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FINANCIAL CRISIS INQUIRY COMMISSION

Interview of ROBERT RUBIN

March 11, 2010

1285 Avenue of the Americas

New York, New York

9:30 a.m.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 MR. GREENE: On the record.

3 Good morning, Mr. Rubin. My  
4 name is Tom Greene. I am the  
5 executive director of the Financial  
6 Crisis Inquiry Commission. We are  
7 conducting an interview this morning  
8 in support of our mission, which is a  
9 statutory one, to investigate the  
10 causes of the financial crisis of  
11 2007, 2008, arguably through 2010, but  
12 certainly in those key years.

13 You are not under oath today,  
14 but since it is a federal  
15 investigation there are provisions of  
16 the federal code that apply. 18 USC,  
17 Section 8001, indicates that  
18 truthfulness is the right answer here,  
19 which I am sure you would do anyway,  
20 but I do need to forewarn you.

21 In the event that any of my  
22 questions are not clear, stop me and  
23 ask me to make them clearer if at all  
24 possible. If you want to take a  
25 break, don't be shy, let me know. I

1                   Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2                   understand you have some back issues,  
3                   so if you need to stand up, we  
4                   understand that is something you may  
5                   need to do and we will certainly take  
6                   that into account as we proceed.

7                   BY MR. GREENE:

8                   Q       Let's start initially with a  
9                   little bit of background on you. Obviously  
10                  you have had a stellar career at Goldman  
11                  Sachs. Briefly, what were the top two or  
12                  three achievements from your perspective of  
13                  your time at Goldman?

14                 A       Achievements of mine or theirs?

15                 Q       Yours.

16                 A       Mine? That is an interesting  
17                  question. I don't think of it that way.

18                         I don't know that I had any  
19                  particular outstanding achievements. I  
20                  started there in the risk arbitrage area,  
21                  and for a variety of reasons became a  
22                  partner at a very early age.

23                                 And then after several years of  
24                  doing that, I began to take on a managerial  
25                  responsibility more broadly for trading

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2 activities, and then as time went on I just  
3 became more and more senior.

4 And then at about the mid-  
5 1980s -- no, I will go back one step  
6 further. In roughly 1980 or '81, Goldman  
7 made the only acquisition it made during the  
8 entire time I was there. It bought J.  
9 Aaron, which was commodity trading and then  
10 eventually became currency trading and  
11 energy trading. And it turned out to be  
12 very troubled, although we hadn't realized  
13 it when we bought it, so about six months in  
14 they asked me to take responsibility for it.

15 And what I did was to set up a  
16 process with a bunch of the younger people  
17 who knew about the business, because I  
18 certainly didn't know very much about it,  
19 and they developed a plan to go forward  
20 which turned out to be extremely successful.  
21 And so that turned around, not because of me  
22 but because of them. And then about the  
23 mid-1980s, John White had left in 1984 as  
24 co-senior partner, so Steve Friedman and I  
25 became the co-COOs.

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2 At that point Goldman had begun  
3 to get a little bit, a little set in its  
4 ways, and Steve and I felt that if we didn't  
5 change, that we could fall by the wayside,  
6 gradually, but nevertheless fall by the  
7 wayside, and so we initiated a very dynamic  
8 strategic focus, and the consequence I think  
9 was a lot of change at Goldman that was very  
10 constructive.

11 And then I became co-CEO in  
12 December 1990, I guess, when John Weinberg  
13 decided to retire, and then I left Goldman  
14 to go to the Treasury.

15 Q Just to follow up on that, what  
16 was the nature of the strategic focus you  
17 and your co-CEO developed?

18 A We felt at the time that others  
19 had become more innovative than we had in  
20 finding ways to do what clients needed to do  
21 in what was then the earlier stages, but  
22 nevertheless an occurrence, early stages of  
23 a globalizing economy, so we felt that we  
24 needed to be more innovative.

25 We felt that we needed to expand

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2 abroad, we felt that we should begin -- I  
3 guess we had already begun to some extent,  
4 but expand our private equity and real  
5 estate areas. And then we felt very  
6 strongly that there was a tremendous  
7 opportunity to build an asset management  
8 business which would provide regular fees  
9 that weren't dependent on the cycles of the  
10 market; to some extent affected by, but not  
11 as dependent on cycles in the market as our  
12 trading activities.

13 Then we also we also, or the firm  
14 had a whole array of processes for dealing  
15 with reviewing people and advancing people  
16 or not advancing people, one thing or  
17 another. We felt that a lot more could be  
18 done in that area, and so we moved further  
19 into that realm, if you will, of reviewing  
20 people regularly, and extended that not only  
21 to the non-partners but to the partners.

22 Q And did any of that --

23 A We had a theory of the case, in a  
24 broader sense a theory of the case was to  
25 maintain a culture that we believed was very

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2 strong, but to change a lot of the ways that  
3 we were running the business without  
4 changing the culture.

