SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE	UNITED STATES
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CC/DEVAS (MAURITIUS) LIMITED,)
ET AL.,)
Petitioners,)
V.) No. 23-1201
ANTRIX CORP. LTD., ET AL.,)
Respondents.)
	_
DEVAS MULTIMEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED,)
Petitioner,)
V.) No. 24-17
ANTRIX CORP. LTD., ET AL.,)
Respondents.)
	_
Pages: 1 through 54	
Place: Washington, D.C.	
Date: March 3, 2025	

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3	CC/DEVAS (MAURITIUS) LIMITED,)
4	ET AL.,)
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7	ANTRIX CORP. LTD., ET AL.,)
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9		-
10	DEVAS MULTIMEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED,)
11	Petitioner,)
12	v.) No. 24-17
13	ANTRIX CORP. LTD., ET AL.,)
14	Respondents.)
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17	Washington, D.C.	
18	Monday, March 3, 202	5
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20	The above-entitled matter c	ame on for
21	oral argument before the Supreme C	ourt of the
22	United States at 10:04 a.m.	
23		
24		
25		

1	APPEARANCES:
2	AARON STREETT, ESQUIRE, Houston, Texas; on behalf of
3	the Petitioner in Case 24-17.
4	MATTHEW D. McGILL, ESQUIRE, Washington, D.C.; on
5	behalf of the Petitioners in Case 23-1201.
6	SARAH M. HARRIS, Acting Solicitor General, Department
7	of Justice, Washington, D.C.; for the United
8	States, as amicus curiae, supporting the
9	Petitioners.
10	CARTER G. PHILLIPS, ESQUIRE, Washington, D.C.; on
11	behalf of the Respondents.
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:04 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We will hear
4	argument first this morning in Case 23-1201,
5	CC/Devas Mauritius Limited versus Antrix, and
6	the consolidated case.
7	Mr. Streett.
8	ORAL ARGUMENT OF AARON STREETT
9	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER IN CASE 24-17
10	MR. STREETT: Mr. Chief Justice, and
11	may it please the Court:
12	An arbitral award against a foreign
13	state is worth little if no courts can enforce
14	it. Congress added the FSIA's arbitration
15	exception to allow U.S. courts to enforce New
16	York Convention awards against foreign
17	sovereigns. The Ninth Circuit's holding that
18	the FSIA requires minimum contacts is atextual
19	and would gut Congress's purpose. Antrix has
20	abandoned it, and this Court should reject it.
21	Antrix's new argument that the
22	arbitration exception requires a nexus with U.S.
23	commerce is waived and meritless. Congress knew
24	how to require a U.S. commercial nexus, and it
25	did not do so in the arbitration exception to

- 1 allow enforcement of all convention awards.
- 2 Antrix's constitutional defense also
- 3 fails. Every circuit post-Weltover has
- 4 correctly held that foreign states are not
- 5 persons protected by due process. Nor does the
- 6 Fifth Amendment reverse-incorporate a minimum
- 7 contacts requirement from the Fourteenth. In
- 8 any case, Antrix consented to personal
- 9 jurisdiction when it agreed to arbitrate under
- 10 the convention.
- I welcome the Court's questions.
- 12 JUSTICE THOMAS: Would you elaborate
- on your -- would you elaborate on your point
- 14 that Antrix -- Antrix's point -- argument that
- the arbitration exception requires minimum
- 16 contact without more?
- 17 MR. STREETT: Yes, Your Honor. And I
- 18 would like to first point out that Antrix
- 19 conceded below that the arbitration exception
- 20 applies. The district court recognized that,
- 21 and the circuit court recognized that at pages 4
- 22 and 22 to 23.
- Now they are arguing that the
- 24 arbitration exception, as I understand it, by
- its own terms requires a nexus with U.S.

- 1 commerce. I don't anymore arque -- understand
- 2 them to be arguing that the arbitration
- 3 exception requires minimum contacts under the
- 4 International Shoe standard.
- 5 But, to the argument that Antrix does
- 6 make, which is that the "subject matter capable
- 7 of settlement by arbitration" language in the
- 8 arbitration exception somehow reads in a U.S.
- 9 commercial nexus, I would have a couple things
- 10 to say about that.
- 11 First of all, Congress knew how to
- 12 require a nexus with U.S. commerce. It did that
- in the commercial activity exception. It did
- that in (a)(2) through (a)(5) of the original
- 15 FSIA exceptions. But Congress did not do that
- 16 here. Because it was looking to enforce the New
- 17 York Convention, which does not require minimum
- 18 contacts, Congress viewed that as an example of
- 19 a waiver and a consent to personal jurisdiction,
- 20 similar to what the original FSIA already
- 21 allowed under (a)(1).
- Now Antrix's textual argument
- 23 regarding the "subject matter capable" language
- is not only waived, but it's completely
- 25 meritless. No court, no scholar has ever

- 1 adopted that, and that's for good reason. That
- 2 "subject matter capable" language comes directly
- 3 from the New York Convention, and this Court
- 4 construed that very language in Mitsubishi
- 5 Motors, and this Court explained that for a
- 6 matter to fall outside of the "subject matter
- 7 capable of arbitration" clause, Congress would
- 8 need to expressly legislate that a particular
- 9 category of cases was not arbitrable and instead
- 10 had to be heard by U.S. courts.
- 11 Congress knows how do that. We cite
- 12 examples in our reply brief. Perhaps the most
- recent is 9 U.S.C. Section 402, in which
- 14 Congress held that sexual assault cases at the
- 15 election of the plaintiff are not arbitrable and
- must be heard by a U.S. court.
- 17 But Congress did not do that with
- 18 respect to international commercial disputes.
- 19 And Antrix has cited no statute in which
- 20 Congress carved out international commercial
- 21 affairs from arbitration.
- 22 Quite the contrary, the New York
- 23 Convention, in Articles II and III, expressly
- 24 require U.S. courts to recognize international
- arbitration awards so long as they are

1 commercial and rendered in the territory of a 2 signatory state. 3 JUSTICE JACKSON: So is it your argument that we do have to address the 4 arbitration exception argument that is now being 5 6 I mean, I understand you to be saying 7 that the argument that Antrix is making today is not the argument that they made below and, 8 9 therefore, perhaps the Court shouldn't reach it. 10 Is that your view? And what do we do 11 with the fact that it relates to subject matter 12 jurisdiction? Does that have any role? 13 MR. STREETT: So this Court should 14 reach it at least to the extent to say that it 15 has been affirmatively waived below when Antrix 16 conceded that the arbitration exception applied. 17 We think that's all that the Court needs to do. 18 Now, of course, we think this issue is 19 easy enough that if the Court thinks it's

JUSTICE JACKSON: Can it be waived?

closely enough related to the question

presented, that it can readily reject Antrix's

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argument.

