

13-3605 (L)
Jesner v. Arab Bank

1 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
2 FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

3 August Term, 2014

4 (Argued: December 2, 2014 Decided: December 8, 2015

5 Amended: December 17, 2015)

6 Docket No. 13-3605; 13-3620; 13-3635; 13-4650; 13-4652

7
8
9 In Re: Arab Bank, PLC Alien Tort Statute Litigation¹
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12
13 Before: Sack, Chin, and Carney, *Circuit Judges*.

14 The plaintiffs seek compensation for damages allegedly incurred as a
15 result of armed attacks that took place in Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza
16 Strip between January 1995 and July 2005. They appeal from the dismissal of
17 claims they made under the Alien Tort Statute (the "ATS"), 28 U.S.C. § 1350, by
18 the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York (Brian M.
19 Cogan, *Judge*). The basis for the dismissal was this Court's decision in *Kiobel v.*
20 *Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 621 F.3d 111 (2d Cir. 2010) ("*Kiobel I*"), *aff'd on other*

¹ The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to change the caption as shown above pursuant to this Court's January 6, 2014 order. This concise caption refers to the five appeals described in the following notes.

1 grounds, *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 133 S. Ct. 1659 (2013) ("*Kiobel II*"),
2 which construed the ATS as not permitting suits against corporate entities. We
3 conclude that *Kiobel II* did not overrule *Kiobel I* on the issue of corporate liability
4 under the ATS. We note nonetheless that *Kiobel II* appears to suggest that the
5 ATS may indeed allow for corporate liability—a reading of the statute that
6 several of our sister circuits have adopted. Even were we to agree with that
7 view, however, as a three-judge panel, we would not be free to overrule the law
8 established by the previous decision of the *Kiobel I* panel. The order of the
9 district court is therefore:

10 AFFIRMED.

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12 on the brief), Motley Rice LLC,
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14 Plaintiffs–Appellants.

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21
 22 SACK, Circuit Judge:

23 The plaintiffs in this case filed five separate lawsuits between 2004 and
 24 2010 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York
 25 against the defendant, Arab Bank, PLC. *Oran Almog, et al. v. Arab Bank, PLC*, No.
 26 04-CV-5564 (E.D.N.Y. filed Dec. 21, 2004)²; *Gila Afriat-Kurtzer, et al., v. Arab Bank*,

² On appeal, this case has been docketed as *Joseph Zur, et al. v. Arab Bank, PLC* inasmuch as Zur is an alien who has a claim arising under the Alien Tort Statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1350 (the "ATS"), which provides relief exclusively for "aliens." The lead

1 *PLC*, No. 05-CV-0388 (E.D.N.Y. filed Jan. 21, 2005)³; *Joseph Jesner, et al. v. Arab*
 2 *Bank, PLC*, No. 06-CV-3869 (E.D.N.Y. filed Aug. 9, 2006); *Yaffa Lev, et al. v. Arab*
 3 *Bank, PLC*, No. 08-CV-3251 (E.D.N.Y. filed Aug. 11, 2008); *Viktoria Agurenko, et al.*
 4 *v. Arab Bank, PLC*, No. 10-CV-0626 (E.D.N.Y. filed Feb. 11, 2010).

5 The plaintiffs are aliens who were injured or captured by terrorists
 6 overseas, or family members and estate representatives of those who were
 7 injured, captured, or killed. The plaintiffs seek judgments against Arab Bank,
 8 PLC—a bank headquartered in Jordan with branches in various places around
 9 the world—for allegedly financing and facilitating the activities of organizations
 10 that committed the attacks that caused the plaintiffs' injuries. It is undisputed
 11 that, as a PLC,⁴ Arab Bank is a corporation for purposes of this appeal.

12 The plaintiffs allege violations by Arab Bank of the Anti-Terrorism Act (the
 13 "ATA"), 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a) (providing that "[a]ny national of the United States

plaintiff in the district court, Oran Almog, is an American citizen and does not make a claim under the ATS. Because Almog has no claim at issue on this appeal, the case has been docketed under the name of a plaintiff who does.

³ On appeal, this case has been docketed as *Oded Avrlingi, et al. v. Arab Bank, PLC* because the lead plaintiff in the district court, Gila Afriat-Kurtzer, is an American citizen and does not make a claim under the ATS. The case has been docketed under the name of a plaintiff who does bring an ATS claim.

⁴ "PLC," sometimes written in the lower-case, "plc," is the abbreviation for "public limited company." See, e.g., *Maxwell Commc'n Corp. plc by Homan v. Societe Generale*, 93 F.3d 1036, 1040 (2d Cir. 1996).

1 injured in his or her person, property, or business by reason of an act of
2 international terrorism, or his or her estate, survivors, or heirs, may sue therefor
3 in any appropriate district court of the United States"), the Alien Tort Statute, 28
4 U.S.C. § 1350 (the "ATS")⁵ (providing that "[t]he district courts shall have original
5 jurisdiction of any civil action by an alien for a tort only, committed in violation
6 of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States"), and federal common law.⁶
7 The ATS differs from the ATA in that, among other things, it provides
8 jurisdiction *only* with respect to suits by "aliens," while the ATA provides
9 jurisdiction *only* for suits by "national[s] of the United States."⁷

10 Between 2007 and 2010, the plaintiffs' federal common-law claims were
11 dismissed as redundant and lacking what the district court called a "sound

⁵ The ATS is sometimes referred to as the Alien Tort Claims Act, or ATCA. *See, e.g., Linde v. Arab Bank, PLC*, 706 F.3d 92, 95 (2d Cir. 2013); *Barclays Capital Inc. v. Theflyonthewall.com, Inc.*, 650 F.3d 876, 899 n.32 (2d Cir. 2011) (referring to "the Alien Tort Claims Act (also commonly called the Alien Tort Statute)").

⁶ More precisely: *Almog*, No. 04-CV-5564, Dkt. Nos. 7 ¶ 4, 1250 ¶ 101 (bringing ATA, ATS, and "general federal common law" claims); *Afriat-Kurtzer*, No. 05-CV-0388, Dkt. No. 3 ¶ 4 (bringing ATA, ATS, and "general federal common law" claims); *Jesner*, No. 06-CV-3869, Dkt. No. 336 ¶ 4 (bringing only ATS claims); *Lev*, No. 08-CV-3251, Dkt. No. 1 ¶ 4 (bringing ATS claims and "general federal common law" claims); *Agurenko*, No. 10-CV-0626, Dkt. No. 1 (bringing only ATS claims).