5 Q Did any of those changes involve  
6 moving in or moving more substantially into  
7 structured finance?

8 A Structured finance.

9 Q CDOs?

10 A There were no CDOs back then, I  
11 don't think. Structured finance. It  
12 depends what you mean by structured finance,  
13 I guess. I don't remember the term even  
14 being used at that time, but there may be --

15 Q It was early --

16 A -- there may be things we did  
17 that today would be called structured  
18 finance.

19 Q All right. When did you become  
20 Secretary of the Treasury, approximately?

21 A I went to the White House at the  
22 beginning of the Clinton Administration. I  
23 became Secretary of the Treasury on January  
24 5th, 1995.

25 Q And that was of course a period



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2 of perceived deregulation in financial  
3 markets. What was your role in --

4 A I don't think --

5 Q -- those initiatives?

6 A I don't think that there was  
7 deregulation -- if there was deregulation, I  
8 don't recollect. You may be right about  
9 that.

10 First of all, I don't remember  
11 any deregulation at that time, but if there  
12 was deregulation it would have been in the  
13 interpretation of Glass-Steagall by the Fed,  
14 which of course I would not have been  
15 involved in at all. Tell me what you mean,  
16 because I don't think there was any other  
17 deregulation.

18 Q I am wondering what role you  
19 might have had in the precursors for  
20 Gramm-Leach-Bliley or what became the  
21 Commodity Futures Modernization Act that was  
22 the leader?

23 A It was all later.

24 Q Did you have a role as Secretary  
25 of Treasury with respect to advocacy that

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2 might have led to those laws?

3 A Well, by the time we got to the  
4 point where Glass-Steagall was rescinded,  
5 which was actually after I left -- I was  
6 advocating the rescission of Glass-Steagall  
7 because there was no more Glass-Steagall for  
8 practical purposes.

9 By the time you got to the point  
10 where Glass-Steagall was rescinded, there  
11 were no restrictions -- you probably know  
12 all this, but Glass-Steagall started to get  
13 reinterpreted in the late '80s, mid- to late  
14 '80s, I don't remember exactly, and by the  
15 time you got to the rescission of  
16 Glass-Steagall which I think was in 2000 --  
17 maybe it was late '99 -- I had left  
18 Treasury, but I was an advocate of  
19 rescinding it. But there were no  
20 restrictions left on what a large bank could  
21 do except for insurance underwriting.

22 So this whole question of too big  
23 to fail or what a bank should be or  
24 shouldn't be, narrow banks versus universal  
25 banks and so forth that you have now going

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2 forward is not a question that you go back  
3 to Glass-Steagall. Glass-Steagall, at least  
4 as it existed when it was rescinded, had  
5 nothing left in it of firewalls except for  
6 one, which was insurance underwriting which  
7 had no relevance to anything.

8 So yes, I was an advocate of  
9 rescinding Glass-Steagall, but by the time  
10 we rescinded it there were no restrictions  
11 left in it at all except for the insurance  
12 underwriting which had no relevance to  
13 anything that has happened since then.

14 Q Do you still think it was a good  
15 idea to repeal Glass-Steagall?

16 A Well, repealing Glass-Steagall  
17 was irrelevant.

18 Q Right. Well --

19 A I think the question -- let me,  
20 if I could say something.

21 Q Please.

22 A I think the real question at this  
23 point is, the only thing that rescinding  
24 Glass-Steagall itself did was to enable the  
25 banks to more efficiently, less

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2 cumbersomely, conduct a full range of  
3 activities they were entitled under the  
4 interpretations to conduct anyway.

5 In other words, it was cumbersome  
6 to exercise their full range of powers, but  
7 they had the full range of powers except for  
8 insurance underwriting. So all the  
9 rescinding did was to eliminate that  
10 cumbersomeness.

11 Now, the question of whether it  
12 is wise to allow banks to engage in the full  
13 range of activities is I think the policy  
14 question that is in front of us now, and  
15 that is a very heavily debated issue. I  
16 will give you my view of it, but it doesn't  
17 have to do with Glass-Steagall for the  
18 reasons I already said.

19 Q Please do.

20 A I think when you get finished  
21 with it all, you know, there are very  
22 reasonable people, Mervyn King at the Bank  
23 of England, for example, as I recollect it  
24 is advocating that there be some kind of  
25 narrow bank proposal. I am not sure exactly

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2 what it is, but I think his idea was -- I  
3 haven't paid a lot of attention to it, but I  
4 think his idea is banks should be restricted  
5 to taking deposits and making loans. You'd  
6 better check this, but I think that is sort  
7 of what he means by narrow bank, and then  
8 all the trading activity would take place  
9 someplace else.

10 That certainly is a view one can  
11 take. It is not going to solve the too big  
12 to fail problem because you are going to  
13 have two problems left. One is that whoever  
14 takes the deposits and extends the loans in  
15 the global economy that we exist in today,  
16 which is enormous and it is global, those  
17 institutions, unless otherwise fettered, are  
18 going to be of a size where they are too big  
19 to fail anyway.

20 And secondly, wherever the  
21 trading is going to be done, you know, the  
22 Lehman, Bear Stearns, Goldman and Merrill  
23 and Morgan Stanley, prior to becoming bank  
24 holding companies, were all too big to fail.  
25 So I don't think you solve your too big to

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2 fail problem that way.