- 24 Doesn't it go to subject matter jurisdiction?
- MR. STREETT: I think, ordinarily,

- 1 we -- that's a concept we would think about, but
- 2 not under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act
- 3 because the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act
- 4 bases subject matter jurisdiction on one of the
- 5 immunity exceptions being satisfied.
- 6 We came into court below and
- 7 identified the arbitration exception as having
- 8 obviously been satisfied. Antrix agreed to
- 9 that. And when Antrix agreed to that, that
- 10 became a waiver under 1605(a)(1), which
- 11 recognizes that if foreign states wish to, they
- 12 may come into U.S. court and simply waive
- immunity or waive objections to personal
- 14 jurisdiction.
- 15 Turn -- turning to the constitutional
- argument for a moment, we agree that the Court
- should reach that issue, in part because this
- 18 Court already has a similar case before it in
- which all three of the potential sub-issues in
- 20 Antrix's constitutional defense were passed upon
- 21 in the Second Circuit.
- 22 And I'm referring, of course, there to
- 23 the Fuld versus PLO case. That case potentially
- 24 contains both the person issue -- both the
- 25 question of whether the minimum contacts test is

- 1 required by the Fifth Amendment in an equal way
- 2 to the Fourteenth, and it also includes a
- 3 statute that deems consent to personal
- 4 jurisdiction.
- 5 We think the Court could apply
- 6 whatever it says in Fuld to the -- the dispute
- 7 here and may be able to straightforwardly reject
- 8 aspects or all of Antrix's constitutional
- 9 defense.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, you're
- 11 asking us to reach it or not reach it?
- MR. STREETT: We're -- we're asking
- 13 you to reach it, and we think that it may be --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If we have a case
- where all issues are being raised, why should we
- 16 reach part of them here when that wasn't reached
- 17 below?
- 18 MR. STREETT: My -- my suggestion was
- 19 that because the Court is going to have that
- same case before it in one month, it may make
- 21 sense to observe how the Court resolves that
- 22 case and then apply whatever teaching --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Hold yours until
- 24 then?
- 25 MR. STREETT: I think that would make

- 1 a lot of sense because, for example, if the
- 2 Court -- if the --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Why can't we just
- 4 answer the question presented, which was whether
- 5 the FSIA requires minimum contacts statutorily,
- 6 and let you on remand or let the court below on
- 7 remand address the issues that weren't addressed
- 8 below, the arbitration issue and the minimum
- 9 contacts issue?
- 10 MR. STREETT: So the Court can
- 11 certainly do that, and we would be satisfied
- 12 with that disposition, and we think it would do
- a world of good in clearing up that important
- 14 issue of federal law.
- 15 Our point is -- is simply that, you
- 16 know, even apart from Fuld, we agree with the
- 17 United States that there is a quite
- 18 straightforward way to resolve Antrix's
- 19 constitutional defense here that importantly
- 20 arises in a lot of FSIA cases and really causes
- 21 confusion in the background of a lot of FSIA
- cases.
- 23 And I'm referring particularly to two
- of the sub-issues of Antrix's constitutional
- 25 defense. The first is that even if you assume

- 1 Antrix is a person and even if you assume the
- 2 Fifth Amendment generally requires minimum
- 3 contacts, consent to personal jurisdiction is
- 4 always a way to satisfy the Fourteenth
- 5 Amendment.
- 6 And, as Professor Feldman spells out
- 7 at great length in his amicus brief, Congress
- 8 operated on the assumption that agreeing to
- 9 arbitrate in a New York Convention state
- 10 consents to personal jurisdiction in the United
- 11 States. And that is true as a constitutional
- 12 matter as well.
- 13 I think this is an a fortiori case
- 14 from Mallory, for example, because these are the
- very instances in which a foreign state would
- 16 know that it was consenting to personal
- 17 jurisdiction in the United States.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you,
- 19 counsel. You've answered my question.
- 20 MR. STREETT: I -- I think the second
- 21 constitutional issue on which we agree with the
- 22 United States that the Court could reach, and I
- 23 say may not reach in Fuld, is whether foreign
- 24 states are persons under the Due Process Clause,
- 25 and --

1	JUSTICE JACKSON: But just to be
2	clear, the lower court in this case did not rule
3	on that, so we would be doing this in the first
4	instance?
5	MR. STREETT: The district court ruled
6	on it, but the court of appeals did not reach
7	it. And the court of appeals recognized that
8	there is a lot of confusing pre-Weltover
9	precedent out there that suggests that foreign
LO	states are persons, but it the the panel
L1	below grounded the minimum contacts requirement
L2	in the statute and not in the Constitution.
L3	And we are submitting to this Court
L4	that it would be helpful to clear up a lot of
L5	that confusion that is causing courts to to
L6	adhere or potentially adhere to pre-Weltover
L7	precedent by agreeing with our position and the
L8	position of the United States that foreign
L9	states are not persons.
20	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
21	counsel.
22	Justice Thomas, anything further?
23	Justice Sotomayor?
24	Justice Gorsuch?
2.5	Justice Kavanaugh?

Τ	Justice Barrett?
2	Thank you, counsel.
3	Mr. McGill.
4	ORAL ARGUMENT OF MATTHEW D. McGILL
5	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS IN CASE 23-1201
6	MR. McGILL: Mr. Chief Justice, and
7	may it please the Court:
8	The Ninth Circuit's construction of
9	Section 1330(b) is unfaithful to its text.
LO	Congress provided in the FSIA that personal
L1	jurisdiction shall exist over every claim where
L2	there is an immunity exception and service.
L3	There simply is no room in that very clear
L4	statutory text for a minimum contacts
L5	requirement.
L6	And the Fifth Amendment does not
L7	condemn Congress's choice, a choice that
L8	Congress made in the realm of foreign affairs,
L9	where the political branch's powers are at their
20	apogee.
21	India is not a natural or artificial
22	person protected by the Fifth Amendment. And,
23	in any event, the FSIA provides at least as much
24	process as this Court hypothesized would be
25	sufficient to hale a foreign natural person into

- 1 court almost 200 years ago in Toland versus
- 2 Sprague.
- I welcome the Court's questions.
- 4 JUSTICE THOMAS: Am I right that you
- 5 want us to resolve the constitutional question?
- 6 MR. McGILL: Yes, Your Honor.
- 7 JUSTICE THOMAS: Do we need to resolve
- 8 it?
- 9 MR. McGILL: You do not need to
- 10 resolve it to reverse the judgment of the Ninth
- 11 Circuit. The district court held that there --
- 12 that due process did not apply to the -- to
- 13 Antrix here because it was the alter ego of
- 14 India.
- No statutory argument had been raised
- 16 in the district court. It was conceded in the
- 17 district court that there was juris -- personal
- 18 jurisdiction under the statute. But we have
- 19 urged that -- that this Court reach the
- 20 constitutional question lest the -- any remand
- 21 here be a round trip.
- The Ninth Circuit has held in its
- 23 decision, Gregorian versus Izvestia, that if
- there is no immunity under the FSIA, the court
- 25 still must then consider whether "the

