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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

----- X
: **Chapter 11**
In re : **Case No. 01-16034 (AJG)**
: **Jointly Administered**
ENRON CORP., et al., :
: **Debtors.** :
----- X
ENRON CORP., : **Adv. Pro. No. 03-93371 (AJG)**
: **Plaintiff,** :
: **v.** :
: **CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON** :
INTERNATIONAL :
: **and** :
: **CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON LLC,** :
f/k/a CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON :
CORPORATION, :
: **Defendants.** :
----- X

**MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE “BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANTS’ MOTION FOR LEAVE TO BRING INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL”**

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“ISDA”) and The Bond Market Association (“TBMA”) (collectively, “*Amici*”) respectfully move for leave of court to file the “Brief Of Amici Curiae In Support Of Defendants’ Motion For Leave To Bring Interlocutory Appeal,” attached hereto as Exhibit A.

This adversary action seeks to avoid and recover, as preferences and/or fraudulent conveyances, various pre-petition payments made in connection with certain over-the-counter (“OTC”) equity derivatives transactions entered into by Enron Corporation or its subsidiaries (“Enron”). Enron’s claims directly contravene the safe harbor provisions set forth in Sections 546(e) and (g) of the Bankruptcy Code. Critically, the bankruptcy court’s decision to deny Defendants’ motion to dismiss has consequences that extend well beyond the interests of the parties to this action. Indeed, the uncertainty that eroding the safe harbor provisions would cause threatens the efficient working of the United States financial markets and places the competitive position of the United States in the global financial market at risk.

Amici respectfully seek to have the view of their members heard on this issue. ISDA is the global trade association representing leading participants in the privately negotiated derivatives industry. It was chartered in 1985, and is comprised of more than 600 member institutions from 46 countries on six continents. ISDA also publishes the ISDA Master Agreement, which serves as the contractual foundation for more than 90% of derivatives transactions globally, including the transaction at issue here. TBMA is a global trade organization that represents approximately 200 securities firms and banks that underwrite, trade, and distribute approximately \$48 trillion in debt in the United States and international markets. TBMA’s members deal in a wide variety of fixed-income securities. Its member firms collectively represent in excess of 95 percent of the initial distribution and secondary market

trading of municipal bonds, corporate bonds, mortgage- and other asset-backed securities and other fixed-income securities. Settlement payments with respect to these instruments are subject to some of the same safe harbor provisions at issue in this case.

Collectively, *Amici* are uniquely positioned to address the application of Sections 546(e) and (g) to the OTC equity derivatives transactions at issue in this adversary proceeding.

Accordingly, *Amici* respectfully seek leave to file the attached Brief of *Amici Curiae*.

September 21, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I caused a true copy of the foregoing Motion For Leave To File “Brief Of Amici Curiae In Support Of Defendants’ Motion For Leave To Bring Interlocutory Appeal” and attached Brief to be delivered by Federal Express, next business day delivery, to the following parties on this 21st day of September 2005:

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EXHIBIT A

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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	:	Jointly Administered
Debtors.	:	
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ENRON CORP.,	:	
	:	Adv. Pro. No. 03-93371 (AJG)
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON INTERNATIONAL	:	
	:	
and	:	
	:	
CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON LLC, f/k/a CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
-----	X	

**BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS'
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO BRING INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	ii
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT	1
STATEMENT OF INTEREST	1
FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND.....	2
ARGUMENT	4
THIS COURT SHOULD GRANT CREDIT SUISSE’S MOTION FOR AN INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL.....	4
CONCLUSION.....	8

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

	Page(s)
<i>Bevill, Bresler & Schulman Asset Mgmt. Corp. v. Spencer Savings & Loan Ass'n</i> , 878 F.2d 742 (3d Cir. 1989).....	5
<i>Community for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid</i> , 490 U.S. 730 (1989)	6
<i>Field v. Mans</i> , 516 U.S. 59 (1995).....	6
<i>Kaiser Steel Corp. v. Charles Schwab & Co.</i> , 913 F.2d 846 (10th Cir. 1990).....	5
<i>Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co. v. Darden</i> , 503 U.S. 318, 322 (1992)	6
<i>NLRB v. Amax Coal Co.</i> , 453 U.S. 322 (1981).....	6