3 My own feeling is that -- you  
4 know, reasonable people can disagree on  
5 this -- that in the global economy that we  
6 have today and the needs of that global  
7 economy for enormous transactions that are  
8 global in scope, so that a financing, for  
9 example, may involve credit being extended  
10 in a number of different currencies and  
11 different localities, companies need to have  
12 cash moved round around the world very  
13 quickly and so forth.

14 I think the global economy is  
15 better served by these, I don't want to call  
16 them universal banks because that does  
17 actually have another significance in some  
18 context with respect to commercial  
19 activities, which is a different matter, but  
20 by these full service banks, let's call them  
21 full service banks.

22 On the other hand, that does  
23 raise a too big to fail problem, and which I  
24 think is a serious problem. So what I think  
25 ought to be done about that is what the

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2 Treasury has recommended, in a broad  
3 conceptual sense -- I'm not necessarily  
4 saying I agree with anything specific, but  
5 in the broad conceptual sense what they have  
6 said is there ought to be very substantially  
7 greater leverage limitations.

8 And I think now that we have seen  
9 the financial system is far more vulnerable,  
10 let's say vulnerable to far greater crisis  
11 or risk than virtually anyone has seen, I  
12 think that is a very sound proposal and it  
13 should have now long since been enacted,  
14 long since being since the crisis began, and  
15 I think that that will give you some fair  
16 measure of protection against the potential  
17 of failure.

18 I think that you should have very  
19 substantially increased margin and capital  
20 requirements on derivatives, and that was  
21 something I recommended in my book in 2003,  
22 and it is a view I had had going back to  
23 when I was at Goldman Sachs.

24 And then I think you need an  
25 effective resolution authority, and that is

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2 in the Treasury recommendation. I think  
3 that is easier to say, I suspect, than to  
4 accomplishment. I just have a feeling that  
5 when you get down to the granular how you  
6 are going to do it is much more complicated  
7 than it seems, but it would serve an  
8 enormous purpose because it really would  
9 take away a lot of the moral hazard problem  
10 for creditors and counterparties.

11 So that is the package that I  
12 would do, but there are people, very  
13 reasonable, thoughtful people who have  
14 different views.

15 Q Sure. I have been intrigued  
16 actually, because I did read your book among  
17 other things about your suggestions about  
18 increasing margin and capital requirements  
19 and dealing generally with the question of  
20 leverage.

21 Do you have a sense of what the  
22 leverage ratio should look like, or does  
23 that depend on whether it is a derivative or  
24 whether it is a bank or something else?

25 A You got it. I think it is a



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2 really complicated question because I don't  
3 have a sense of what it should look like,  
4 and that is something that technical people  
5 are going to have to try to figure out and  
6 model, but I think -- two comments if I may,  
7 because I think you are onto a really  
8 important question.

9 Q Please.

10 A I think that we have learned  
11 something, and what we have learned is that  
12 our financial system is vulnerable to far  
13 more -- I said this before -- to far more  
14 severe crisis than virtually anybody would  
15 have thought, and I think you need to stress  
16 test that leverage requirement against what  
17 we have now learned about the potential for  
18 the financial system. So one thing you know  
19 is that whatever leverage requirement seemed  
20 appropriate in 2006 is going to be a  
21 substantially higher number today.

22 But the second thing is something  
23 you got at by saying derivatives. Another  
24 problem you've got, and I don't quite know  
25 how you deal with it, is that it used to be,

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2 if you go back 20 years or whatever and you  
3 talked about risk, risk was you had debt and  
4 you had equity, so the question was how much  
5 debt should you have relative to your  
6 balance sheet.

7 Now, in a very real sense, risk --  
8 to put this exactly -- risk leverage has  
9 been disassociated from debt. You could  
10 have very little debt and have enormous  
11 risk, it depends what your assets are  
12 invested in. So I think what you need to  
13 find is some way of measuring risk of a  
14 balance sheet, and then your leverage  
15 requirement should apply to that.

16 And I thought one of the aspects  
17 that nobody seems to have paid much  
18 attention to of Geithner's original  
19 proposal, I assume it is still in there, was  
20 really very sensible, which was he said that  
21 your leverage requirement, if I remember  
22 this correctly, should be constructed in two  
23 parts. One of them should be a leverage  
24 requirement that takes -- I assume this is  
25 model-driven -- takes into account the risks

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2 on the balance sheet.

3 But then there ought to be -- and  
4 this is what we used to do at Goldman Sachs,  
5 by the way, when I was there -- another one  
6 should be just some kind of simple measure  
7 of leverage, because models can't capture  
8 all of reality. And as we saw in this  
9 crisis, you can have all kinds of  
10 developments in markets and in market  
11 instruments that no model ever captured.

12 So I think it is a very  
13 complicated question, but I think your  
14 question was the right question. I think  
15 you've got to get all those issues.

