

**Perles Law Firm, PC representative cases**

**SYRIA**

**1. Gates v. Syrian Arab Republic, CA 06-1500 (D.D.C.) (RMC)**

**CASE SUMMARY**

Two wrongful deaths from Syrian sponsored beheadings by Al Qaeda in Iraq in 2004, with 4 family members as plaintiffs. Final judgment awarded for \$412,909,857.00.

\*\*See Gates v. Syrian Arab Republic, 580 F. Supp. 2d 53 (D.D.C. 2008).

**PROCEDURAL STATUS**

Syria took an appeal to contest the court's jurisdictional basis, which was rejected by the court of appeals. Judgment enforcement underway.

**2. Foley v. Syrian Arab Republic, CA 11-699 (D.D.C.) (CKK)**

**CASE SUMMARY**

Three wrongful deaths from Syrian sponsored beheadings of U.S. serviceman and the assassination of American diplomat Lawrence Foley in Amman, Jordan by Al Qaeda in Iraq in 2002, 2004 and 2006, with family members as plaintiffs.

**PROCEDURAL STATUS**

The complaint has been filed and is being served on defendants.

**3. Baker v. Syrian Arab Republic, CA 03-749 (D.D.C.) (GK)**

**CASE SUMMARY**

Complaint filed with 1 wrongful death and two injured plaintiffs from a Syrian and Libyan sponsored 1985 hijacking of an airplane and its ultimate destruction, with 18 family members as plaintiffs.

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### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

The case against Syria went to trial in March, 2010 resulting in an award of \$510,560,000.00. Judgment enforcement underway.

The claims against Libya did not go to trial because the Libyan defendants settled the claims for approximately \$18,000,000. The Libyan Claims Resolution Act (“LCRA”), passed on July 31, 2008 and signed by President Bush on August 4, 2008, dismissed all litigation against Libya. The Libya claims were, alternatively, successfully processed by the Department of State or the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

#### **4. Buonocore v. Syrian Arab Republic, CA 06-727 (D.D.C.) (GK)/(JMF)**

### **CASE SUMMARY**

Complaint filed with 5 wrongful deaths and six injured plaintiffs from Syrian and Libyan sponsored airport shooting in Rome and Vienna during the Christmas holidays in 1985, with 11 family members as plaintiffs.

### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

The case against Syria went to trial in February, 2011. Preliminary determination by the magistrate judge finding Syria liable on April 10, 2013.

The claims against Libya did not go to trial because the Libyan defendants settled the claims for roughly \$43,000,000. The Libyan Claims Resolution Act (“LCRA”), passed on July 31, 2008 and signed by President Bush on August 4, 2008, dismissed all litigation against Libya. Most of the Libya claims were, alternatively, successfully processed by

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the Department of State or the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. One claim remains in litigation with the Department of State.

### **5. Certain Underwriters v. Syrian Arab Republic, CA 06-731 (D.D.C.) (GK)/(JMF)**

#### **CASE SUMMARY**

12 alien and 1 US insurance companies suing for damages for a destroyed airplane hull as a result of a Syrian and Libyan sponsored terrorist hijacking in 1985.

#### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

The case against Syria went to trial in March, 2010. Damages of \$51,574,997.89 awarded by magistrate judge on April 18, 2012.

The claims against Libya did not go to trial because the Libyan defendants settled the claims as a part of the Libyan Claims Resolution Act (“LCRA”), passed on July 31, 2008 and signed by President Bush on August 4, 2008, which dismissed all litigation against Libya. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission denied all claims on a jurisdictional basis. As all Libya claims were dismissed pursuant to the LCRA and were also denied by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission on a jurisdictional basis, alternative remedies are being studied.