STATUTES

11 U.S.C. § 546.....	<i>passim</i>
11 U.S.C. § 550.....	7
11 U.S.C. § 741(8)	7
<i>1982 Amendments to Bankruptcy Code</i> , Pub. L. No. 97-222, Stat. 235	5
<i>1990 Bankruptcy Amendments</i> , Pub. L. No. 101-311, 104 Stat. 267	6

LEGISLATIVE MATERIALS

H.R. Rep. No. 97-420 (1982), <i>available at</i> 1982 WL 25042	5
H.R. Rep. No. 101-484 (1990), <i>available at</i> 1990 WL 92539	5, 6
H.R. Rep. No. 109-31 (2005), <i>available at</i> 2005 WL 832198	6
S. Rep. No. 101-285 (1990), <i>available at</i> 1990 WL 259288.....	6
<i>Interest Swap: Hearing on S. 396 Before the Subcomm. on Courts and Administrative Practices of the Senate Comm. on the Judiciary</i> , 101st Cong. 1 (1989)	6

MISCELLANEOUS

U.C.C. § 4-104 (2002)6

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“ISDA”) and The Bond Market Association (“TBMA”) respectfully submit this amicus brief in support of Defendants’ motion for leave to bring an interlocutory appeal in *Enron Corp. v Credit Suisse First Boston Int’l*, Adv. No. 03-93371 (AJG).

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The bankruptcy court’s decision in this matter warrants an interlocutory appeal by Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, f/k/a Credit Suisse Boston Corporation, and its affiliate, Credit Suisse First Boston International (collectively, “Credit Suisse”). By denying Credit Suisse’s motion to dismiss the adversary proceeding, the bankruptcy court has upset the carefully constructed congressional design set out in the Bankruptcy Code, which could potentially lead to the disruption of the financial markets. Because it is critical to the sound operation of the financial markets that the issues addressed in the bankruptcy court’s opinion denying the motion to dismiss be resolved in a definitive and precedential manner—and because of the potentially unsettling effect on those markets of the bankruptcy court’s decision—Credit Suisse’s motion to bring an interlocutory appeal should be granted.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST

ISDA is the global trade association representing leading participants in the privately negotiated derivatives industry. It was chartered in 1985, and is comprised of more than 600 member institutions from 46 countries on six continents. ISDA also publishes the ISDA Master Agreement, which serves as the contractual foundation for more than 90% of derivatives transactions globally, including the transaction at issue here. TBMA is a global trade organization that represents approximately 200 securities firms and banks that underwrite, trade, and distribute approximately \$48 trillion in debt in the United States and international markets.

TBMA's members deal in a wide variety of public and fixed-income securities. Its member firms collectively represent in excess of 95 percent of the initial distribution and secondary market trading of municipal bonds, corporate bonds, mortgage, and other asset-backed securities and other fixed-income securities. *Amici* are thus uniquely positioned to address the application of Sections 546(e) and (g) to the OTC equity derivatives transactions at issue in this adversary proceeding.

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Starting in May 2000, Enron Corporation and Enron North America Corporation (collectively, "Enron" or "Debtors") entered into equity forward and equity swap transactions with Credit Suisse. The parties set forth the terms of the transactions in confirmations ("Confirmations").^{1/} At or before the date that Enron entered into each of the transactions, Credit Suisse purchased Enron common stock in the amount designated for the transactions. Certain of the transactions required that, at a specified future date (the "Termination Date"), Enron purchase a certain number of Enron common stock from Credit Suisse at a specified price. Certain other of the transactions required that one of the parties to the transaction make a comparable cash payment reflecting a change in the market price of the stock. Thereafter, the parties entered into several additional agreements in which they adjusted the various Termination Dates and certain other terms of the transactions.

From May 2000 to October 2001, Enron and Credit Suisse entered into ten agreements with Termination Dates ranging from November 12, 2001 to August 21, 2002. In November

^{1/} The Confirmations incorporated definitions and documents published by ISDA, including the ISDA 1992 Master Agreement.