16 Q In terms of those kinds of  
17 disclosures, are there writers or analysts  
18 that you think have it right in terms of how  
19 one would measure and disclose that  
20 information?

21 A You know, the answer is that I  
22 haven't looked at what people are writing  
23 and saying that carefully. I mean, let me  
24 put it differently.

25 I read a fair bit of what comes

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2 around, but I haven't tried to invest myself  
3 in sort of on a granular basis trying to  
4 figure out who seems to be addressing the  
5 kind of issues I have raised, but if  
6 somebody asked me to face that problem, what  
7 I would probably do -- I know what I would  
8 do. I would go to the finance departments  
9 at some universities that I thought had  
10 aggregations, substantial numbers of very  
11 good people in these areas, and I would try  
12 to put together a team with these people and  
13 work my way through it.

14 I will tell you another thing,  
15 and I said this in an article I wrote for  
16 Newsweek, I think no matter what you do in  
17 this, opponents of it, opponents of  
18 regulation, are always going to be able to  
19 pose hypotheticals that your plan doesn't  
20 deal with adequately. And so I think what  
21 you've got to do is you've got to find  
22 people who can do this, and then I think  
23 you've got to move ahead and not let the  
24 perfect be the enemy of the good, otherwise  
25 you will never get these things done. And

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2 then you can course adjust; once you have  
3 done that, then you can adjust it for  
4 problems that come up.

5 Q Very thoughtful, very helpful.  
6 Thank you.

7 A Can I add one more thing?

8 I think a lot of people like to  
9 write op-eds on this stuff in the newspapers  
10 and so forth. And I guess all I would say  
11 is I read a fair number of those, and I  
12 think a lot of them tend to be -- they don't  
13 tend to deal with the complexity of trying  
14 to do -- your question was a good question.  
15 I sort of got into the complexity of it. I  
16 think an awful lot of what is written about  
17 this doesn't tend to get into the complexity  
18 of it.

19 Q Thank you.

20 Let me turn briefly to your time  
21 at Citigroup. How were you recruited to  
22 work at Citi?

23 A Well, I will tell you what  
24 happened. I left Treasury in July of '99,  
25 and I had some ideas about what I wanted to

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2 do. And so what I did was I came to New  
3 York and I started talking to different  
4 people, and a fair number of people talked  
5 to me about the possibility of my doing  
6 something with them. But for whatever  
7 reason, I didn't really know the people at  
8 Citi; I might have met Sandy Weill and I had  
9 met John Reed but I didn't particularly know  
10 them, and I didn't go to them and they  
11 didn't come to me.

12 And about, I don't know, maybe a  
13 couple of months after all of that -- no, it  
14 was probably less than that, I don't know.  
15 It doesn't matter; say a month and a half  
16 after or a month or whatever it was, my wife  
17 gave a party to welcome me back to New York,  
18 and I think she did that partly to make sure  
19 I didn't change my mind because she didn't  
20 like Washington. I think that kind of  
21 formalized my return.

22 And Sandy Weill was at that  
23 party, and sometime after that Sandy called  
24 me. And I didn't really know Sandy very  
25 well at all, I would say barely knew him;

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2 it's sort of odd because I had lived here  
3 all that time. And he asked me to come  
4 over, and we talked about my coming to --  
5 this must have been about September, I  
6 guess, of '99, and he talked about coming to  
7 Citi, and we had several conversations as I  
8 was talking to others.

9 And I had come pretty close to  
10 making a decision to do something else, and  
11 then I decided it sounded interesting, so I  
12 decided to go to Citi. And that was in  
13 October of '99.

14 Q What was the nature of the role  
15 you were offered at Citi?

16 A The role that I was offered at  
17 Citi -- offered, I guess the role that we  
18 worked out for me at Citi, was as follows:  
19 I would work with their client base across  
20 all parts of the firm, that is to say with  
21 investment banking client, with private  
22 investment clients, that is to say the  
23 private bank. I would do that here, I would  
24 do it abroad; given my history I could do it  
25 as a peer.

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2 I would appear at public events  
3 carrying Citi's flag. I never really did  
4 deal with U.S. government officials, but I  
5 would go abroad. This was the theory at the  
6 beginning of it, and this is actually what I  
7 did, the way things turned out. I would go  
8 abroad and meet with public officials.

9 Citi at that time did business in  
10 whatever -- well, they were located in 90 --  
11 I don't remember, you can look it up, but I  
12 think 90-some-odd countries, but they did  
13 business in virtually every country you  
14 could do business. And so the thought was  
15 that I would go abroad, and with the local  
16 country people I would meet with a finance  
17 minister or a president of a country,  
18 whatever it might be, not because I knew  
19 these people because I didn't know them, but  
20 with Citi and with my history and all that I  
21 could do that and do it, as I say, as a peer.

22 And that was to be the  
23 predominant, my predominant activity, but I  
24 was also going to be a resource for people  
25 who wanted to talk about managerial,



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2 strategic issues of one sort and another.