- 1 constitutional constraints of the Due Process
- 2 Clause preclude the assertion of personal
- 3 jurisdiction."
- 4 And that require -- "requires
- 5 satisfaction of the traditional minimum contacts
- 6 test." So -- and, as we see from this case, the
- 7 Ninth Circuit has been at least somewhat
- 8 reluctant to address its older precedents
- 9 post-Weltover. It has relied on Miller versus
- 10 Gammie, saying that there must be a clear
- 11 decision by this Court overruling -- overruling
- 12 the prior decisions of the Ninth Circuit.
- So, to turn quickly to the new
- 14 argument that has been advanced by Antrix in
- this Court concerning 1605(a)(6), the
- arbitration exception, that fails for three
- independent reasons.
- 18 First -- in addition to the fact that
- 19 it's waived, but, if we look to the text of
- 20 Section 1605(a)(6), the argument is essentially
- 21 that the -- the words "subject matter capable of
- 22 arbitration under the laws of the United States"
- 23 requires that the plaintiff be a United States
- 24 person.
- That simply does not follow from any

- 1 part of the text of the U.S. Code. The -- this 2 provision, the "subject matter capable," as my 3 friend represented, is taken straight from the New York Convention. This Court said in 4 Mitsubishi Motors that for something to be 5 6 deemed subject matter not capable of being 7 arbitrated under the laws of the United States 8 requires an express direction from Congress. 9 There is an express direction of Congress of that type in Section 402 of the 10 Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. 402, but 11 12 Section 2 and Section 203 do not provide 13 anything like that. All those provisions 14 provide is what the FAA and the New York 15 Convention apply to. There is no prohibition on 16 arbitration under the laws of the United States 17 of things that are not covered by the FAA. 18 The -- so I think that's -- that's the 19 first reason, but then the -- after you -- even if it were true that -- that the arbitration 20 21 exception was limited to U.S. persons, that
- 24 The minimum contacts standard looks to

would not get you to a minimum contacts

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standard.

25 the contacts of the defendant. The fact that

- 1 it's a U.S. person bringing the arbitration
- 2 claim is practically neither here nor there to
- 3 a -- to the -- to a minimum contacts analysis.
- 4 So there is no basis for holding that
- 5 the arbitration exception itself -- no textual
- 6 basis for holding that the arbitration exception
- 7 itself incorporates a minimum contacts standard.
- 8 And, as my friend, Mr. Streett, said, it would
- 9 gut the very purpose of the New York Convention,
- 10 which is to make arbitration awards enforceable
- on an international basis.
- 12 Turning to the constitutional question
- that we urge the Court to reach, I don't think
- 14 that there's any very serious argument that
- 15 India, as a foreign sovereign, is a person
- 16 within the meaning of the Due Process Clause.
- 17 The -- this Court held in Katzenbach
- that a state is not a person under the Due
- 19 Process Clause. And there's no reason to think
- 20 that a foreign state would be a person if a
- 21 state of the union is not. It's, of course, not
- 22 a natural person, nor is it a legal person
- 23 created under the laws of India. India, the
- 24 nation, is something altogether different.
- 25 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I ask you, if we

- 1 vacate and remand on the statutory question, is
- 2 there anything precluding the parties from
- 3 making the arguments related to the
- 4 constitutional issue on remand?
- 5 MR. McGILL: Absolutely not, Justice
- 6 Jackson, because, as the case came to the Ninth
- 7 Circuit, the holding of the district court was
- 8 that the Due Process Clause did not apply
- 9 because Antrix is the alter ego of India and
- 10 India is not a person. And the district court
- 11 said in the alternative that there were --
- 12 minimum contacts had been satisfied.
- 13 The Ninth Circuit, although the
- 14 statutory argument had not been raised in the --
- in the court of appeals, the Ninth Circuit said
- 16 that there was a minimum contacts requirement
- 17 within the statute. It did not address the
- 18 constitutional question in the four corners of
- 19 its opinion. But our concern is that Gregorian
- 20 versus Izvestia tells us where the remand might
- 21 very well end up.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 23 counsel.
- 24 Justice Thomas?
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I have a question

- 1 from curiosity. This is not an enforcement
- 2 action. It's a motion to confirm the
- 3 arbitration award. How does that get you
- 4 anything if there are no resources here to
- 5 enforce it against?
- 6 MR. McGILL: So, Justice Sotomayor,
- 7 we -- we filed a motion to confirm the arbitral
- 8 award. That motion ultimately was granted and a
- 9 money judgment was entered, and then it was
- 10 appealed. There was no stay pending appeal.
- 11 And we did, indeed, execute on an asset of
- 12 Antrix. Antrix had filed a bankruptcy claim in
- 13 the Eastern District of Virginia, and we seized
- 14 it.
- 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So that's the
- 16 purpose of these confirmation awards, is to
- 17 seize property of a debt -- of a debtor on a
- 18 judgment?
- 19 MR. McGILL: It's to enforce the
- 20 arbitral --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Now, if -- if you
- 22 don't get it confirmed now, could you -- you --
- you have no basis to attach the property that's
- 24 here otherwise? Is that it?
- MR. McGILL: So, Your Honor --

1	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Because the res
2	would be here?
3	MR. McGILL: Your Honor, if if this
4	Court vacates the decision of the Ninth Circuit,
5	that would have the effect of restoring the
6	judgment of the district court. So we would,
7	indeed, have an enforceable judgment at that
8	time. And, as the district court held, Antrix
9	is the alter ego of India, so we could seize not
10	only Antrix's assets but any of those of India
11	that the as the Foreign Sovereign Immunities
12	Act would allow.
13	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Ah. Okay. Thank
14	you.
15	MR. McGILL: If there are any I
16	believe my red light had been on.
17	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
18	Sotomayor? No? Sorry. Anything further?
19	Justice Gorsuch?
20	Justice Jackson?
21	Thank you, counsel.
22	MR. McGILL: Thank you.
23	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Ms. Harris.
24	
25	