2001, Enron transferred \$62,750,517.38 to Credit Suisse in exchange for 750,000 shares of Enron common stock and an additional \$138,904,070.17 to Credit Suisse in exchange for 1,761,200 shares of Enron common stock. Also, in November, Enron transferred \$11,806,478.64 to Credit Suisse. The \$11,806,478.64 payment was not made in exchange for stock.

On December 2, 2001, Enron Corporation and various of its subsidiaries filed a voluntary petition for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. In November 2003, Enron filed this adversary action and three related adversary proceedings^{2/} seeking to avoid and recover payments made in connection with over-the-counter (“OTC”) equity derivatives transactions. Enron sought to unwind the payments made to Credit Suisse, claiming that the payments were preferential transfers and fraudulent conveyances.

On July 29, 2005, this Court denied Credit Suisse’s motion to dismiss the adversary complaint. With respect to the transfers where Enron paid Credit Suisse in exchange for shares of Enron stock, this Court held that under Oregon law, an act in violation of the Oregon distribution statute is considered void, and because such action is a nullity the underlying transaction cannot form the basis of a securities transaction that supports a settlement payment. The Court then ruled that Section 546 of the Bankruptcy Code does not protect such payment from the trustee’s avoidance powers. With respect to the transfers where there was no delivery of Enron stock, the Court ruled that a hearing was required to determine whether at the time of

^{2/} *Enron Corp. v. Bear, Stearns Int’l, Ltd.*, Adv. Pro. No. 03-93388 (AJG); *Enron Corp. v. Lehman Bros. Fin. S.A.*, Adv. Pro. No. 03-93383 (AJG); and *Enron Corp. v. UBS AG and UBS Securities LLC*, Adv. Pro. No. 03-93373 (AJG).

such transactions the swaps market considered equity swaps in a company's own stock to be swap agreements similar to the types of swap agreements set forth in Section 546 of the Code.

ARGUMENT

THIS COURT SHOULD GRANT CREDIT SUISSE'S MOTION FOR AN INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL

Preference and fraudulent conveyance actions that would unwind payments made in connection with OTC equity derivatives transactions jeopardize the efficient working of the United States financial markets and place the competitive position of the United States in the global financial market at risk. The reasoning of the bankruptcy court in this adversary proceeding thus threatens to undermine the legal certainty afforded by Congress to OTC equity derivatives market participants, including *Amici* members. Accordingly, this Court should grant Credit Suisse leave to file an interlocutory appeal in order to properly respond to the issues in this matter.

As momentous and historic as these unprecedented bankruptcy cases are, from the perspective of the global financial community the dispositions of this and the three related adversary proceedings are among the most significant decisions that will be made in the cases. Over 10% of the world's 500 largest companies rely on OTC equity derivatives to manage their equity price risk, and the notional outstandings for this market currently exceed \$4.15 *trillion*. Congress has repeatedly recognized the national interest in assuring the efficient functioning of this important and necessary market, and has acted to protect this market from the fundamental upheaval that would result if the contractual relationships governing OTC equity derivatives

transactions were subject to the Bankruptcy Code’s avoidance provisions.^{3/} For this reason, Congress repeatedly and expressly has provided that except for cases of actual fraud, OTC equity derivatives transactions are not subject to the avoidance power in bankruptcy.^{4/}

Specifically, to prevent any single bankruptcy from leading to a cascade of insolvencies in the financial markets, Congress included certain protections in the Bankruptcy Code—codified at Sections 546(e), (f) and (g)—designed to exempt payments made under financial contracts from preference and fraudulent conveyance actions. Beginning with the 1982 amendments to the bankruptcy laws, and again in 1984, 1990, and 2005, Congress has thus safeguarded the financial markets by preventing any bankruptcy filing from interfering with the fluidity of funds or the certainty of financial contracts.^{5/} Permitting this adversary proceeding to

^{3/} See, e.g., H.R. Rep. No. 101-484, at 2 (“U.S. bankruptcy law has long accorded special treatment to transactions involving financial markets, to minimize volatility. Because financial markets can change significantly in a matter of days, or even hours, a non-bankrupt party to ongoing securities and other financial transactions could face heavy losses unless the transactions are resolved promptly and with finality.”).