3 And although it was unsaid, I  
4 think there was another role, which is that  
5 you had co-CEOs, and I hadn't quite realized  
6 at the time, but they sometimes had some  
7 difficulty reaching conclusions, making  
8 decisions. And so really from day one when  
9 I got there, I turned out to be a bit of a  
10 facilitator, let's say, as between the two  
11 of them, to try to help the process move  
12 along. And in a broad sense that was the  
13 role that I occupied until the company got  
14 in trouble, really until I would say until  
15 September of '07.

16 The other thing that I said both  
17 to Sandy and to John, and I said to  
18 everybody I spoke to, was that I had spent  
19 26 years at Goldman Sachs.

20 By the way, let me go back to the  
21 other for a moment. As it unveiled, it took  
22 on quite a few dimensions that we hadn't  
23 fully thought of. For example, the private  
24 bank pretty quickly figured out that I could  
25 host a dinner and they could get their

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2 clients from all over the world to come, and  
3 we did. And so about once every few months,  
4 I don't know how often, we would have a  
5 private bank dinner, say once a quarter, I  
6 am not sure about that, it seems a little  
7 more often than that, but anyway, we would  
8 do that. They would have investment banking  
9 dinners and I would host those.

10 They would have conferences and I  
11 would be a keynote speaker or some such  
12 thing, or I remember we went to India once  
13 and there was some kind of a -- actually it  
14 happened in a lot of countries, but I can  
15 remember one specifically in India, there  
16 was another one in Mexico I can remember  
17 where there was some set of events going on,  
18 and by offering me up as a speaker they  
19 could get somebody flying Citi's flag to be  
20 the speaker. There was a lot of that kind  
21 of activity.

22 Q Where were you, can you describe  
23 the physical setting of your office  
24 vis-à-vis the office of Mr. Weill and Mr.  
25 Reed?

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2 A Yes. There was one more point  
3 about my role I want to get to, but yes.

4 Let's see. Weill's office was  
5 here, I think my office was next to --

6 Q Actually, if you wouldn't mind --

7 A I know what it was.

8 Q -- why don't you sketch out this  
9 and we will make it an exhibit.

10 A As best as I can remember it,  
11 here, this is Weill's office. Then there  
12 was a library, there was my office, and I  
13 think John was -- I think Reed was here.  
14 That is roughly right.

15 MR. GREENE: If you would mark  
16 that as RR 1.

17 (Thereupon, Sketch was marked  
18 RR Exhibit 1 for Identification, as of  
19 this date.)

20 BY MR. GREENE:

21 Q Did you take part in discussions  
22 of management issues on a regular basis,  
23 given that physical location?

24 A Only if they wanted me to. They  
25 might come into my office and want to

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2 discuss something, or they might not. We  
3 had something called the office of the  
4 chairman that I was part of, but that was  
5 just a title. It didn't have a functional  
6 significance.

7 And I would say when the two of  
8 them were still there, you know, it depended  
9 what it was. If they wanted to consult with  
10 me, they would, and if they didn't, they  
11 didn't.

12 But I want to go back one step  
13 because there was one more part of this. I  
14 had been at Goldman Sachs for 26 years in  
15 the way I described, and I had been in the  
16 government six and a half years, and one  
17 thing I said to everybody I spoke to was  
18 that I would, never again did I want to have  
19 operational responsibilities. And so the  
20 role that I had at Citi, and this would have  
21 been analogous no matter where I had gone,  
22 was the role I described to you, you know, a  
23 few moments ago.

24 But I also said to them that I  
25 would have no operational responsibilities

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2 in the entire time that I was there. Well,  
3 let's say the entire time until the company  
4 get in trouble. I mean, when you got to  
5 September '07 the world changed some; well,  
6 particularly in November '07 I guess it was  
7 when Chuck stepped down.

8 But up until then I had one  
9 person who would report to me, which was my  
10 secretary, and then eventually I had a  
11 second secretary for some purposes, so I had  
12 two people report to me. But what was  
13 absolutely clear with them was that I would  
14 have no operating responsibility whatsoever,  
15 and my functions would be all the ones I  
16 described.

17 Q While Mr. Weill was CEO, did you  
18 participate in meetings that were referred  
19 to as business head meetings?

20 A Yes. In fact, it was my idea to  
21 have a business heads.

22 Q And who were the business heads?

23 A Sure.

24 When I got there, it was a  
25 curious thing. You had this very large

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2 company and yet the heads of it -- I am  
3 sorry, the heads of the units of it, they  
4 had planning, I think they had monthly  
5 planning meetings and they had various kinds  
6 of formal meetings, but they didn't have the  
7 equivalent of what you might want to call a  
8 management committee, an internal management  
9 committee that you would expect that most  
10 companies have.

11 So at some point I said to John  
12 and Sandy, because John was still there,  
13 shouldn't you have a weekly meeting where  
14 the heads of the various businesses plus  
15 your chief, your principal administrative  
16 officers, got together.

