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IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN RE TRANSATLANTIC HOLDINGS : CONSOLIDATED INC. SHAREHOLDERS LITIGATION : C.A. No. 6574-CS

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Chambers
New Castle County Courthouse
500 North King Street
Wilmington, Delaware
Thursday, February 28, 2013
2:00 p.m.

- - -

BEFORE: HON. LEO E. STRINE, JR., Chancellor.

- - -

TELECONFERENCE

CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS
500 North King Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

(302) 255-0521

1	APPEARANCES: (via telephone)
2	CARMELLA P. KEENER, ESQ.
3	Rosenthal, Monhait & Goddess, P.A. -and-
4	JOSEPH RUSSELLO, ESQ. of the New York Bar
5	Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP -and-
6	JAMES S. NOTIS, ESQ. of the New York Bar
7	Gardy & Notis, LLP for Plaintiffs
8	RAYMOND J. DICAMILLO, ESQ.
9	Richards, Layton & Finger, P.A.
10	BRIAN M. LUTZ, ESQ. of the New York Bar
11	Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP for Defendants Transatlantic Holdings,
12	Inc., Stephen R. Bradley, Ian H. Chippendale, John G. Foos,
13	John R. McCarthy, Robert E. Orlich,
	Richard S. Press, Thomas R. Tizzio, and Michael C. Sapnar
14	WILLIAM M. LAFFERTY, ESQ.
15	D. MCKINLEY MEASLEY, ESQ. Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell LLP
16	-and- TARIQ MUNDIYA, ESQ.
17	of the New York Bar Willkie Farr & Gallagher, LLP
18	for Defendants Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, AG and GO Sub, LLC
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THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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                                                  May I
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    have appearances for the record, please?
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                    MS. KEENER: Yes. Good afternoon,
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    Your Honor.
                 Carmella Keener, Rosenthal Monhait &
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    Goddess, on behalf of the plaintiffs. I have my
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    co-counsel on the line. I'll allow them to introduce
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    themselves so you can be sure you can hear them.
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                    MR. RUSSELLO: This is Joseph Russello
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    from Robbins Geller representing the plaintiffs.
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                    MR. NOTIS: Also from plaintiffs, this
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    is James Notice from Gardy & Notis. Good afternoon,
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    Your Honor.
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                    MR. DICAMILLO: Good afternoon,
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    Your Honor, for the Transatlantic defendants, it's Ray
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    DiCamillo. Also on the line from Gibson Dunn is Brian
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    Lutz.
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                    MR. LAFFERTY: And Your Honor, last
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    but not least, you've got Bill Lafferty on behalf of
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    the Allied World defendants; and Mac Measley is with
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    me, Your Honor; and Tariq Mundiya from Willkie Farr &
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    Gallagher is on the lane as well.
2.2
                    MR. MUNDIYA: Good afternoon,
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    Your Honor.
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Good afternoon.

THE COURT:

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Everybody can relax. I don't think you're going to enjoy what I'm going to say, but there is no -- I've received all the supplements that anybody in the world would want. And I rarely have done this in my career, but there is at some point where the Court's, frankly, duty to make sure that classes are effectively represented requires the Court to act even in the absence of any kind of opposition to a settlement.

I've given the proponents, the plaintiffs, every chance to explain. I did it in advance of the original hearing. The original hearing was extremely disappointing in terms of the inability of the party proposing itself to be the representative of a class of stockholders to explain in any rational way why the disclosures that they had obtained were in any meaningful way of utility to someone voting on the merger. That was in spite of me clearly explaining in advance of that hearing that I was having difficulty grasping the utility of the disclosures.

I've read the supplemental supplemental supplemental submission, and it explains to me why there was more information. It does really absolutely nothing in my mind to explain why that additional

information would have been meaningful -- I'm not even going to use the word "material" -- would have been meaningful, would have been interesting, in any real way to someone voting on this transaction.

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There is simply parroting, out of context, of other cases where, for example, an investment banker disclosure was meaningful because it tilted incentives one way or the other. There's some rote stuff about insurance ratios with absolutely no attempt at all to explain why those different ratios would have been meaningful to a voter.

I'm asked to do the traditional three things here, I believe, which is to certify a class and approve a settlement and award a fee. I'm actually not going to do any of them, because I also asked to know what stake did the actual named plaintiffs have and how did they consider the merger. And I think it's very telling. And I think it links up the concern the Court has about whether the class was getting anything to the question of whether I should be certifying as adequate these plaintiffs.

I suspect that Plaintiff Kramer didn't bother to vote on the merger. And that's pretty rational because Plaintiff Kramer only had two shares.

I think that makes Plaintiff Kramer not at all typical of any kind of rational investor in a company. No rational investor with two shares would bring a suit challenging a merger, not bothering to vote on the merger. He had two shares. It's not clear why anybody would buy two shares in this company anyway.