⁷ Non-nationals can recover under the ATA only if they are survivors or heirs of a U.S. national injured by international terrorism. 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

1 basis."⁸ On May 24, 2013, the defendant also moved to dismiss the plaintiffs' ATS
2 claims, arguing that the law of this Circuit prohibits ATS suits against corporate
3 entities. In their briefing in the district court, the plaintiffs responded to the
4 defendant's arguments on their merits but also argued, in the alternative, that if
5 the district court granted the defendant's motion, it should also reinstate the
6 plaintiffs' federal common-law claims or permit the plaintiffs to plead related
7 non-federal common-law claims.

8 On August 23, 2013, the district court issued the following order:

9 The law of this Circuit is that plaintiffs cannot bring claims against
10 corporations under the ATS. *See Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*,
11 621 F.3d 111 (2d Cir. 2010), *aff'd*, *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*,
12 133 S.Ct. 1659 (2013). A decision by a panel of the Second Circuit "is
13 binding unless and until it is overruled by the Court en banc or by
14 the Supreme Court." *Baraket v. Holder*, 632 F.3d 56, 59 (2d Cir. 2011).
15 Because the Supreme Court affirmed [this Circuit's *Kiobel* decision]
16 on other grounds, the Second Circuit's holding on corporate liability
17 under the ATS remains intact. Nothing in the Supreme Court's
18 affirmance undercuts the authority of the Second Circuit's decision.
19 Plaintiffs' request to reinstate their federal common law claims or, in
20 the alternative, assert non-federal common law claims is denied.
21 The federal common law claims were dismissed not only as

⁸ *See Almog v. Arab Bank, PLC*, 471 F. Supp. 2d 257, 294 (E.D.N.Y. 2007) (dismissing the plaintiffs' common law claims in *Almog* (now *Zur*) and *Afriat-Kurtzer* (now *Avrlingi*) because the "[p]laintiffs have offered no sound basis for these . . . claims," and because "plaintiffs agreed that such claims would be 'redundant' of the ATS claims"); *see also Lev*, No. 08-CV-3251, Dkt. No. 30 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 29, 2010) (dismissing the plaintiffs' common-law claims for the same reasons).

1 redundant, but also because Plaintiffs offered "no sound basis" for
2 them. *Almog v. Arab Bank, PLC*, 471 F. Supp. 2d 257 (E.D.N.Y. 2007).
3 Plaintiffs also offer no sound basis for repackaging these claims
4 under unidentified "non-federal common law" theories.

5 *Jesner v. Arab Bank*, 06-CV-3869, Unnumbered Dkt. Entry on Aug. 23, 2013. Soon
6 thereafter, judgments on the pleadings were entered in each of the individual
7 cases as to the ATS claims. The plaintiffs filed timely appeals as to these claims.⁹

8 On appeal, the plaintiffs argue principally that this Circuit's opinion in
9 *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 621 F.3d 111 (2d Cir. 2010) ("*Kiobel I*"), *aff'd on*
10 *other grounds*, *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 133 S. Ct. 1659 (2013) ("*Kiobel*
11 *II*"), when analyzed in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Kiobel II*, is no
12 longer "good law," or at least, does not control this case. The plaintiffs also
13 contend that the facts alleged sufficiently touch and concern the territory of the
14 United States as required under *Kiobel II* to support jurisdiction, although they
15 request that we remand to the district court for an initial decision on this issue.
16 Finally, and in the alternative, the plaintiffs request the opportunity either to

⁹ The ATS and ATA claims were bifurcated in the district court. The ATA claims are not at issue on this appeal, but we note that in 2014, a jury rendered a verdict on liability in favor of the plaintiffs in those cases. *See, e.g.,* Stephanie Clifford, *Jury Finds Arab Bank Liable for Aiding Terror*, N.Y. Times, Sept. 23, 2014, at A1, *online version available at* <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/23/nyregion/arab-bank-found-guilty-of-supporting-terrorist.html>. The verdict was upheld in large part by the district court in response to the defendant's post-trial motions. *Linde v. Arab Bank, PLC*, 97 F. Supp. 3d 287 (E.D.N.Y. 2015).

1 reinstate their federal common-law claims or to amend their pleadings in order
2 to plead non-federal common-law claims.

3 BACKGROUND

4 I. The Plaintiffs' Claims

5 The plaintiffs in the underlying cases are U.S. and foreign nationals who
6 have brought suit against Arab Bank for its alleged role in facilitating terrorist
7 operations that harmed the plaintiffs. While the underlying cases contain
8 differing factual allegations, they are, as the plaintiffs assert, "based on the same
9 nucleus of [purported] material facts." Appellants' Br. at 1 n.1. In recounting
10 those facts to this Court, the plaintiffs' briefing relies heavily on the operative,
11 amended complaint in *Zur v. Arab Bank, PLC*. In providing a summary of the
12 facts of this case, we therefore draw, at times verbatim, from the district court's
13 thorough opinion addressing a previous motion to dismiss by Arab Bank in *Zur*
14 (*sub nom. Almog v. Arab Bank, PLC*, 471 F. Supp. 2d 257 (E.D.N.Y. 2007)).¹⁰

15 According to the plaintiffs, over the past two decades, four prominent
16 Palestinian terrorist organizations—the Islamic Resistance Movement

¹⁰ In deciding the motion to dismiss in *Zur*, the district court assumed the truth of, and drew all favorable inferences from, the operative complaint's factual allegations. We apply the same standard (and so adopt the district court's factual analysis) in this appeal from a subsequent grant of the defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings. See *Bank of N.Y. v. First Millennium, Inc.*, 607 F.3d 905, 922 (2d Cir. 2010).

1 ("HAMAS"), the Palestinian Islamic Jihad ("PIJ"), the Al Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade
2 ("AAMB"), and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine ("PFLP")
3 (collectively "the terrorist organizations")¹¹—have conducted widespread
4 murderous attacks, including suicide bombings, against citizens of Israel—
5 mostly Jews. The terrorist organizations allegedly arranged those attacks in part
6 by promising, and later delivering, financial payments to the relatives of
7 "martyrs" who were killed—along with those who were injured or captured—
8 while perpetrating the attacks. *See Almog*, 471 F. Supp. 2d at 260-61.

9 The plaintiffs assert that the terrorist organizations funded these attacks in
10 two ways. The organizations solicited public and private donations directly and
11 deposited them in bank accounts throughout the Middle East. The organizations
12 also raised funds through affiliated, purportedly charitable proxy organizations,
13 including two entities created in Saudi Arabia: the Popular Committee for
14 Assisting the Palestinian Mujahideen and the Saudi Committee for Aid to the Al-
15 Quds Intifada (the "Saudi Committee"). These two organizations allegedly set up

¹¹ HAMAS, the PIJ, and the PFLP were each named a Specially Designated Terrorist entity ("SDT") by the U.S. government in 1995 and designated a Foreign Terrorist Organization ("FTO") by the U.S. Secretary of State in 1997. And HAMAS, the PIJ, and the AAMB have each been named a Specially Designated Global Terrorist Entity by the U.S. government.