17 Now, one obvious problem is that  
18 when you decide to set up a structure like  
19 that, you include some people and you  
20 exclude others. And so an immediate problem  
21 they raised was, well, if we do that we are  
22 going to have an awful lot of unhappy  
23 people. So instead of calling it a  
24 management committee, which is what you  
25 would ordinarily call it, we called it a

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2 business heads meeting, a business heads  
3 group, because that by its name limited it  
4 to the people who had the businesses, but  
5 actually what it consisted of was the heads  
6 of the various business units and then the,  
7 let's see, the legal counsel, the CFO. I  
8 have a feeling there may have been another  
9 person or two, but I don't remember.

10 Q Approximately how many people  
11 would be at a meeting or participate in a  
12 meeting?

13 A I think that group initially  
14 probably had about ten people, if I had to  
15 make a guess.

16 Q Did that number change over time?

17 A Yeah, it got larger.

18 I feel like I am missing a person  
19 or two. The head of risk became a member of  
20 it. We had, at some point there were  
21 co-heads of investment, of the whole I call  
22 it investment banking, but it was the whole  
23 downtown operation, so that was obviously  
24 two people. It probably got up to 14-ish or  
25 so, I would guess.

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2 Q And what kind of issues would be  
3 in general terms discussed at the business  
4 heads meeting, meetings?

5 A Those meetings I think lasted  
6 about an hour or something like that, or you  
7 can check this; I am not really sure about  
8 that, but an hour, hour and a half,  
9 something like that. I wonder if I am right  
10 about that. I think maybe it was two hours  
11 sometimes, but I don't think so.

12 And it could be anything.  
13 Usually there would be some, there would be  
14 discussion -- a lot of it, particularly when  
15 Sandy was there, a lot of it was to focus on  
16 the budget and where we were and what was  
17 going on. A lot of it was budget-oriented.  
18 People wanted to raise -- we would go around  
19 the table, and people would raise usually  
20 sort of general issues in the area, whatever  
21 they might be, I don't remember any  
22 specifics any more. I would sometimes say  
23 something about the world the way it looked  
24 to me.

25 It tended to be at a relatively



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2 general level about what was going on in  
3 people's businesses, what was on their minds  
4 or whatever it might be.

5 Q So would it be fair to say that  
6 these were the most important issues that  
7 the business units faced that would be the,  
8 those would be the topics?

9 A No, I don't think -- you mean in  
10 terms of running their businesses?

11 Q Yes.

12 A No, I don't think -- most  
13 important issues they faced. No, I don't  
14 think, I think it was more a kind of an  
15 issue.

16 In other words, if the consumer  
17 business -- no, I don't think so. The  
18 consumer business faced a very important  
19 question of how do we market credit cards  
20 more effectively in the United States. It  
21 is unlikely they would have discussed that  
22 at the business heads meeting. That was an  
23 operational issue.

24 I am just making that up, I don't  
25 remember it, but it was an operational issue.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Q How would you characterize the  
3 kind of issues that would typically be  
4 raised at the business heads meeting?

5 A I think they were more sort of  
6 what I would call, aside from the budget,  
7 which very often occupied a lot of those, a  
8 lot of that time, I would call them more  
9 sort of generic business issues, I don't  
10 remember any specifics, or there might be  
11 some generic business issue. It could be we  
12 are having trouble recruiting people, or we  
13 don't think compensation is adequate; even  
14 those things didn't really, I don't think  
15 compensation came in very much.

16 Q Do you recall if minutes were  
17 kept of these meetings?

18 A I don't think they were.

19 Q Were there agendas?

20 A It is a good question. I don't  
21 think -- you know, there may have been times  
22 during the course of the years that there  
23 were written agendas, but I don't -- there  
24 may well have been, but I don't remember them.

25 Q Do you recall who chaired

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2 typically?

3 A Yeah, it would be the CEO.

4 Q The CEO in that case would have  
5 been Mr. Weill?

6 A In that early stage, yes. And  
7 then if some emergency came up, if some  
8 critical issue came up, that might get  
9 discussed.

10 Q Briefly I just wanted to tag up  
11 on your compensation. What, when you joined  
12 Citi, approximately what was your  
13 compensation package?

14 A The package was \$15 million, and  
15 I think it was one million of salary and 14  
16 million of bonus.

17 Well, let's see. One million --  
18 let's see. Let's do that again. One  
19 million salary, and it was 14 million of, I  
20 guess it must be guaranteed bonus, and it  
21 was, if I remember correctly, a two-year  
22 contract. You'd better check that, but I  
23 think I am right about that.

24 Q And was that approximately your  
25 compensation throughout the time you worked

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2 at Citi?

3 A Well, until -- it stayed the same.

4 I might add, incidentally, that  
5 before I made that arrangement with them,  
6 you know, with Sandy and John, I had talked  
7 to a number of people because I knew the  
8 street pretty well, to try to get a sense of  
9 what people thought. You know, at that  
10 point in time, given what I could bring to  
11 this, it seemed reasonable for the function  
12 I was going to be performing, and I got a  
13 feeling that was kind of the range, if you  
14 will, sort of a relative norm in that period  
15 of time for those functions.