^{4/} See 1982 Amendments to Bankruptcy Code, Pub. L. No. 97-222, 96 Stat. 235.

^{5/} See H.R. Rep. No. 97-420, at 1 (1982) (“[C]ertain protections are necessary to prevent the insolvency of one commodity or security firm from spreading to other firms and possibly threatening the collapse of the affected market.”); 1982 Amendments to Bankruptcy Code, Pub. L. No. 97-222, § 4, 96 Stat. 235, 236; H.R. Rep. No. 97-420, at 1 (1982) (“several of the amendments are included to minimize the displacement caused in the commodities and securities markets in the event of a major bankruptcy affecting those industries.”); *Bevill, Bresler & Schulman Asset Mgmt. Corp. v. Spencer Savings & Loan Ass’n*, 878 F.2d 742, 748 (3d Cir. 1989) (“The certainty and fluidity needed by professionals on both sides of the transactions is of such importance that one debtor’s filing of a petition should not be permitted to impair the functioning of the market as a result of the Code’s automatic stay, or have the integrity of contract relationships upset by the Code’s avoidance provisions.”); *Kaiser Steel Corp. v. Charles Schwab & Co.*, 913 F.2d 846, 849 (10th Cir. 1990) (“Congress’s purpose was to minimize the displacement caused in the commodities and securities markets in the event of a major bankruptcy affecting those industries.”(internal quotation marks and citation omitted)).

go forward would undermine precisely the objectives Congress sought to accomplish in enacting these amendments. There can be no doubt that Congress intended to create a safe harbor for OTC equity derivatives agreements, immunizing them from exactly the challenge that Debtors have brought here.^{6/}

Despite Congress' clarity on the issue, the bankruptcy court's opinion completely disregards the purpose of these safe harbors of the Code and threatens to undermine the protections Congress afforded to financial transactions under the Code.^{7/} The court's failure to

^{6/} See 1990 Bankruptcy Amendments, Pub. L. No. 101-311, 104 Stat. 267; S. Rep. No. 101-285, at 1 (the purpose of the bill is "to clarify U.S. bankruptcy law with respect to treatment of swap agreements and forward contracts. The bill would provide certainty for swap transactions in the case of a default in bankruptcy . . ."); H.R. Rep. No. 101-484, at 1 (the purpose of the bill "is to ensure that the swap and forward contract financial markets are not destabilized by uncertainties regarding the treatment of their financial instruments under the Bankruptcy Code"); *Interest Swap: Hearing on S. 396 Before the Subcomm. on Courts and Administrative Practices of the Senate Comm. on the Judiciary*, 101st Cong. 1 (1989) (statement of Sen. Heflin) ("There is concern that if one of the parties to a swap agreement files for bankruptcy under the current Bankruptcy Code, the non-defaulting party is left with a substantial risk and, depending on the size of the swap agreement, could cause a rippling effect which would undermine the stability of the financial markets."); H.R. Rep. No. 109-31, at 121 (2005) (definition of "swap agreement" in Section 101(53B) expanded to promote the congressional desire for "flexibility to avoid the need to amend the definition as the nature and uses of swap transactions matured.").

^{7/} Among other things, the bankruptcy court insists that the "circularity" of the definition of "settlement payment" in the Code necessitates an examination into whether a particular settlement payment is commonly used within the industry before the settlement payment may be afforded the protections of Section 546. This reasoning ignores the fact that Congress intended the term to reflect the meaning of "settle" under Article 4-104 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). The Supreme Court has addressed the issue of interpreting terms in the Bankruptcy Code: "where Congress uses terms that have accumulated settled meaning under...the common law, a court must infer, unless the statute otherwise dictates, that Congress means to incorporate the established meaning of these terms." *Field v. Mans*, 516 U.S. 59, 69 (1995) (internal quotation marks omitted) (citing *Community for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid*, 490 U.S. 730, 739 (1989)); see also *NLRB v. Amax Coal Co.*, 453 U.S. 322, 329 (1981); *Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co. v. Darden*, 503 U.S. 318, 322 (1992). The Official Comment of the UCC states that "[t]he term 'settle' is used as a convenient term to characterize a broad variety of conditional, provisional, tentative and also final payments of items." Official Comment, U.C.C. § 4-104