1 their own bank accounts, under the shared label "Account 98," at various banks
2 in Saudi Arabia in order to hold funds collected for the families of "martyrs." *See*
3 *id.* at 261-62.

4 According to the amended complaint, Arab Bank—one of the largest
5 financial institutions in the Middle East, with branches and subsidiaries in more
6 than twenty-five countries, including a New York branch that provides clearing
7 and correspondent banking services to foreign financial institutions—
8 deliberately helped the terrorist organizations and their proxies to raise funds for
9 attacks and make payments to the families of "martyrs." The plaintiffs further
10 allege that Arab Bank used some of those facilities—the New York branch among
11 them—to support the terrorist organizations in three ways. *See id.* at 261-62.

12 First, Arab Bank allegedly maintained accounts that the terrorist
13 organizations used to solicit funds directly. The plaintiffs allege, with respect to
14 HAMAS specifically, that Arab Bank "collected" funds into HAMAS accounts in
15 its Beirut, Lebanon, and Gaza Strip branches. Supporters knew to donate to
16 HAMAS directly through Arab Bank because the HAMAS website directed
17 supporters to make contributions to Arab Bank's Gaza Strip branch, and because
18 there were various advertisements publicized throughout the Middle East calling

1 for donations to Arab Bank accounts. According to the plaintiffs, Arab Bank
2 knew that the donations were being collected for terrorist attacks. *See id.* at 262.

3 Second, Arab Bank allegedly maintained accounts that proxy
4 organizations and individuals used to raise funds for the terrorist organizations.
5 For example, according to the amended complaint, Arab Bank maintained
6 accounts, solicited and collected donations, and laundered funds for some of the
7 purported charitable organizations that acted as fronts for the terrorist
8 organizations. Arab Bank also maintained accounts for individual supporters of
9 terrorist organizations such as HAMAS and al Qaeda. Again, responsible
10 officials at Arab Bank purportedly knew that the accounts of these various
11 organizations and individuals were being used to fund the suicide bombings and
12 other attacks sponsored by the terrorist organizations. *See id.*

13 Third, Arab Bank allegedly played an active role in identifying the families
14 of "martyrs" and facilitating payments to them from the Saudi Committee's
15 "Account 98" funds, on behalf of the terrorist organizations. According to the
16 plaintiffs, Arab Bank first worked with the Saudi Committee and HAMAS to
17 finalize lists of eligible beneficiaries. Arab Bank then created individual bank
18 accounts for the beneficiaries and facilitated transfers of "Account 98" funds into

1 those accounts, often routing the transfers through its New York branch in order
2 to convert Saudi currency into Israeli currency. Once the accounts were filled,
3 Arab Bank provided instructions to the public on how to qualify for and collect
4 the money, and made payments to beneficiaries with appropriate
5 documentation. *See id.* at 262-63.

6 The plaintiffs allege that Arab Bank's involvement with the terrorist
7 organizations—particularly its facilitation of payments to the families of
8 "martyrs"—incentivized and encouraged suicide bombings and other murderous
9 acts that harmed the plaintiffs. *See id.* at 263.

10 II. Procedural History

11 The plaintiffs in the consolidated cases filed five separate lawsuits between
12 2004 and 2010 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New
13 York against Arab Bank alleging variations on the theme of the foregoing facts.
14 *See Almog*, 04-CV-5564 (E.D.N.Y. filed Dec. 21, 2004); *Afriat-Kurtzer*, 05-CV-0388
15 (E.D.N.Y. filed Jan. 21, 2005); *Jesner*, 06-CV-3869 (E.D.N.Y. filed Aug. 9, 2006); *Lev*,
16 08-CV-3251 (E.D.N.Y. filed Aug. 11, 2008); *Agurenko, PLC*, 10-CV-0626 (E.D.N.Y.
17 filed Feb. 11, 2010). All five lawsuits included tort claims under the ATS. At the

1 district court level, these cases were consolidated, along with six others, for
2 discovery and pre-trial proceedings.¹²

3 On August 23, 2013, the district court dismissed the plaintiffs' ATS claims
4 on the basis of *Kiobel I. Jesner v. Arab Bank*, 06-CV-3869, Unnumbered Dkt. Entry
5 on Aug. 23, 2013. At the time, ATS claims were the only ones remaining in three
6 of the five cases before the district court: *Jesner*, *Lev*, and *Agurenko*. Final
7 judgments were therefore filed in each of those cases on August 28, 2013. The
8 two remaining actions, *Almog* and *Afriat-Kurtzer*, involved both ATS claims and
9 ATA claims, the latter of which remained intact after the district court's August
10 23, 2013 order. As a result, partial final judgments as to the ATS claims were
11 issued in those cases on October 16, 2013.

12 The plaintiffs in all five cases appealed to this Court from the judgments
13 on the pleadings regarding their ATS claims. On December 10, 2013, the
14 plaintiffs collectively moved to consolidate the appeals. We granted that motion
15 on January 6, 2014.

¹² The six other cases were *Linde v. Arab Bank, PLC*, No. 04-CV-2799 (E.D.N.Y. filed July 2, 2004); *Litle v. Arab Bank, PLC*, No. 04-CV-5449 (E.D.N.Y. filed Dec. 15, 2004); *Coulter v. Arab Bank, PLC*, No. 05-CV-365 (E.D.N.Y. filed Jan. 21, 2005); *Bennett v. Arab Bank, PLC*, No. 05-CV-3183 (E.D.N.Y. filed July 1, 2005); *Roth v. Arab Bank, PLC*, No. 05-CV-3738 (E.D.N.Y. filed Aug. 5, 2005); and *Weiss v. Arab Bank, PLC*, No. 06-Cv-1623 (E.D.N.Y. filed Apr. 7, 2006).

1 For the following reasons, we affirm the judgments of the district court.

2 DISCUSSION

3 I. Standard of Review

4 "We review *de novo* a district court's decision to grant a motion for
5 judgment on the pleadings pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(c)."
6 *Hayden v. Paterson*, 594 F.3d 150, 160 (2d Cir. 2010). In doing so, we "employ[] the
7 same . . . standard applicable to dismissals pursuant to [Federal Rule of Civil
8 Procedure] 12(b)(6)." *Johnson v. Rowley*, 569 F.3d 40, 43 (2d Cir. 2009) (quotation
9 marks omitted). Thus, we "accept[] as true factual allegations made in the
10 complaint, and draw[] all reasonable inferences in favor of the plaintiffs." *Town*
11 *of Babylon v. Fed. Hous. Fin. Agency*, 699 F.3d 221, 227 (2d Cir. 2012). "To survive a
12 motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as
13 true, to 'state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.'" *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556
14 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)).