1	ORAL ARGUMENT OF SARAH M. HARRIS
2	FOR THE UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
3	SUPPORTING THE PETITIONERS
4	MS. HARRIS: Mr. Chief Justice, and
5	may it please the Court:
6	This case should begin and end with
7	the FSIA's text. Section 1330(b) prescribes
8	when personal jurisdiction over a foreign state
9	shall exist and omits any minimum contacts
10	requirement. That is all this Court need hold
11	to reverse. The Ninth Circuit's contrary
12	statutory holding disregards that text, and no
13	one, even Respondent, appears to defend it.
14	Respondent instead belatedly injects
15	novel issues, such as the scope of the
16	arbitration exception that it waived below and
17	that the U.S. has had no chance to brief. The
18	lower courts should address those tangents in
19	the first instance.
20	I welcome the Court's questions.
21	JUSTICE THOMAS: I know you think that
22	the Respondent waived the arbitration exception
23	point, that even that requires some nexus.
24	Do you have any preliminary argument
25	as to whether they're right on the on the

- 1 merits of that argument?
- 2 MS. HARRIS: Yes. We -- in addition
- 3 to thinking that's waived, we have three
- 4 objections that we would have briefed given the
- 5 opportunity. One is that we agree with
- 6 Petitioners' view that under this Court's
- 7 decision in Mitsubishi, for something to not be
- 8 a subject matter capable of arbitration under
- 9 U.S. laws, there needs to be something express
- in U.S. law putting it off bounds, like, for
- 11 instance, the sexual assault exclusion for
- 12 certain circumstances under 9 U.S.C. 402.
- 13 And there's nothing like that here.
- 14 The thing they're pointing to is the Federal
- 15 Arbitration Act, but that simply suggests that
- 16 federal courts can, in fact, consider matters
- 17 that arise under domestic commerce, not that
- 18 that's the only thing that's arbitrable under
- 19 U.S. law.
- 20 Second point on this is that Chapter 2
- 21 of Title 9 is devoted in -- in painstaking
- detail to implementing the New York Convention,
- and its provisions are flatly inconsistent with
- the idea that only U.S. commerce is allowed or
- 25 that you could only have a foreign sovereign

2.4

- 1 subjected to U.S. courts for enforcement of a
- 2 New York Convention matter based on those. So,
- 3 to start with, 9 U.S.C. 202, which provides that
- 4 matters arising under -- under the New York
- 5 Convention just need to involve commercial
- 6 matters, not matters involving U.S. commerce,
- 7 commercial matters.
- 8 Section 203 goes on to create original
- 9 jurisdiction in federal courts over all those
- 10 matters and treats them as arising under the
- 11 laws of the United States. That's not the kind
- of language that is putting those matters off
- 13 limits for U.S. courts as subject matters
- 14 capable of arbitration.
- 15 And then, to remove any doubt, Section
- 16 208 provides that if there is any tension
- 17 between Chapter 2, which is this whole
- 18 reticulated scheme for enforcing the New York
- 19 Convention, and Chapter 1, the domestic FAA,
- where Respondents are drawing their limitation,
- 21 Chapter 2 wins. And so that's the second point.
- 22 And third is, just with respect to the
- 23 arbitration exception itself, Respondents' view
- 24 makes very little sense. So their idea is that
- 25 the subject matter capable of arbitration in the

- 1 U.S. has this implicit limitation for U.S.
- 2 commerce. But the place where Congress seems to
- 3 have required U -- accounted for U.S. interests
- 4 and required something short of a nexus but a
- 5 connection is actually (a) through (d) of the
- 6 arbitration exception.
- 7 So, for instance, 1605(a)(6)(A) says,
- 8 if you're a foreign sovereign, you can send it
- 9 to arbitration, et cetera, plus you have agreed
- 10 to arbitrate the matter in, say, New York or
- 11 anywhere else in the United States. That
- 12 suffices. Or, under (b), if it's a treaty that
- 13 the U.S. ratified, that suffices. Or, under
- 14 (c), if it's a sub -- if it's a matter that
- could have otherwise been brought in U.S. courts
- 16 but for the arbitration agreement, that
- 17 suffices.
- 18 It's hard to fathom why Congress would
- 19 have taken the trouble to create these very
- 20 specific grounds for identifying something
- 21 connected to the United States, whether it's
- arbitrating here, ratifying a treaty that the
- U.S. is a party to, or having something that
- 24 could have otherwise been brought in U.S. courts
- 25 or there's otherwise a waiver, if Congress all

- 1 along wanted this massive limitation that no
- 2 court has ever adopted and that is flatly
- 3 contrary to the way that arbitration agreements
- 4 and treaties have been enforced in the United
- 5 States for a long time. So that's what the
- 6 United States would like to have briefed.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ms. Harris, here's
- 8 another unfair one for you. The parties quarrel
- 9 over whether the Fifth Amendment requires
- 10 minimum contacts in the way that the Fourteenth
- 11 does. I know you've counseled us not to address
- that question, but, if you were to, what would
- 13 you say?
- MS. HARRIS: If we were to, our brief
- in Fuld does address these points, albeit as a
- 16 second-level fallback there as well.
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah.
- 18 MS. HARRIS: And the United States'
- 19 position in Fuld is that the Fifth Amendment due
- 20 process inquiry is different given the nature of
- 21 the Fourteenth Amendment. It's a territorial
- 22 limit on states. This Court's recognized in
- 23 cases like J. McIntyre, BMS, a long line of
- 24 cases, that the Fourteenth Amendment also
- 25 implicates federalism interests that, of course,

2.7

- do not apply when you're talking about Fifth
- 2 Amendment due process and that when you're
- 3 thinking about Fifth Amendment due process, one,
- 4 you know, you're thinking about Congress and
- 5 Congress's powers especially over foreign
- 6 affairs, so --
- 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I appreciate all
- 8 that, but minimum contacts, is there some hook
- 9 in the Fourteenth Amendment to require them
- independent of what Congress has provided?
- MS. HARRIS: So independent of what
- 12 Congress was providing, the United States'
- position in Fuld is no, the minimum contacts
- 14 would not be the right test.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
- MS. HARRIS: And just to reiterate,
- 17 you know, this seems like a straightforward
- 18 test -- case. Everyone appears to agree on the
- 19 question presented. We would, therefore, ask
- 20 that the Court reverse.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Questions?
- JUSTICE ALITO: What about the -- the
- 23 question whether a foreign state is a person?
- 24 MS. HARRIS: Whether a foreign state
- is a person?

