is not taking a position on it.

It just believes that it has an obligation to bring this matter to the Court's attention and that the Court has the authority to investigate and to issue a ruling on what it finds with respect to this matter.

MR. ADAMS: The government, at what became very clear at yesterday's, the first half of a deposition that was held yesterday --

THE COURT: Who is speaking now?

MR. ADAMS: It's Andrew Adams, your Honor. William Browder and the principals at Hermitage will be key witnesses in this case. In particular, worrying about the possibility of

a short time frame for depositions and trial, we put it in our letter because we felt that this issue was now coming to a head. But as Ms. Magdo said, our interest is in raising it in order to make for a smooth process. But we're not taking a position as to whether there is in fact a conflict.

THE COURT: Mr. Moscow?

MR. CYMROT: I'll respond, your Honor. It's

Mr. Cymrot. Your Honor, we were retained in 2008 for a very

limited purpose of doing a 1782 subpoena request, which we

ended up not doing. And that related to a company called

Renaissance. We were retained by Hermitage to get information

about a prior tax fraud related to a company called

Renaissance.

We only acted in that respect for a very short time. For various reasons I won't get into right now, at the time that we were approached to take on this representation, we carefully reviewed whether there was a conflict.

THE COURT: The prior representation.

MR. CYMROT: The current representation. When we were approached by Prevezon, we carefully reviewed whether we had a conflict. And we came to the conclusion that we didn't have a conflict. And we maintain that right now, that we have no conflict. Hermitage has filed a bar complaint with the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court and I'm told, by reading in the newspaper, with the Southern District

of New York, but we haven't been served with anything by the Southern District.

THE COURT: Repeat that last. Who filed a complaint with the state bar?

MR. CYMROT: One with the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court. We are told, although we haven't seen it, that Hermitage submitted it to the Southern District of New York here, to a disciplinary committee. We haven't been served with anything by the Southern District.

THE COURT: Hermitage has filed something with the state court?

MR. CYMROT: Yes. And we're responding to that.

THE COURT: Complaining of what?

MR. CYMROT: Complaining -- they are claiming -- well, the complaint has shifted over time, your Honor. They are now saying that we, Mr. Moscow and our firm, are involved in tracing the funds from the Russian treasury. That's simply not true. And we have investigated our files. That was not our retention and we didn't do it. So this is something, if your Honor wants to hear it, I think we should have something other than a government letter. We need a motion of some sort.

Because it's not before your Honor now. And I want to know what their basis for saying what the government just said is, because it is inaccurate in many ways, particularly the scope of our representation, which was very limited, to getting

subpoenas relating to Renaissance.

THE COURT: What is Hermitage?

MR. CYMROT: Hermitage owned funds, hedge funds or private equity funds, in Russia. At one point it was the largest hedge fund in Russia.

THE COURT: I'll tell you, I'll tell you, the government is not requesting the Court to do anything, and it would be completely inappropriate for me to take any action or voice any vow. And I will not do it at this time.

The issue in this case is whether Baker Hostetler can properly represent its client in this case, Prevezon. Thus far, that firm has vigorously and skillfully done such representing. That's what I know, from observation. And it is inconceivable that I would -- and nobody is even suggesting this, but it's inconceivable that I would give any consideration to what Heritage, or Hermitage, whatever the -- Hermitage?

MR. CYMROT: Hermitage.

THE COURT: -- might be filing in the state court.

And so right now, as far as I'm concerned, Baker Hostetler is properly representing its clients in this case, and that's the way we'll leave it. If there's some other development that changes things, well, that's something that I do not know anything about right now.

The way I think we've left it, there can be motions on

E34APREAps the subject I've talked about, and let's leave it for the day. Thank you. MR. ADAMS: Thank you, your Honor. MS. MAGDO: Thank you, your Honor. MR. CYMROT: Thank you, your Honor.