15 II. Corporate Liability Under the Alien Tort Statute

16 We conclude that *Kiobel I* is and remains the law of this Circuit,
17 notwithstanding the Supreme Court's decision in *Kiobel II* affirming this Court's
18 judgment on other grounds. We affirm the decision of the district court on that
19 basis. We do so despite our view that *Kiobel II* suggests that the ATS may allow

1 for corporate liability and our observation that there is a growing consensus
2 among our sister circuits to that effect. Indeed, on the issue of corporate liability
3 under the ATS, *Kiobel I* now appears to swim alone against the tide.

4 *A. The Decisions in Kiobel I and Kiobel II*

5 To repeat: The ATS provides, in full, that "[t]he district courts shall have
6 original jurisdiction of any civil action by an alien for a tort only, committed in
7 violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 1350.
8 In *Kiobel I*, the panel divided over the breadth of liability recognized by the "law
9 of nations"—and, consequently, on whether corporations may be held liable
10 under the ATS.

11 The majority opinion, written by Judge Cabranes and joined by then-Chief
12 Judge Jacobs, concluded that the ATS does not permit claims against
13 corporations because "[n]o corporation has ever been subject to *any* form of
14 liability (whether civil, criminal, or otherwise) under the customary international
15 law of human rights." 621 F.3d at 148 (emphasis in original). This conclusion
16 was based on the majority's view that the law of nations must affirmatively
17 extend liability to "a particular class of defendant, such as corporations," before
18 that class of defendant may be held liable for conduct that violates a substantive
19 norm of customary international law. *Id.* at 127. As precedential support for that

1 view, the majority cited footnote 20 in *Sosa v. Alvarez-Machain*, 542 U.S. 692
2 (2004). In *Sosa*, commenting on the portion of the opinion that instructed "federal
3 courts . . . not [to] recognize private claims under federal common law for
4 violations of any international law norm with less definite content and
5 acceptance among civilized nations than the historical paradigms familiar when
6 § 1350 was enacted," *id.* at 732, the Supreme Court stated that "[a] related
7 consideration is whether international law extends the scope of liability for a
8 violation of a given norm to the perpetrator being sued, if the defendant is a
9 private actor such as a corporation or individual," *id.* at 732 n.20.

10 Judge Leval, *Kiobel* I's third panel member, filed an opinion concurring in
11 the judgment for the defendant, but sharply contesting the majority's conception
12 of liability under the law of nations. He described "[i]nternational law, at least as
13 it pertains to human rights," as "a sparse body of norms . . . prohibiting conduct,"
14 which lacks comprehensive rules regarding liability and so "leaves the manner of
15 enforcement . . . almost entirely to individual nations." 621 F.3d at 152 (Leval, *J.*,
16 concurring). Judge Leval argued that *Sosa*'s footnote 20 is consistent with that
17 view inasmuch as it does no more than caution courts to defer to the law of

1 nations on the scope of liability in those exceptional cases where customary
2 international law affirmatively bars recovery against private actors:

3 If the violated norm is one that international law applies only
4 against States, then a private actor, such as a corporation or an
5 individual, who acts independently of a State, can have no liability
6 for violation of the law of nations because there has been no
7 violation of the law of nations. On the other hand, if the conduct is
8 of the type classified as a violation of the norms of international law
9 regardless of whether done by a State or a private actor, then a
10 private actor, such as a corporation or an individual, has violated the
11 law of nations and is subject to liability in a suit under the ATS. The
12 majority's partial quotation out of context, interpreting the Supreme
13 Court as distinguishing between individuals and corporations,
14 misunderstands the meaning of the passage.

15 *Id.* at 165 (quotation marks and emphases omitted). Under that view, the ATS
16 does not prohibit corporate liability per se. Instead, if unspecified by the
17 international law in question, the scope of liability under the ATS is
18 appropriately classified as a question of remedy to be settled under domestic
19 law. *See id.* at 152.

20 The plaintiffs in *Kiobel I* obtained a writ of certiorari from the United States
21 Supreme Court. In its eventual opinion on the merits, the Supreme Court
22 described the case's rather arduous path to and before it:

23 The [United States District Court for the Southern District of New
24 York] dismissed [several ATS] claims, reasoning that the facts
25 alleged to support those claims did not give rise to a violation of the

1 law of nations. The court denied respondents' motion to dismiss
2 with respect to the remaining claims, but certified its order for
3 interlocutory appeal [to the Second Circuit] pursuant to § 1292(b).

4 The Second Circuit dismissed the entire complaint, reasoning that
5 the law of nations does not recognize corporate liability. 621 F.3d
6 111 (2010). We granted certiorari to consider that question. 565 U.S.
7 ___, 132 S. Ct. 472 (2011). After oral argument, we directed the
8 parties to file supplemental briefs addressing an additional question:
9 "Whether and under what circumstances the [ATS] allows courts to
10 recognize a cause of action for violations of the law of nations
11 occurring within the territory of a sovereign other than the United
12 States." 565 U.S. ___, 132 S. Ct. 1738 (2012). We heard oral argument
13 again and now affirm the judgment below, based on our answer to
14 the second question.

15 *Kiobel II*, 133 S. Ct. at 1663 (citations omitted in part).¹³

16 Thus, the Supreme Court first agreed to review the judgment of this Court.
17 After being supplied with briefing and conducting oral argument directed to the
18 analysis we had employed in *Kiobel I*, the Court decided to address a different
19 issue. The Court concluded not that *Kiobel I* was right on the law, but that it was
20 right in its conclusion because of the presumption against extraterritoriality. The
21 Court observed that "all the relevant conduct took place outside the United
22 States," which justified dismissal of the plaintiffs' ATS claims. *Id.* at 1669.

¹³ The nature of the plaintiffs' several ATS claims that the district court dismissed is not relevant to this appeal.

1 B. *The Impact of Kiobel II on Kiobel I*

2 Although the route the Supreme Court took to its decision in *Kiobel II*
3 seems to suggest that the Court was less than satisfied with our approach to
4 jurisdiction over the cases on appeal under the ATS, it neither said as much nor
5 purported to overrule *Kiobel I*. The two decisions adopted different bases for
6 dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. Whatever the tension between
7 them, the decisions are not logically inconsistent.