Τ	JUSTICE ALITO: Yean.
2	MS. HARRIS: So the United States, if
3	you were to entertain the concept of the due
4	process question being in this case, the United
5	States' position is that foreign states are not
6	persons for constitutional purposes, consistent
7	with what this Court suggested in Weltover and
8	the consent the post-Weltover consensus of
9	courts of appeals.
LO	That flows from, first of all, I mean,
L1	I think the way the Constitution deals with
L2	foreign states by calling them foreign states
L3	and foreign nations as distinct from persons and
L4	the fact that foreign nations deal with the
L5	United States on a plane of international
L6	relations where they have all sorts of tools of
L7	diplomacy that are very far afield from the idea
L8	that foreign sovereigns can invoke due process
L9	in U.S. courts to sort of thwart the judgments
20	of the political branches as to when they should
21	face suit. That carries immense foreign
22	relations concerns, which is something the
23	United States cares obviously a lot about in
24	terms of flexibility in dealing with our with
25	foreign countries

1	JUSTICE ALITO: Do you think
2	Mr. McGill is correct that if we don't reach the
3	issue, it will just bounce back here very
4	quickly?
5	MS. HARRIS: Respectfully, I would
6	point you to the parts of the Ninth Circuit
7	panel decision at Pet. App. 5a and then the
8	concurrence of two members of that panel at 10a,
9	which suggest that they solely that they were
10	reaching a statutory holding but that they did
11	not believe that the Ninth Circuit had
12	seemingly did not believe the Ninth Circuit had
13	held that foreign sovereigns were persons for
14	due process purposes. And the panel expressed
15	extreme skepticism about that proposition for
16	the reasons I've kind of outlined.
17	JUSTICE ALITO: Thank you.
18	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Anything
19	further?
20	Thank you, counsel.
21	Mr. Phillips.
22	ORAL ARGUMENT OF CARTER G. PHILLIPS
23	ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS
24	MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Mr. Chief
25	Justice.

1	I think it's appropriate to try to
2	take a step back and understand the context in
3	which this case arises.
4	We are here talking about an
5	arbitration agreement between two corporations
6	incorporated in India, enter into a contract
7	that was executed in India, to be performed in
8	India. When there was a disagreement between
9	the parties, the contract specifically provides
LO	that that agreement should be resolved by
L1	arbitration in India according to Indian law and
L2	that and that after that, according to the
L3	government of India, by a court of competent
L4	jurisdiction, it would be reviewed by an Indian
L5	court.
L6	There is nothing in that agreement
L7	that remotely implicates any interest of the
L8	United States of America, and there's certainly
L9	nothing in that entire enterprise that remotely
20	affects either interstate or foreign commerce.
21	And that is a fundamental limitation
22	of the Federal Arbitration Act that begins with
23	the proposition that this statute is limited to
24	actions that operate in interstate or foreign
25	commerce. And, therefore, this is outside of

- 1 the Federal Arbitration Act.
- 2 If you look at Section 202, which the
- 3 Solicitor General herself makes reference to,
- 4 she -- she quotes the first sentence talk --
- 5 talking about "commercial" and what that means.
- 6 And "commercial" in that context is -- I think
- 7 it clearly goes back to Section 2 and Section 1,
- 8 which takes you right back to the Commerce
- 9 Clause, foreign commerce clause restriction.
- 10 But read the second sentence of 201:
- 11 An agreement or -- or award arising out of such
- 12 a relationship which is entirely between
- 13 citizens of the United States shall be deemed
- 14 not to fall under the convention.
- 15 All right? So, when you have two U.S.
- 16 citizens, they enter into an arbitration
- agreement, that's not part of the convention.
- 18 It seems to me quite improbable, candidly, that
- 19 the United States Congress that wrote that
- language had in mind that an agreement entered
- into by two Indian citizens could, in fact, be
- 22 arb -- could -- could, in fact, be reviewed by a
- 23 U.S. court.
- To be sure, once you have
- 25 confirmation -- and I think this goes to your

- 1 question, Justice Sotomayor -- once you have
- 2 confirmation, then you can execute literally
- 3 anywhere in the world where you can find
- 4 property. There's no question about that.
- 5 The issue in this case is
- 6 confirmation, what courts have the ability to
- 7 convert the arbitral award into a judicial
- 8 decree. And I submit to you that the only court
- 9 that has that power to do that here would be the
- 10 court in India, which, in fact, has held that
- 11 this award should be set aside.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, can I
- just go back to that? What difference does it
- 14 matter under your theory that this contract is
- 15 between two Indian citizens as opposed to --
- let's say it was an American corporation who
- 17 contracted to do exactly the same thing in
- 18 India. Would that be considered a commercial
- 19 transaction subject to the FAA?
- 20 MR. PHILLIPS: So are you -- you're
- 21 talking about a U.S. --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: A U.S. If the
- 23 plaintiff was a --
- MR. PHILLIPS: -- citizen enters into
- an agreement?

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yeah. MR. PHILLIPS: That would make all the 2 3 difference in the world because that's --4 that's --JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So it's not the 5 6 subject matter --7 MR. PHILLIPS: -- that's an agreement 8 operating in foreign commerce. 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It's -- that's not the subject matter of the contract? You think 10 it has to do with who -- who's making the 11 12 contract as opposed to the subject matter? MR. PHILLIPS: I think it -- I think 13 14 it has to do -- yes, I think Mitsubishi says it 15 has to do with both. Subject matter capable of 16 settlement by arbitration under the laws of the 17 United States is -- to be sure, includes things 18 like could you exclude antitrust, can you 19 exclude domestic relations. Those are subject 20 matters. 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yeah. Well, but 2.2 that seems to --23 MR. PHILLIPS: But there's also a 24 subject matter --25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- but -- but that

- 1 seems to be all it excludes, meaning I don't see
- 2 anything in the language of the convention that
- 3 suggests that the citizenships of the parties
- 4 entering into the agreement --
- 5 MR. PHILLIPS: Section -- Section --
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- have anything
- 7 to do with the subject matter.
- 8 MR. PHILLIPS: Section 202 takes you
- 9 straight back to Section 2, and Section 2 takes
- 10 you right back to Section 1.
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Phillips, the
- one thing this is leading me to believe is that
- this wasn't adequately argued below. Whether
- 14 you have --
- MR. PHILLIPS: But this is subject
- 16 matter jurisdiction, Justice Sotomayor.
- 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: Is it, Mr. Phillips?
- 18 That -- that was my question. I'm trying to
- 19 figure out whether your argument is, you know,
- 20 seeded in subject matter jurisdiction or
- 21 personal jurisdiction.
- 22 Where -- I understand the thrust of
- 23 what you're saying, but where -- where is it
- 24 coming from in terms of the doctrines that we
- 25 use to evaluate the limits on judicial