## **IRAN**

### **6. Peterson, et al. v. Islamic Republic of Iran, CA 01-2094 (D.D.C.)(RCL) and follow-on cases**

#### **CASE SUMMARY**

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Plaintiffs are over 1200 widows, orphans, siblings and survivors of the Islamic Republic of Iran's bombing of the Beirut Marine Corps Barracks in 1983, resulting in the murder of 241 US servicemen, who were in Lebanon as United Nations peacekeepers. This case required the development of evidence regarding Iran's material support of Hezbollah and Iran's direct role in the Marine Corp barracks bombing.

### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

Final judgment for approximately \$4.2 billion in compensatory damages. Enforcement actions have been filed in several judicial districts against Iranian assets. On Feb. 28, 2013 the United States Court for the Southern District of New York ordered the turnover of \$1.9 billion in Iranian assets to the Marine families, and other terrorism victim judgment creditors. A further enforcement action against Iran is proceeding under seal.

## **7. Flatow v. Islamic Republic of Iran, CA 97-396 (D.D.C.) (RCL)**

### **CASE SUMMARY**

Counsel for plaintiff in the first successful action against a foreign state for the death of a United States national as a result of an Iranian-sponsored bus bombing. \$247,513,220.00 final judgment – \$225,000,000 punitive damage award remains unsatisfied.

\*\*See Flatow v. Islamic Republic of Iran, 999 F. Supp. 1 (D.D.C. 1998).

### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

Compensatory judgment has been collected and ongoing collection effort in the European Union for the punitive portion of the judgment. Italian enforcement proceedings under way at the Italian Supreme Court. It is anticipated that ultimately the claims in the Italian court system will be decided by the European Court of Human Rights.

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**8. Eisenfeld/Duker v. Islamic Republic of Iran, CA 98-1945 (D.D.C.) (RCL)**

**CASE SUMMARY**

Counsel for plaintiff in a successful action against a foreign state for the death of two United States nationals as a result of an Iranian-sponsored bus bombing. \$327,161,002.00 final judgment – \$300,000,000 punitive damage award remains unsatisfied.

\*\*See Eisenfeld v. Islamic Republic of Iran, 172 F. Supp. 2d 1 (D.D.C. 2000).

**PROCEDURAL STATUS**

Compensatory judgment has been collected and ongoing collection effort in the European Union for the punitive portion of the judgment. Italian enforcement proceedings under way at the Italian Supreme Court. It is anticipated that ultimately the claims in the Italian court system will be decided by the European Court of Human Rights.

**9. Ellis v. Islamic Republic of Iran, CA 05-220 (D.D.C.)(RMU)**

**CASE SUMMARY**

Lawsuit against the Islamic Republic of Iran for its support of the terrorist who caused a triple suicide bombing on Ben Yuhada Mall.

**PROCEDURAL STATUS**

Damages of \$1,704,457 awarded on July 3, 2012. Enforcement proceedings underway.

**10. Jenco v. Islamic Republic of Iran, CA 00-549 (D.D.C.) (RCL)**

**CASE SUMMARY**

Counsel for plaintiffs in a successful action against the Islamic Republic of Iran for the hostage taking and torture of a Catholic priest from the United States as a result of an act of state-sponsored terrorism in Beirut, Lebanon.

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\$314,640,000.00 final judgment – \$300,000,000 punitive damage award remains unsatisfied.

\*\*See Jenco v. Islamic Republic of Iran, 154 F. Supp. 2d 27 (D.D.C. 2001).

### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

Final judgment issued and compensatory damages collected. There is no current active enforcement program for the unsatisfied punitive damages.

## **LIBYA**

### **11. Beecham v. Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, CA 01-2243 (RWR)**

#### **CASE SUMMARY**

Action on behalf of 93 off-duty U.S. service personnel who were killed or injured by the Libyan terrorist bombing of the LaBelle discotheque in Berlin, Germany in 1986.

Defendants agreed to settle the case for \$276,000,000.00 including the 38 plaintiffs who were our clients for the sum of \$3,000,000.00 each.

#### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

The Libyan Claims Resolution Act (“LCRA”), passed on July 31, 2008 and signed by President Bush on August 4, 2008, dismissed all litigation against Libya. All claimants have been awarded compensation in the settlement achieved by the LCRA.

**12. Clay v. Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, CA 06-707**  
**(RWR)**

**CASE SUMMARY**

Two U.S. servicemen were injured by the Libyan terrorist bombing while relaxing off-duty at the LaBelle discotheque in Berlin, Germany in 1986.

**PROCEDURAL STATUS**

The Libyan Claims Resolution Act ("LCRA"), passed on July 31, 2008 and signed by President Bush on August 4, 2008, dismissed all litigation against Libya. One claim compensated for \$3 million at Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

**13. Harris v. Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, CA 06-732**  
**(RWR)**

**CASE SUMMARY**

Represent a family whose husband and father died from injuries he received in the La Belle Discothèque bombing in Berlin on April 5, 1986.

**PROCEDURAL STATUS**

The Libyan Claims Resolution Act ("LCRA"), passed on July 31, 2008 and signed by President Bush on August 4, 2008, dismissed all litigation against Libya. The family's claim was compensated by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

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### **14. Pan Am liability carriers v. Libya – settlement activities**

#### **CASE SUMMARY**

Consulting role for several participating underwriters of Pan Am from the 1986 Lockerbie bombing. Their damage claims consist of the value of liability claims paid by Pan Am liability insurers to the Pan Am families.

#### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

The Libyan Claims Resolution Act (“LCRA”), passed on July 31, 2008 and signed by President Bush on August 4, 2008, dismissed all litigation against Libya. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission denied the Libya claims on a jurisdictional basis. As all Libya claims were dismissed pursuant to the LCRA and were also denied by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission on a jurisdictional basis, alternative remedies are being studied.

## **BANK MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING**

### **15. Litle v. Arab Bank, CA 04-5449 (E.D.N.Y.)(NG)/(VVP)**

#### **CASE SUMMARY**

41 families sued the Arab Bank, PLC for its direct participation in funding and facilitating Palestinian terrorists during the Second Intifada under the ATA.

#### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

Arab Bank’s motion dismiss has been denied and the court awarded considerable discovery sanctions against the Arab Bank for its refusal to produce volumes of key

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evidence. Absent a Statement of Interest by the Solicitor General on behalf of the Department of State, trial is expected in August of 2014.

### **16. Weiss v. National Westminster Bank, CA 05-4622 (E.D.N.Y.)(CPS)/(MDG), Wolf v. Credit Lyonnais, CA 07-914 (E.D.N.Y.)(CPS)/(MDG)**

#### **CASE SUMMARY**

Plaintiffs include 14 families who sued both the Credit Lyonnais and National Westminster Bank, PLC under the ATA for their participation in the funding and facilitating Palestinian terrorists during the Second Intifada.

#### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

Motions to dismiss by the banks denied. The cases are at the motion for summary judgment stage.

#### **SUDAN**

### **17. Amduso v. Republic of Sudan, CA 08-1361 (D.D.C.)(JDB)**

#### **CASE SUMMARY**

Complaint filed with 2 US citizens and over 400 Kenyan and Tanzanian citizens, who were either working as U.S. employees at the embassies or are their family members, injured as a result of the Iranian and Sudanese supported Al Qaeda twin embassy bombings in 1998.

#### **PROCEDURAL STATUS**

Trial on liability took place in October, 2010 and the court found that Iran and Sudan materially supported Al Qaeda when it destroyed the embassies. Damages proceedings underway.

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**PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY**

**18. Klieman v. Palestinian Authority, CA 04-1173 (D.D.C.) (PLF/JMF)**

**CASE SUMMARY**

Complaint filed with 1 wrongful death from PA supported Hamas shooting and 5 family members as plaintiffs.

**PROCEDURAL STATUS**

The PA's two motions to dismiss were denied and the case is in the discovery phase.