8 The Supreme Court chose to affirm *Kiobel I* on extraterritoriality grounds
9 without reaching the corporate liability question. *Id.* at 1663. But because both of
10 these questions concern the proper interpretation of the ATS itself, and because
11 the ATS is strictly jurisdictional,¹⁴ it follows that both of these questions are
12 jurisdictional. Regarding corporate liability, *Kiobel I* held that federal courts lack
13 jurisdiction over ATS suits against corporations; as to extraterritoriality, *Kiobel II*
14 held that federal courts lack jurisdiction over ATS suits based solely on
15 extraterritorial conduct unless that conduct sufficiently touches and concerns the

¹⁴ The ATS is a "strictly jurisdictional" statute. *Kiobel II*, 133 S. Ct. at 1664 (quoting *Sosa*, 542 U.S. at 713). It "does not directly regulate conduct or afford relief. It instead allows federal courts to recognize certain causes of action based on sufficiently definite norms of international law." *Id.*

1 territory of the United States.¹⁵ Taken together, they require that if *either* the
2 defendant in an ATS suit is a corporation, *or* the ATS suit is premised on conduct
3 outside the United States that does not sufficiently touch and concern the
4 territory of the United States, *or both*, the federal court in which the suit was
5 brought lacks jurisdiction.¹⁶

¹⁵ The plaintiffs argue that by reaching the issue of extraterritoriality in *Kiobel II*, the Supreme Court implicitly acknowledged that it "possessed subject matter jurisdiction over an ATS claim against a corporate defendant." Plaintiffs' Br. at 23. That is, the plaintiffs contend that corporate liability is a jurisdictional question, whereas extraterritoriality is a merits question. Therefore, they argue, because "subject-matter jurisdiction necessarily precedes a ruling on the merits," *Ruhrgas AG v. Marathon Oil Co.*, 526 U.S. 574, 584 (1999), by reaching the issue of extraterritoriality, the Supreme Court implied that federal courts have jurisdiction over ATS claims against corporate defendants. In support of this position, the plaintiffs cite the Supreme Court's decision in *Morrison v. Nat'l Australia Bank Ltd.*, 561 U.S. 247 (2010), which held that in a § 10(b) action under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the question of the extraterritorial application of the provision is "a merits question," *id.* at 254. But this conclusion rests on an interpretation of § 10(b), which is not a jurisdictional statute, as is the ATS. In *Kiobel II*, the Supreme Court specifically stated that the "principles underlying the presumption against extraterritoriality . . . constrain courts *exercising their power* under the ATS." 133 S. Ct. at 1665 (emphasis added). "Subject-matter jurisdiction . . . refers to a tribunal's power to hear a case." *Morrison*, 561 U.S. at 254 (quotation marks omitted). *Kiobel II* thus addressed a jurisdictional question, and did not reach the merits of plaintiffs' ATS claim.

¹⁶ In *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 134 S. Ct. 746 (2014), the Supreme Court held that due process does not permit the exercise of general personal jurisdiction under California's long-arm statute over a German corporation that the plaintiffs had sued under the ATS, the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991, California law, and Argentina law, *id.* at 758-63. The Court also noted that the plaintiffs' ATS claims were "infirm" in light of *Kiobel II*'s holding that the presumption against extraterritorial application controls claims under the ATS. *Id.* at 762-63. Neither the Supreme Court's holding as to personal jurisdiction nor its statement about the viability of the plaintiffs' ATS claims implies that

1 Generally speaking, "this panel is bound by prior decisions of this court
2 unless and until the precedents established therein are reversed *en banc* or by the
3 Supreme Court." *United States v. Jass*, 569 F.3d 47, 58 (2d Cir. 2009); *see also, e.g.,*
4 *Jones v. Coughlin*, 45 F.3d 677, 679 (2d Cir. 1995) (similar). We have recognized,
5 though, that there is an exception to this general rule when an "intervening
6 Supreme Court decision . . . casts doubt on our controlling precedent."
7 *Wojchowski v. Daines*, 498 F.3d 99, 106 (2d Cir. 2007) (quotation marks omitted).¹⁷

corporate liability is or is not possible under the ATS. As to the former, the Supreme Court need not have asserted subject-matter jurisdiction over the plaintiffs' ATS claims before reaching the issue of personal jurisdiction, as the plaintiffs' ATS claims were "infirm," meaning that the court lacked subject matter jurisdiction over them, and there were several non-ATS claims at issue over which the court could properly exercise subject matter jurisdiction. As to the latter, as explained above, extraterritoriality and a defendant's corporate nature are (in the Second Circuit) distinct, if often overlapping, bases for dismissal under the ATS.

¹⁷ The full quotation reads:

While as a general rule, one panel of this Court cannot overrule a prior decision of another panel[,] . . . an exception to this general rule arises where there has been an intervening Supreme Court decision that casts doubt on our controlling precedent. Moreover, the intervening decision need not address the precise issue already decided by our Court. We agree with the District Court that our holding in [our earlier case] was based on an interpretation of the Social Security Act's antiattachment provision that is inconsistent with the Supreme Court's reading of [the statutory provision at issue in a later case]. We therefore conclude that (1) [our prior opinion]'s holding concerning the scope of [the statutory provision at issue] is no longer good law and (2) under [the Supreme Court's opinion], New York's income-first policy as applied to Social Security benefits does not violate [the provision].

1 "[F]or this exception to apply, the intervening decision need not address the
2 precise issue already decided by our Court." *Union of Needletrades, Indus. &*
3 *Textile Empls., AFL-CIO, CLC v. U.S. I.N.S.*, 336 F.3d 200, 210 (2d Cir. 2003).
4 Instead, there must be a conflict, incompatibility, or "inconsisten[cy]" between
5 this Circuit's precedent and the intervening Supreme Court decision. *Wojchowski*,
6 498 F.3d at 109. The effect of intervening precedent may be "subtle," but if the
7 impact is nonetheless "fundamental," it requires this Court to conclude that a
8 decision of a panel of this Court is "no longer good law." *Id.* (quotation marks
9 and alteration omitted).

10 *Kiobel II* does cast a shadow on *Kiobel I* in several ways.¹⁸

11 First, in *Kiobel II*, the Supreme Court stated that "[c]orporations are often
12 present in many countries, and it would reach too far to say that mere corporate
13 presence suffices" to displace the presumption against extraterritorial
14 application. 133 S. Ct. at 1669. The implication of a statement that *mere* corporate
15 presence is insufficient would seem to be that corporate presence may, in

Wojchowski, 498 F.3d at 106 (citations and quotation marks omitted).

¹⁸ As noted above, the route the Supreme Court took to its decision in *Kiobel II* itself seems to suggest that the Court was less than satisfied with our approach to jurisdiction under the ATS in *Kiobel I*.