- 1 authority?
- 2 MR. PHILLIPS: Right. 1330(a) says
- 3 that there is only subject matter jurisdiction
- 4 when there has -- when there is clearly an
- 5 exemption to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities
- 6 Act that operates.
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: And counsel on the
- 8 other side says that below at least you conceded
- 9 that the arbitration agreement -- or the
- 10 arbitration exception applies here and there was
- 11 subject matter jurisdiction.
- MR. PHILLIPS: Right. But this Court
- 13 still has to say -- of course, still -- still
- 14 have to satisfy -- I mean, it -- it would be
- inherent in protecting the interests and rights
- of a government like India or its -- or its
- 17 state-owned enterprises.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Well, I guess I just
- 19 want to understand your position. Are you
- 20 saying that the arbitration exception is
- 21 satisfied here or not?
- MR. PHILLIPS: No, it -- I'm saying
- 23 it's not satisfied here, which is why I
- 24 didn't -- and -- and it's not waivable.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: And it's not

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1
     waivable?
 2
               MR. PHILLIPS: Correct.
 3
                JUSTICE JACKSON: So the fact that you
      said below that it was satisfied, we don't --
 4
     we're not bound by that in any way? Or you're
 5
 6
     not?
7
               MR. PHILLIPS: You're not bound by
      that in any way.
8
9
               JUSTICE JACKSON: You're not.
10
               MR. PHILLIPS: And I think it's fair
11
      to -- you know, in context, you should
12
     recognize, right, the -- the -- the law in the
     Ninth Circuit was absolutely clear that minimum
13
14
      contacts was required, there was no -- you know,
15
     there were no minimum contacts in this case, and
16
     that this case would be easily resolved in the
17
     Ninth Circuit on the basis of -- of that
      interpretation of the -- of the FSIA --
18
19
                JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Phillips --
20
                JUSTICE KAGAN: Have you given up on
21
      that?
2.2
                MR. PHILLIPS: -- and 13 -- I'm sorry,
23
     Your Honor?
24
                JUSTICE KAGAN: Have you given up on
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25

that?

- 1 MR. PHILLIPS: I have given up on 2 that, Your Honor. 3 JUSTICE KAGAN: So why isn't the right 4 thing to do just to say everybody agrees that the Ninth Circuit was wrong, we toss it back to 5 the Ninth Circuit for everything else? 6 7 MR. PHILLIPS: Because, in order to get to 1330(a), you have to go through -- there 8 9 has to be an exception under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act. And if you don't --10 11 so -- so you have to have subject matter 12 jurisdiction. 13 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. But why --14 why wouldn't the Ninth Circuit be the 15 appropriate forum for that argument in the first 16 instance?
- MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I mean, you can
- 18 always send it back for -- to take that issue up
- in the first instance, but it is subject matter
- 20 jurisdiction, Your Honor. And --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, but it is a
- 22 new argument that you concede you didn't raise
- 23 below and, in fact, disclaimed below. So --
- 24 MR. PHILLIPS: But it's -- but it's --
- 25 it's --

- 1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- why wouldn't we
- 2 normally send it back?
- 3 MR. PHILLIPS: Well, as I understand
- 4 it, the Court, even on its own motion, could sua
- 5 sponte decide that issue.
- 6 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I understand
- 7 that. That's not my question, though.
- 8 My question is this is an argument
- 9 that you disclaimed in the district court, you
- 10 disclaimed in the court of appeals, and you're
- 11 making for the first time here. Do you see any
- impediment to us simply remanding the matter --
- vacating and remanding the matter back to the
- 14 Ninth Circuit to consider your argument in the
- 15 first instance?
- 16 MR. PHILLIPS: It -- it would be a
- 17 little strange, I guess, for the Court to --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: You might think it a
- 19 little strange, but do you see any impediment to
- 20 it?
- 21 MR. PHILLIPS: I would think the Court
- 22 would want to ensure itself it has subject
- 23 matter jurisdiction.
- I -- I suppose the single impediment
- to it, candidly, would be taking into account

- 1 the -- the brief filed by the Government of
- 2 India, which has said all along that this case
- 3 is -- this is an Indian matter that's been
- 4 resolved by India --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, I -- I've
- 6 heard that.
- 7 MR. PHILLIPS: -- et cetera, and that
- 8 this remains an irritant.
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: But I'm -- I'm --
- 10 I'm looking for a legal impediment, the course
- 11 that Justice Kagan outlined, and I'm not hearing
- 12 one.
- MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I don't know, I
- mean, unless the Court's willing to ignore the
- 15 subject matter jurisdiction to resolve a
- 16 personal jurisdiction --
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: All right. Let --
- 18 let --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: But we wouldn't be
- 20 ignoring the subject matter jurisdiction,
- 21 Mr. Phillips. We'd just be saying, you know, as
- 22 to the view of subject matter jurisdiction that
- 23 was taken by the Ninth Circuit, that's
- 24 incorrect, nobody defends it, so try again and
- 25 see whether there's subject matter jurisdiction

- 1 in this case.
- Not only does there seem to me no
- impediment, I mean, I don't see really what's
- 4 strange about that. I would think it would be
- 5 strange to do the opposite given that neither
- 6 the Ninth Circuit nor, as far as I'm aware, any
- 7 circuit has evaluated the theory that you're
- 8 raising now.
- 9 MR. PHILLIPS: To be sure, I mean,
- 10 that -- that -- that's undeniably true. I --
- 11 but I -- you know, the -- the bottom line is is
- 12 that subject matter jurisdiction is not waivable
- 13 and --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, we wouldn't be
- saying it's waivable. We would just be saying,
- 16 you know, nobody's raised these subject matter
- 17 jurisdiction arguments.
- 18 MR. PHILLIPS: Well --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: The ones that were
- raised, the ones that were passed on are wrong.
- 21 There are some other arguments that people are
- 22 tossing around. We're not the people to
- evaluate that in the first instance when neither
- the Ninth Circuit nor any other circuit has done
- 25 so.

1 MR. PHILLIPS: Look, the -- the -- to 2 be sure, the -- I think the Court can decide for 3 itself how to order up dealing with jurisdictional issues. I -- I would just go 4 back to two points. One is it goes to subject 5 matter jurisdiction, not waivable. Second of 6 7 all, the longer this litigation continues, it serves as an irritant to the Indian government. 8 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. Well, I -- I get that. But part of it is that it's a new 10 11 argument that's being pressed here for the first 12 time, and so, in terms of prolonging the 13 litigation, that seems to me perhaps nobody's 14 hands are entirely clean here. 15 On the question whether it is subject 16 matter jurisdiction, this is a sovereign 17 immunity defense and that's waivable. So what 18 do we do about that? 19 MR. PHILLIPS: Well, you don't -- you 20 don't get to 1330(a) unless -- unless -- well, it's waivable because it -- but it hadn't been 21 2.2 waived. 23 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, that's -- that