Plaintiff Ivers has more, but

plaintiff Ivers just couldn't recall if or how he

voted on the merger and didn't keep any records. Now,

I suppose that's ordinarily okay, but Mr. Ivers -
well, I don't know Mr. Ivers and I'm not going to get

into whether Mr. Ivers or Mr. Kramer really made a

thoughtful examination of the proposed transaction and
then shopped for counsel to sue.

Done suspicion is that that would have been an awful lot of work for these two people who don't -- one didn't even vote and only had two shares, and the other one just can't really remember, doesn't keep records. And he allows himself to be proposed as a class representative and to be certified and to bind all the stockholders of a company, but just, you know, no big deal. I don't know how I voted.

See, it brings -- there is a burden here when a Court is going to release claims on the

part of absent parties for the Court to have some confidence that the class is actually represented in the right way.

I don't fault the defendants, who face an imponderable situation in which the cost of getting rid of non-meritorious claims, you know, on the merits exceeds settling by giving out information which can't -- which doesn't possibly impair the vote.

And what is most -- what is also telling about the meaningfulness of the information is that without contradiction from the plaintiffs, the defendants say that of those who voted, 99.85 percent voted in favor of the transaction. So they voted -- that's the recommendation of the board from the beginning, was to vote for the transaction. This is like beyond Ivory soap, almost.

How is one supposed to -- I mean, I defy anyone -- there are probably smarter people in the world than me who can glean from these submissions how these disclosures were of any utility. And I have in the past bent and tried to say, Well, that could be kind of -- yeah, I mean, that could kind of give somebody some extra confidence, even though, really, you're supposed to be getting disclosures which

contradict or meaningfully affect the flow of information in a way that's different from what the board is suggesting. I hear -- I just think it's just more.

And I don't have any confidence, unfortunately, that there was a real plaintiff behind this monitoring counsel. And in this situation, what the class is getting is of so little apparent utility that the option value of having some more diligent plaintiff be able to come forward with a damages action in the future, if there is something that arises, frankly, that option value exceeds this.

That said, being fair to the defendants, I have no basis to believe the defendants face any fear of liability at all. But that's also because the plaintiffs in their papers do no meaningful, really, examination of the grounds for liability, which also suggests that there probably wasn't any, really, grounds to bring this suit to begin with.

So a suit without any real investigation or depth was immediately traded away by the plaintiffs for simply more information which did not contradict the mix of information that was already

available. And the only checkpoint on the approval of that by counsel are a couple of stockholders who own, frankly, amounts of shares which suggest it was irrational for them to cause a suit to be brought in the first instance, and who can't even recall how they

voted or if they voted in the merger.

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There's just -- and I'll leave it at that. I don't wish to embarrass anyone. Things happen in life. People are busy. But I can't get to a place where I can certify these plaintiffs as adequate class representatives. And not being able to certify them, I certainly can't approve the settlement.

So that leaves me with a case on my docket. If the plaintiffs believe their claims are as weak as their brief presents, then they're obviously welcome to dismiss their claims with prejudice as to themselves and to move on if they don't wish to prosecute. And there could be appropriate disclosure of that so that if there is somebody who actually wishes to get something real in terms of trying to prove damages or something like that, they can do that.

I don't know what effect this has on

any cases pending in other jurisdictions. And, again, to the extent that I feel badly for the defendants, who -- again, I just have to rely on -- that's one of the difficulties on this, when you're just relying on plaintiffs' counsel. Plaintiffs' counsel's papers indicate that there were no real good claims against the defendants. So that makes the Court feel, you know, concern for the defendants, because if that's true, then the defendants are essentially being kept in litigation for no reason. But then again, it's the duty of the Court to look out for the class.

would be if these plaintiffs here would reflect maturely on the record, I think they would recognize that they've achieved nothing substantial for the class that could justify the release; that the actual named plaintiffs that they represent have taken no personal interest in the litigation, have participated in no meaningful way in making sure that the class got something meaningful; and they can dismiss with prejudice as to themselves; and the defendants can deal with others or just move on with the risk.

And it would probably be pretty quiet, given that the vote was 99.85 percent of the shares

voted in favor of the deal and nearly 93 percent of the total electorate actually cast votes. But the motions before the Court are denied for the reason I've given. I want a report back in 30 days about what you've decided to do with this matter. Thank you. MS. KEENER: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Your Honor. MR. LAFFERTY: (Conference adjourned at 2:16 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I, JEANNE CAHILL, Official Court
Reporter for the Court of Chancery of the State of
Delaware, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages
numbered 3 through 11 contain a true and correct
transcription of the proceedings as stenographically
reported by me at the hearing in the above cause
before the Chancellor of the State of Delaware, on the
date therein indicated.

/s/ Jeanne Cahill

Official Court Reporter of the Chancery Court State of Delaware

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