1 combination with some other factual allegations, be sufficient—so jurisdiction
2 over ATS suits against corporations is sometimes proper. Indeed, if corporate
3 liability under the ATS were not possible as a general matter, the Supreme
4 Court's statement about "mere corporate presence" would seem meaningless.
5 Accordingly, *Kiobel II* appears to suggest that the ATS allows for some degree of
6 corporate liability.

7 Second, *Kiobel II* embraced an interpretation of *Sosa* that seems to us to be
8 more consistent with Judge Leval's *Kiobel I* concurrence than the majority
9 opinion. According to the Supreme Court, "[t]he question under *Sosa*"
10 is "whether [a federal] court has authority to recognize a cause of action *under*
11 *U.S. law* to enforce a norm of international law." *Kiobel II*, 133 S. Ct. at 1666
12 (emphasis added). The Supreme Court further stated that the ATS empowers
13 federal courts to recognize such a cause of action "under federal common law" to
14 enable litigants to bring "private claims" based on "international law violations."
15 *Id.* at 1663 (quoting *Sosa*, 542 U.S. at 724, 732). *Kiobel II* thus appears to reinforce
16 Judge Leval's reading of *Sosa*, which derives from international law only the
17 conduct proscribed, leaving domestic law to govern the available remedy and,

1 presumably, the nature of the party against whom it may be obtained.¹⁹ If that is
2 so, *Kiobel II* suggests that *Kiobel I* relies in part on a misreading of *Sosa*.²⁰

3 Third, *Kiobel I* and *Kiobel II* may work in tandem to narrow federal courts'
4 jurisdiction under the ATS more than what we understand Congress may have
5 intended in passing the statute. As Justice Breyer noted in his *Kiobel II*
6 concurrence, the basic purpose of the ATS is to provide compensation to foreign
7 plaintiffs injured by "pirates," "torturers," "perpetrators of genocide," and similar
8 actors. *Kiobel II*, 133 S. Ct. at 1672-75 (Breyer, J., concurring in the judgment).

9 Together, *Kiobel I* and *Kiobel II* put such aggrieved potential plaintiffs in a very
10 small box: The two decisions read cumulatively provide that plaintiffs can bring
11 ATS suits against only natural persons, and perhaps non-corporate entities,
12 based on conduct that occurs at least in part within (or otherwise sufficiently
13 touches and concerns) the territory of the United States. At a time when large

¹⁹ We acknowledge that in some instances the conduct proscribed may also specifically identify the entities or individuals so proscribed.

²⁰ Lending further support to this conclusion, the *Kiobel I* majority's interpretation of *Sosa* relied in part on Judge Katzmman's concurrence in *Khulumani v. Barclay National Bank Ltd.*, 504 F.3d 254 (2d Cir. 2007). *Kiobel I*, 621 F.3d at 129-31. Judge Katzmman, however, saw "no inconsistency between the reasoning of [his] opinion in *Khulumani* and Judge Leval's well-articulated conclusion . . . that corporations, like natural persons, may be liable for violations of the law of nations under the AT[S]." *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 642 F.3d 379, 380-81 (2d Cir. 2011) (Katzmann, J., dissenting from denial of rehearing en banc).

1 corporations are often among the more important actors on the world stage,²¹
2 and where actions and their effects frequently cross international frontiers, *Kiobel*
3 *I* and *Kiobel II* may work together to prevent foreign plaintiffs from having their
4 day in court in a far greater proportion of tort cases than Congress envisioned
5 when, centuries ago, it passed the ATS.

6 Our reading of *Kiobel II* is bolstered by what appears to be a growing
7 consensus among our sister circuits that the ATS allows for corporate liability.
8 To date, the other circuits to have considered the issue have all determined that
9 corporate liability is possible under the ATS. See *Doe I v. Nestle USA, Inc.*, 766
10 F.3d 1013, 1022 (9th Cir. 2014); *Doe VIII v. Exxon Mobil Corp.*, 654 F.3d 11, 57 (D.C.
11 Cir. 2011), *vacated on other grounds*, 527 F. App'x 7 (D.C. Cir. 2013); *Flomo v.*

²¹ Indeed, some corporations, such as the defendant Arab Bank, are important enough that their home countries' governments are acutely concerned about their financial well-being and exposure to lawsuits. In this regard, we acknowledge the Kingdom of Jordan's argument in its *amicus* brief that "[t]he ATS was enacted to enhance respect for foreign nations' sovereign dignity," and that foreign nations may have a strong "sovereign interest in protecting [their] corporations from being improperly haled into U.S. courts." *Amicus Curiae* Brief of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at 7 (emphasis removed). But while the imposition of liability on certain foreign corporations under the ATS could of course raise foreign policy concerns, these concerns are substantially mitigated by the presumption against the extraterritorial application of the ATS, the doctrine of sovereign immunity (under which foreign corporations may be held to be organs of a foreign state), and the possibility of action by the executive or legislative branches, each of which may serve as a counterweight to the imposition of corporate liability in ATS suits.

1 *Firestone Nat. Rubber Co.*, 643 F.3d 1013, 1021 (7th Cir. 2011); *Romero v. Drummond*
2 *Co.*, 552 F.3d 1303, 1315 (11th Cir. 2008); *see also Al Shimari v. CACI Premier Tech.,*
3 *Inc.*, 758 F.3d 516, 530-31 (4th Cir. 2014) (holding that the district court erred in
4 concluding that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction over an ATS claim against a
5 corporate defendant on extraterritoriality grounds, and finding that the plaintiffs'
6 ATS claims sufficiently "'touch[ed] and concern[ed]' the territory of the United
7 States" based on, *inter alia*, the corporate defendant's "status as a United States
8 corporation"); *Beanal v. Freeport–McMoran, Inc.*, 197 F.3d 161, 163 (5th Cir. 1999)
9 (dismissing ATS claims against corporate defendants under Rule 12(b)(6), and to
10 that extent appearing to implicitly assume jurisdiction over ATS claims against
11 corporate defendants).

12 For those reasons, *Kiobel II* may be viewed as an "intervening Supreme
13 Court decision that casts doubt on [*Kiobel I*]," *Wojchowski*, 498 F.3d at 106
14 (quotation marks omitted), even though it does not "address the precise issue" of
15 corporate liability, *Union of Needletrades*, 336 F.3d at 210. *Kiobel II* suggests a
16 reading of the ATS that is at best "inconsistent" with *Kiobel I*'s core holding,
17 which along with the views of our sister circuits indicates that something may be
18 wrong with *Kiobel I*.