is the question. I mean, if you stipulate below

that there is statutory basis for -- for the

24

- 1 Court's jurisdiction, it seems to me that that
- 2 might have been a waiver. Why -- why wouldn't
- 3 that be right?
- 4 MR. PHILLIPS: Well, because -- well,
- 5 as I understand it, subject matter jurisdiction
- 6 in the ordinary course is not waivable.
- 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: In the -- in the
- 8 ordinary course. But sovereign immunity's a
- 9 little different, isn't it?
- 10 MR. PHILLIPS: Right. But I would
- 11 think that in the absence of a clear waiver,
- 12 which, of course, is where you -- which is the
- 13 very first exception, right, after you get past
- 14 the first exception and you're looking at the
- 15 rest of the exceptions, in that context, it
- 16 would seem to me that you have to again waive
- 17 those provisions explicitly.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah, but when you
- 19 say I agree that there's statutory jurisdiction
- 20 and you've done it in two courts, why -- why --
- I mean, and it's a waivable defense, I -- I
- 22 guess I'm a little curious why -- why you aren't
- 23 stuck with that.
- MR. PHILLIPS: Well, the best I can
- 25 give you is that the Court has historically

- 1 treated this as clearly a subject matter
- 2 jurisdiction question.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah. But you --
- 4 you'd agree sovereign --
- 5 MR. PHILLIPS: That's what 1330(a)
- 6 says.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- you'd agree
- 8 sovereign immunity is a little bit different
- 9 when it comes to waivability, wouldn't you?
- 10 MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, because the
- 11 Congress has -- has dealt with it in a little
- 12 bit different way but only as to the statement
- 13 that it waives at the outset, not in -- in the
- 14 sense that it waives going forward.
- 15 Again, the -- the -- you know, this
- 16 Court's -- all -- the U.S. authorities, U.S.
- 17 courts only have the authority to deal with
- 18 arbitrations that -- that have some kind of an
- 19 international component to them.
- 20 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right,
- 21 Mr. Phillips, on the -- on the merits of your
- 22 argument, how --
- MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you.
- 24 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- how do you
- 25 respond to General Harris's points about the

- 1 subcategories within the arbitration exception
- 2 and that those seem to be the place in which
- 3 Congress was accounting for the kinds of
- 4 contacts that you say exist in that prefatory
- 5 language about subject matter?
- 6 MR. PHILLIPS: Right. I would view
- 7 the prefatory language as the -- not prefatory
- 8 but, in fact, setting out the first limit on the
- 9 arbitration, arbitrability.
- 10 JUSTICE JACKSON: So what was the need
- 11 for the -- the rest of them if it --
- MR. PHILLIPS: So, first of all, the
- 13 question is, is this within foreign commerce or
- interstate commerce? Is this a subject matter
- capable of resolution by the United States?
- 16 Meaning that it's either in our foreign commerce
- or within our interstate commerce.
- Once you get past -- and if the answer
- is yes, then you look at the sub-provisions to
- say, you know, did the parties agree to have it
- 21 arbitrated here? Then that would be a reason to
- 22 bring it here.
- I mean, the first one is just -- is an
- overarching requirement that you have to affect
- foreign commerce, I mean, which makes sense.

- 1 That's the limit of Congress's power, right?
- 2 Congress doesn't have the power -- the United
- 3 States courts don't have the power to dictate to
- 4 the world what's fair and just.
- 5 JUSTICE JACKSON: What about consent?
- 6 I don't -- I don't -- I guess I just don't
- 7 understand how that necessarily dovetails with
- 8 the idea that the United States Congress might
- 9 want to allow for litigation of disputes
- 10 concerning arbitration agreements where the
- international parties have agreed to that.
- 12 MR. PHILLIPS: But there are no -- I
- 13 mean, I don't know what you mean by
- 14 "international parties." We are -- they are
- non-U.S. parties to be sure, but they are both
- 16 citizens of India.
- 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I understand
- 18 that, but -- but your -- your argument suggests
- 19 that the Congress could not determine to make
- 20 U.S. courts available to litigate disputes
- 21 between non-U.S. parties in the context of
- international agreements, et cetera, et cetera.
- 23 And I don't know necessarily --
- MR. PHILLIPS: But even this isn't an
- 25 inter- -- I mean, I -- I --

1	JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah.
2	MR. PHILLIPS: You yes, I think
3	there's a serious question about how far
4	Congress can go in the first place. You know,
5	why why would Congress open the courts and
6	the use and and limited judicial resources
7	to resolve the question of the validity of an
8	agreement between non-U.S. citizens on a
9	non-U.S. contract to be resolved by arbitration
10	in a non-U.S. forum subject to review by a
11	non-U.S. court which in this case has, in fact,
12	declared the set aside the the award,
13	which, frankly, raises its own mootness issue
14	that the Court ought to ought to at least be
15	concerned about in this particular litigation.
16	JUSTICE JACKSON: So does it matter
17	for your argument that the contract in this
18	case, the parties agreed to have the disputes
19	litigated by an Indian court? What if they had
20	agreed to have it litigated in the U.S.? Could
21	Congress, in your view, given this statute or
22	could Congress allow for U.S. courts to hear
23	that?
24	MR. PHILLIPS: That's an interest
25	that's a tougher question, to be sure, because,

- 1 again, why would U.S. courts want to waste their
- 2 resources resolving a dispute of another
- 3 country?
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: I mean, I think, in
- 5 the background, what I'm worried about your --
- 6 your argument, in the background, we do have
- 7 international relations and circumstances in
- 8 which Congress might want to allow for
- 9 international parties to do certain things as a
- 10 part of their -- you know, of the United States'
- 11 relationship with other countries.
- 12 And your kind of blanket subject
- matter jurisdiction argument seems to me to
- 14 undercut that in a -- in a concerning way.
- MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I would -- I
- would candidly be more concerned about the flip
- 17 side of it, which is, I mean, let's think about
- 18 this in the concept of reciprocity, Justice
- 19 Jackson. If you -- if you had -- General Motors
- 20 has a domestic agreement with another company
- and, for some reason, the other company refuses
- 22 to go to arbitration. Under -- under the
- 23 government's -- under the broad theory put
- 24 forward by the Petitioners in this case, that
- 25 agreement, you -- the -- the -- the

- 1 unhappy party in theory could go to India or
- 2 Russia or any of the other 171 signatories and
- 3 get an order to compel arbitration that would be
- 4 enforceable in those countries against U.S.
- 5 citizens.
- 6 As I said, read the second sentence in
- 7 Section 202. Any dispute between two U.S.
- 8 citizens is not subject to the Federal
- 9 Arbitration Act. Why should any dispute between
- 10 two citizens of another country, when it's
- 11 excluded -- unless there are aspects of it that
- 12 extend beyond that country? This -- it seems to
- me this goes to -- and if you want to know why
- 14 you should decide it, it's because this is at
- 15 the -- this is beyond the limits of what I think
- 16 Congress legitimately can regulate under this --
- 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: Ordinarily, that's
- in -- in -- in constitutional realm, though,
- so -- but you're making a statutory argument?
- 20 MR. PHILLIPS: I'm saying Congress
- 21 wouldn't have wanted to take this any further
- 22 than what it said in that statute. And the
- statute says it's got to be in foreign commerce.
- 24 And foreign commerce means a relationship
- between a state, a territory, and a foreign