16 It stayed the same until '07, and  
17 in '07 at the end of the year I went to -- I  
18 don't remember who I went to, but I went to  
19 somebody internally; I could probably  
20 remember if I think for a minute, and that  
21 is when they had already started having  
22 trouble. And I said, you know, given the  
23 stage that I am in my life and my career, I  
24 am not a long-term Citigroup person. I want  
25 to stay and help us get through this, but I

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2 am not a five-, ten-year prospect. I was 69  
3 years old or something like that at that  
4 point; no, I must have been -- yeah, 68 or  
5 69. And my recommendation is that you waive  
6 my bonus and use the money for other purposes.

7 And they took that to the  
8 compensation committee, and that is what  
9 they did. So --

10 Q So would the effect of that have  
11 been to reduce your --

12 A My bonus became zero.

13 Q And your pay package would have  
14 been roughly a million?

15 A Yeah, I still got my salary.

16 And then in '08, even though --  
17 well, it was '07, and in some sense you can  
18 say that, given after Chuck left, which was  
19 November 4th, we had a five-week period  
20 there or thereabouts during which I was  
21 chairman of the board and a member of the  
22 search committee. It was an all-consuming  
23 period of time for me. It really, truly  
24 was, but the merits -- you can make maybe a  
25 different argument, I don't know, but in any

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2 event that was what I felt and that is what  
3 I did.

4 And then in '08 as the trouble  
5 continued, I went toward the end of the year  
6 and said the same thing, and so I waived my  
7 bonus in '08 just as I had in '07.

8 Q When did you leave Citibank?

9 A January, in January '09, early  
10 January '09, I think.

11 Q And what figured in your  
12 decision-making?

13 A I was going to leave earlier. I  
14 was 70 years old at that point, or 70 and a  
15 half or something like that, and as I got  
16 toward 70 I thought to myself, you know, I  
17 probably have a lot of years ahead of me and  
18 I would kind of like to use them  
19 differently, but on the other hand I didn't  
20 want to leave when they were in those kind  
21 of difficulties and I wanted to stay and  
22 help Vikram, I believed very deeply and  
23 still believe very deeply.

24 So I postponed leaving, and then  
25 we got to January '09. He seemed to have

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2 gotten his feet on the ground, put his team  
3 in place, and at that point I guess I was 70  
4 and a half or something like that, and it  
5 seemed to be the right time I could step down.

6 Q Stepping back --

7 A And he asked me, he asked me to  
8 wait another six months or something like  
9 that, I think that is what he said,  
10 something to that effect, I don't remember.

11 But I really, I thought he had  
12 gotten his feet on the ground and I think he  
13 does have his feet on the ground, and so it  
14 just seemed like the right time to leave.

15 Q Stepping back briefly, when did  
16 you become a member of the board of  
17 directors, do you recall?

18 A The day I joined the company. I  
19 mean technically they had to elect me to the  
20 board, but I was on the board from the  
21 beginning.

22 Q And were you on any particular  
23 board committees from the very beginning?

24 A I was never on a committee  
25 because -- except for the executive

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2 committee which was a non, didn't really do  
3 anything. I couldn't be on a committee  
4 because I was an internal director.

5 Well, I shouldn't say I couldn't  
6 have been. I don't know if I could have  
7 been or couldn't have been, but I wasn't.

8 Q Were you on the executive  
9 committee from the very beginning?

10 A Well, I think the committee was  
11 created when I went there. You'd better  
12 check this; it may have existed before that,  
13 but I think it was created when I went there.

14 And the only function of the  
15 executive committee, it sounds like a big  
16 thing, but the only function of the  
17 executive committee was to have a forum, if  
18 you will, that could convene in between  
19 board meetings if there was something the  
20 board needed to focus on. And I was  
21 chairman of it, and it met I think two,  
22 three times a year until Citi got in  
23 trouble.

24 And if it met, what would happen  
25 is I was chairman, so we would meet in the



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2 library or someplace, and I would convene  
3 the meeting and then turn it over to the CEO  
4 and he would run it. It had no other function.

5 Q And functionally, who were  
6 typically the other members of the executive  
7 committee? Specifically were they the  
8 chairs of the other board committees?

9 A You know, I do not know the  
10 answer to that.

11 The executive committee for  
12 practical purposes was a non, it was just a  
13 way of getting some directors together. It  
14 was a formal apparatus for getting some  
15 directors together if something had to be  
16 done between the board meetings, and I  
17 think -- you could check this, but I think  
18 there was even an invitation to other board  
19 members to attend if they wanted to.

20 MR. GREENE: Let me mark an  
21 exhibit next in order.

22 (Thereupon, excerpt of minutes  
23 of board meeting dated 4/17/07 was  
24 marked RR Exhibit 2 for  
25 Identification, as of this date.)

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2 BY MR. GREENE:

3 Q I am showing you something now  
4 marked RR 2. Let me represent to you and  
5 your counsel that this is a portion of an  
6 exhibit from Exhibit E from the minutes of a  
7 board meeting dated 4/17/07.