1 We nonetheless decline to conclude that *Kiobel II* overruled *Kiobel I*. We
2 think that one panel's overruling of the holding of a case decided by a previous
3 panel is perilous. It tends, in our view, to degrade the expectation of litigants,
4 who routinely rely on the authoritative stature of the Court's panel opinions. It
5 also diminishes respect for the authority of three-judge panel decisions and
6 opinions by which the overwhelming majority of our work, and that of other
7 circuits, is accomplished. See 13 Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller et al.,
8 *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 3506 (3d ed. 1998) (noting that "[t]he courts of
9 appeals generally follow the practice that one panel is bound by the previous
10 decision of another panel of that court," and collecting cases).²² We will leave it
11 to either an en banc sitting of this Court or an eventual Supreme Court review to
12 overrule *Kiobel I* if, indeed, it is no longer viable. Cf. *Ark. Carpenters Health &*
13 *Welfare Fund v. Bayer AG*, 604 F.3d 98, 108-10 (2d Cir. 2010) (applying a prior

²² We also note post-*Kiobel II* comments in *dicta* of this Court that *Kiobel I* remains authoritative in this Circuit. See *Balintulo v. Ford Motor Co.*, 796 F.3d 160, 166 n.28 (2d Cir. 2015); *Mastafa v. Chevron Corp.*, 770 F.3d 170, 179 n.5 (2d Cir. 2014); *Chowdhury v. Worldtel Bangl. Holding, Ltd.*, 746 F.3d 42, 49 n.6 (2d Cir. 2014); *Balintulo v. Daimler AG*, 727 F.3d 174, 191 n.26 (2d Cir. 2013); but see *Chowdhury*, 746 F.3d at 55 (Pooler, J., concurring) (writing separately "for the sole purpose of emphasizing the narrowness of this Court's disposition with respect to the implications of [*Kiobel II*]," which is "tied to considerations regarding which claims do not 'touch and concern the territory of the United States,'" and not whether the ATS permits corporate liability (quoting *Kiobel II*, 133 S. Ct. at 1669)).

1 panel's decision while explicitly disagreeing with it and proffering "several
2 reasons why this case might be appropriate for reexamination by our full
3 Court").²³

4 If this Court declines to overrule *Kiobel I* (either on the merits or by
5 refusing to proceed en banc), the Supreme Court would, of course, be able to do
6 so should it choose to hear the case. The Supreme Court granted certiorari on
7 this issue in 2011 when it first decided to hear an appeal from *Kiobel I*. *Kiobel v.*
8 *Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 132 S. Ct. 472 (2011). Having nonetheless avoided
9 addressing the issue directly in *Kiobel II*, perhaps it would decide to grant
10 certiorari on this issue again—especially in light of the divergence of federal case
11 law since.

12 Finally, the district court dismissed the plaintiffs' ATS claims solely on
13 corporate liability grounds under *Kiobel I*. It is well settled that "we may affirm
14 on any grounds for which there is a record sufficient to permit conclusions of
15 law, including grounds not relied upon by the district court." *Olsen v. Pratt &*

²³ This Court declined to rehear the matter en banc, but the *Arkansas Carpenters* panel's position was later largely vindicated by the Supreme Court. See *FTC v. Actavis, Inc.*, 133 S. Ct. 2223 (2013) (abrogating the holding of this Court that the *Arkansas Carpenters* panel had criticized, as stated in *Louisiana Wholesale Drug Co. v. Shire LLC (In re Adderall XR Antitrust Litigation)*, 754 F.3d 128, 132-33 (2d Cir. 2014)).

1 *Whitney Aircraft Div. of United Techs. Corp.*, 136 F.3d 273, 275 (2d Cir. 1998)
2 (quoting *Chesley v. Union Carbide Corp.*, 927 F.2d 60, 68 (2d Cir. 1991)); see also N.Y.
3 *State Elec. & Gas Corp. v. FirstEnergy Corp.*, 766 F.3d 212, 222 n.4 (2d Cir. 2014)
4 (same, citing *Olsen*). However, we have discretion to choose not to do so based
5 on prudential factors and concerns. See *Bacolitsas v. 86th & 3rd Owner, LLC*, 702
6 F.3d 673, 681 (2d Cir. 2012) ("While generally we decline considering arguments
7 not addressed by the district court, this is a prudential rule we apply at our
8 discretion. In determining whether to consider such issues, we rely on a number
9 of factors, including the interests of judicial economy, and whether the
10 unaddressed issues present pure questions of law." (citations omitted)).

11 It is tempting to seek to avoid grappling with issues requiring an analysis
12 of the relationship between *Kiobel I* and *Kiobel II* and the continuing viability of
13 *Kiobel I* simply by affirming the district court's judgments on the basis of *Kiobel II*
14 alone. We nevertheless decline to do so for several reasons. First, inasmuch as
15 the district court did decide the case based solely on a mechanical application of
16 *Kiobel I*, if it is "good law," an affirmance on the basis of *Kiobel I* is the simplest,
17 most direct route to that result. By contrast, in order to affirm on the grounds
18 that law established by *Kiobel II* prohibits the assumption of jurisdiction in this

1 case, we would have to decide in the first instance that the alleged activities
2 underlying the plaintiffs' claims do not touch and concern the United States
3 sufficiently to justify a conclusion that the district court had subject matter
4 jurisdiction under *Kiobel II*'s extraterritoriality test. It seems to us to be unwise to
5 decide the difficult and sensitive issue of whether the clearing of foreign dollar-
6 denominated payments through a branch in New York could, under these
7 circumstances, displace the presumption against the extraterritorial application
8 of the ATS, when it was not the focus of either the district court's decision or the
9 briefing on appeal. *See, e.g., Amicus Curiae* Brief of the Institute of International
10 Bankers at 5-20 (discussing several concerns regarding whether the clearing of
11 foreign dollar-denominated transfers through the United States would be
12 sufficient domestic conduct to allow suit under the ATS).

13 Moreover, deciding this appeal solely on the basis of *Kiobel I* may well
14 further the development of the law of this Circuit in this regard. If *Kiobel I*
15 remains authoritative, litigants would benefit from the settling of expectations
16 that clarification would bring. And if the rule of *Kiobel I* does not prevail, then
17 leaving it unnecessarily "on the books" is worrisome—it may result in the
18 dismissal of cases that are meritorious, including possibly multidistrict litigations

1 that are randomly assigned to the district courts in this Circuit. Perhaps more
2 insidiously, plaintiffs with ATS claims against corporations that turn out to be
3 permissible might well be dissuaded from asserting them in this Circuit despite
4 their ultimate merit.