- 1 state, not a relationship that arises
- 2 exclusively between U.S. citizens -- I mean,
- 3 sorry, Indian citizens in India under an Indian
- 4 contract with -- with a dispute resolution
- 5 system in India to be decided by an Indian court
- 6 and then to have the Indian court's decision
- 7 that set it aside ignored by the U.S. courts.
- If you want to know where the problems
- 9 of foreign relations arise, read the Government
- of India's brief. It tells you that this kind
- of disrespect to an Indian court and this kind
- of disrespect in terms of intruding into the
- 13 relationship between the State of India -- the
- 14 Government of India and its state-owned
- 15 enterprise to find out what assets are being
- done and who's doing what with whom, those are
- 17 the reasons why the Court should not be
- 18 enforcing this kind of award under these kinds
- 19 of circumstances.
- 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: But the Solicitor
- 21 General tells us that the United States'
- 22 interests would be perfectly well served if we
- 23 just remanded this case.
- MR. PHILLIPS: Well, the Solicitor
- 25 General also didn't have the benefit of -- of

- 1 thinking about the Foreign Sovereign Immunities
- 2 Act argument. You know, I apologize for that.
- 3 And -- and, look, if the Court -- if the Court
- 4 thought -- I think the Court, rather than
- 5 remanding, if -- if -- if you take my argument
- 6 seriously, which I think you have to, then you
- 7 ought to ask the case -- you know, reset the
- 8 case for argument, rebrief that issue, and then
- 9 we'll argue that preferably next month because
- 10 it's fresh in my mind. I'd rather not have to
- 11 renew all of this stuff.
- 12 (Laughter.)
- MR. PHILLIPS: But we'll put -- but
- 14 that -- that's for you all to decide.
- 15 But that would make more sense to me
- 16 than simply trying to -- the problem is you
- 17 can't just flip off a piece -- a piece -- this
- is not lint on a sweater that you can knock off
- 19 and move away.
- 20 This is -- this is attached to the
- fabric of the sweater through 1330(a) and (b).
- 22 1330(a) sends you to the Foreign Sovereign
- 23 Immunities Act. You have to do business with
- 24 the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act. You can't
- just simply say, well, nothing in 1330(a) and

- 1 (b) calls for minimum contacts because I
- 2 don't -- I don't -- I don't dispute that issue.
- 3 There's no -- I recognize that fact.
- 4 Now I do think there is a second
- 5 argument. And I think it's not fair to say that
- 6 Antrix, which is a foreign corporation, and --
- 7 and -- and foreign corporations have -- have
- 8 long been recognized as having due process
- 9 rights, that they are persons. And I don't
- 10 think there's anything -- I don't think
- 11 Banchik's -- this Court's decision in Banchik
- 12 does anything to -- to detract from that, and,
- therefore, they have -- they should have a Fifth
- 14 Amendment right to some form of -- of due
- 15 process, which, in this context, I would hope
- 16 would include minimum contacts. And we already
- 17 know from the Ninth Circuit's decision that
- 18 there are no contacts in -- arising in this
- 19 case.
- 20 So there is still a very significant
- 21 Fifth Amendment issue here for the Court to
- 22 resolve that only affects Antrix. You know,
- there's no reason for the Court to decide at
- this point whether India or any other foreign
- 25 sovereign is entitled to -- entitled to due

- 1 process rights. That one I think clearly should
- 2 be saved for another day.
- 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Anything
- 4 further?
- JUSTICE THOMAS: No.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Anything
- 7 further?
- 8 Thank you, counsel.
- 9 MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you, Your Honor.
- 10 Please -- please affirm.
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. McGill.
- 12 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF MATTHEW D. McGILL
- ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER IN CASE 23-1201
- MR. McGILL: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- 15 Justice.
- 16 On the construction of Section
- 17 1330(b), we have another instance of radical
- 18 agreement. It does not require minimum
- 19 contacts. We also have radical agreement that
- 20 Antrix previously conceded that the arbitration
- 21 exception applies. That establishes that an
- 22 immunity exception applies either under
- 23 1605(a)(6), which is the arbitration exception,
- or 1605(a)(1), which is the waiver exception.
- 25 Either way, an immunity exception applies, and

- 1 that is all that is required to establish
- 2 subject matter jurisdiction under Section
- 3 1330(a).
- 4 Going to the merits of the brand-new
- 5 argument, the relevant text here is "subject
- 6 matter capable of arbitration under the laws of
- 7 the United States." That is torn from the New
- 8 York Convention. It appears in both Article II
- 9 and Article V. It was construed by this Court
- in Mitsubishi Motors, and it requires an express
- 11 direction from Congress to exclude a subject
- 12 matter from arbitration under the laws of the
- 13 United States.
- 14 Section 2 of the FAA, Section 202 of
- 15 Chapter 2 of Title 9, neither of them excludes
- anything whatsoever from arbitration under the
- 17 laws of the United States. It is simply not
- true that just because an item is not something
- 19 that can be arbitrated under the FAA, it cannot
- 20 be arbitrated at all under the United States.
- 21 What we're left with is a policy
- 22 argument that Congress would not have wanted to
- 23 allow foreign persons to bring claims to enforce
- 24 arbitral awards. The Supreme Court, this Court,
- 25 addressed that in Verlinden when it said that

- 1 this Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act allows
- 2 foreign persons to bring claims.
- Therefore, because we're talking about
- 4 the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, you're
- 5 always talking, in -- at least in the language
- of Verlinden, you're always allowing a foreign
- 7 plaintiff versus a foreign state defendant.
- 8 This is a -- this has been settled since
- 9 Verlinden.
- 10 The last point is that if Antrix's
- 11 argument here were accepted and only U.S.
- 12 persons can bring claims to enforce arbitral
- awards, international arbitral awards in the
- 14 United States, then we could fairly only expect
- that similar reciprocal limitations would be
- 16 placed on the ability of United States
- 17 businesses to bring -- to enforce their arbitral
- awards outside of the United States, which is
- 19 vital to the enforcement of arbitral awards
- 20 internationally.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 22 counsel.
- The case is submitted.
- 24 (Whereupon, at 10:55 a.m., the case
- was submitted.)

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