5 We therefore affirm on the basis of the holding of *Kiobel I*.

6 **III. Common Law Claims**

7 The plaintiffs request that if we affirm the dismissal of their ATS claims—
8 as indeed we do—we reinstate the "general federal common law" claims asserted
9 in their complaints (to which they refer on appeal as their "general common-law
10 tort" claims), which the district court dismissed as redundant and lacking a
11 "sound basis." *Almog*, 471 F. Supp. 2d at 294. Alternatively, the plaintiffs request
12 leave to amend their complaints in order to re-plead under state or foreign law
13 the claims that they originally pleaded under federal common law. We decline
14 both requests.

15 First, we will not reinstate the plaintiffs' federal²⁴ common-law causes of
16 action because we discern no basis for such nebulous, non-statutory claims under

²⁴ The plaintiffs clearly asserted their non-statutory claims under federal law, not state law. Indeed, their complaints allege that they were injured in violation of "general federal common law." *Almog*, No. 04-CV-5564 Dkt. Nos. 7 ¶ 4, 1250 ¶ 101; *Afriat*-

1 federal law.²⁵ See *Republic of Iraq v. ABB AG*, 768 F.3d 145, 172 (2d Cir. 2014)
 2 (concluding that if a plaintiff's "assertion of nonstatutory wrongs describes
 3 traditional types of torts by private entities," the plaintiff's claims arise "under
 4 state law rather than federal common law," unless the plaintiff can identify a
 5 "uniquely federal interest in the rules of decision to be applied," or a "conflict
 6 between a federal policy or interest and the use of state law").

7 As for leave to amend the complaints, "we review [the district court's
 8 refusal to allow such amendment] only for abuse of discretion which ordinarily
 9 we will not identify absent an error of law, a clearly erroneous assessment of the
 10 facts, or a decision outside the available range of permitted choices." *Knife Rights*,

Kurtzer, No. 05-CV-0388 Dkt. No. 3 ¶ 4; *Jesner*, No. 06-CV-3869, Dkt. No. 336 ¶ 4; *Lev*, No. 08-CV-3251, Dkt No. 1 ¶ 4. (The complaint in *Agurenko* does not assert general federal common-law claims. See No. 10-CV-0626, Dkt. No. 1.) And in their briefing on the motion to dismiss at issue on this appeal, they specifically requested the opportunity to "convert" their common-law claims "to non-federal law claims" in order to assert "corollary non-federal theories based on the same facts." *Jesner*, No. 06-CV-3869, Dkt No. 735 at 24-25.

²⁵ The defendant argues that the plaintiffs' general federal common-law claims are barred by *Erie R.R. Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64, 78 (1938). This argument rests on a common misunderstanding of *Erie*, which merely stands for the proposition that when an issue is governed by state law, federal courts must look to the decisions of that state's courts, not to federal court decisions purporting either to interpret the state law or provide better answers. See *id.* at 78-80. "*Erie* did not in any way involve the question of whether the federal courts possess common law powers to use in other areas of law whose interpretation was entrusted primarily to them." Pierre N. Leval, *Distant Genocides*, 38 Yale J. Int'l L. 231, 243 (2013); see also generally Henry J. Friendly, *In Praise of Erie—And of the New Federal Common Law*, 39 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 383, 405-22 (1964).

1 *Inc. v. Vance*, 802 F.3d 377, 389 (2d Cir. 2015) (citations omitted). While "[l]eave to
2 amend should be freely granted, . . . the district court has the discretion to deny
3 leave if there [was] a good reason for it, such as futility, bad faith, undue delay,
4 or undue prejudice to the opposing party." *Jin v. Metro. Life Ins. Co.*, 310 F.3d 84,
5 101 (2d Cir. 2002).

6 The plaintiffs have spent more than ten years litigating the matters before
7 us but have not specified any particular state or foreign common-law theory on
8 which they seek to recover. To be sure, they have in their complaints and in their
9 briefing on appeal asserted that they may recover under general principles of
10 joint-venture liability, agency, reckless disregard, intentional injury of others by a
11 third party, reckless disregard, wrongful death, survival, and negligent or
12 intentional infliction of emotional distress. But their short and conclusory
13 statements to this effect, untethered to the law of any particular jurisdiction or
14 any serious attempt at explanation, did not put the defendant on notice of
15 specific state or foreign common-law claims that it might be called upon to
16 defend against in this litigation.²⁶ The plaintiffs have had ample time to develop

²⁶ The complaint in *Almog* sets forth five counts for "assisting in the intentional injury of others by a third party" (Count Six), "reckless disregard" (Count Seven), "wrongful death" (Count Eight), "survival" (Count Nine), and "negligent and/or intentional

1 and assert such theories. The district court did not abuse its discretion in
2 denying leave to amend because permitting the plaintiffs to repackage their
3 federal common-law claims as state or foreign common-law claims at such a late
4 stage would, we think, do a disservice both to the courts in which they chose to
5 litigate their claims, and to the defendant, which must prepare itself to defend
6 against them.

7 Permitting the plaintiffs in *Jesner*, *Lev*, and *Agurenko* to amend their
8 complaints would, moreover, have been futile. Following the dismissal of the
9 plaintiffs' ATS claims, the only basis on which the district court might exercise
10 jurisdiction over these actions would be diversity of citizenship. But "diversity is
11 lacking . . . where the only parties are foreign entities, or where on one side there
12 are citizens and aliens and on the opposite side there are only aliens." *Universal*
13 *Licensing Corp. v. Paola del Lungo S.P.A.*, 293 F.3d 579, 581 (2d Cir. 2002). Here,
14 there are aliens on both sides of the litigation—plaintiffs are aliens (only aliens
15 can bring ATS claims), and so is the defendant, a citizen of Jordan—and the

infliction of emotional distress" (Count Ten). *Almog*, No. 04-CV-5564, Dkt. Nos. 7
¶¶ 329-54, 1250 ¶ 101. It is unclear whether these claims are among the *Almog* plaintiffs'
general federal common-law claims. Their complaint asserted causes of action based
only on "the laws of nations, United States' [sic] statutes, and general federal common
law," *Almog*, No. 04-CV-5564, Dkt. No. 7 ¶ 4, and the counts do not specify under which
jurisdiction's law they seek to recover.

1 *Jesner, Lev, and Agurenko* plaintiffs do not seek to assert any other federal claims
2 that might provide a basis for federal-question jurisdiction. For these reasons,
3 permitting the *Jesner, Lev, and Agurenko* plaintiffs to amend their complaints to
4 assert non-federal common-law claims would be fruitless.

5 The district court therefore acted within its discretion in declining to
6 permit the plaintiffs to amend their complaints.

7 **CONCLUSION**

8 For the foregoing reasons, we AFFIRM the judgments of the district court.