8 MR. BIRENBOIM: Can you read  
9 the Bates number into the record?

10 MR. GREENE: Of course. Here's  
11 another copy. It is easier.

12 BY MR. GREENE:

13 Q Calling your attention to the  
14 second block under executive committee, does  
15 that prompt any recollections in terms of  
16 who functionally might have been on the  
17 committee typically?

18 A It looks like what the committee  
19 looked like, but if you had a totally  
20 different set of names I would have said the  
21 same thing.

22 Q But would it have been typical,  
23 or was it typical of your experience while  
24 you were chair of the executive committee  
25 that the audit chair would also be on that

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2 committee?

3 A I truly don't know.

4 Q I presume that --

5 A Lead director would have been.

6 Q Lead director would have been,  
7 and the P and C chair, what would that have  
8 been?

9 A I truly don't know. As I said a  
10 moment ago, just to go back, the executive  
11 committee probably -- you can check this,  
12 but I doubt if it met more than two or three  
13 times a year, until it got into trouble in  
14 '07. In other words, during the regular  
15 course it simply wasn't part of the life of  
16 the company.

17 Q And would the CEO, whoever that  
18 was --

19 A Yes, the CEO would have been,  
20 always been.

21 And in fact what would happen is,  
22 what we would do is we would go into,  
23 usually it was the library. And I was the  
24 chairman, so I would convene the meeting and  
25 then I would turn it over to the CEO and the

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2 CEO would run the meeting for whatever  
3 purpose it had been called.

4 Q And would it be the case, though,  
5 that the executive committee had all of the  
6 power of the board in these periods between  
7 board meetings?

8 A I don't know the answer to that.  
9 When you say all the power of the board,  
10 could the executive committee have sold the  
11 company? I don't know the answer to that.

12 Q But would it be the case that --

13 A Let me give you the practical  
14 answer. The practical answer, we would not  
15 have done anything significant in the  
16 executive committee that didn't go to the  
17 full board. Maybe that is the best way to  
18 answer that question.

19 Q But do you recall as the chair of  
20 the executive committee that you approved  
21 purchases of companies, for example?

22 A I don't think -- I do not recall  
23 approving the purchase of a company. We  
24 might have approved something that related  
25 to the purchase of a company, but I can't

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2 imagine as a practical matter that the  
3 executive committee ever would have approved  
4 the purchase of a company without it going  
5 to the full board.

6 But if you, let's say you were  
7 involved in the process of purchasing a  
8 company and you needed to make a decision on  
9 some dimension of that and you couldn't, you  
10 didn't want to wait until the next board  
11 meeting or couldn't wait until the next  
12 board meeting, they might have approved  
13 something like that. But I don't recollect  
14 anything of the kind that you just mentioned  
15 happening, and I just cannot imagine that an  
16 executive committee would have exercised  
17 that authority.

18 Q But unfortunately, and I  
19 apologize to your counsel, I didn't bring it  
20 with me, there are executive committee  
21 minutes that indicate, for example, that the  
22 committee approved something in the order of  
23 seven and a half billion dollars of stock to  
24 be issued to the Abu Dhabi Development  
25 Authority?

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2 A That was after -- let's  
3 distinguish between -- everything I have  
4 said about the executive committee so far  
5 applies to the period up to when the company  
6 got in trouble. I apologize. I was, in  
7 fact, I was going to say that and we sort of  
8 got going. We continued the conversation  
9 and I didn't get a chance to say that.

10 Everything I have said relating  
11 to the executive committee goes up to the  
12 point at which the company got in trouble.  
13 Once the company got in trouble, the  
14 executive committee met more frequently.  
15 The CEO presided. It was a very good way  
16 for the board to keep on top of what was  
17 happening and also for the board to move  
18 quickly.

19 And my recollection, you can  
20 check this but I am virtually certain this  
21 is right, is when we had an executive  
22 committee meeting, notice would be sent to  
23 all the board members and they could join it  
24 telephonically. So if they wanted to keep  
25 posted on what was happening, they would be

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2 part of the process.

3 And at that point the executive  
4 committee, during the period when things  
5 were moving very quickly, could be used for  
6 doing something, though even there, I don't --  
7 you will have to check this because I truly  
8 don't know, but I can't imagine that we did  
9 that without some kind of discussion at the  
10 full board meeting.

11 In other words, there may have  
12 been a preceding full board meeting,  
13 telephonic full board meeting discussion of  
14 what you just said, and it may have been  
15 approved at an executive committee. I don't  
16 believe we would have done the Abu Dhabi  
17 transaction without discussion of the full  
18 board.

19 Q Let me ask you --

20 A In fact, I would be virtually  
21 certain of that.

22 Q I do have the impression, again  
23 based on a review of some of the minutes,  
24 that in '05, for example, the executive  
25 committee appears to have proved a major

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2 settlement involving Worldcom; does that  
3 prompt any recollection?

4 A It doesn't, but it could be that  
5 they were the formal mechanism for approval.

6 But I will repeat the same thing  
7 again, you will have to check what actually  
8 happened, but I don't believe, I don't think  
9 the executive committee would have done  
10 that -- in other words, they would have been  
11 the formal mechanism. That was sort of the  
12 point I was trying to make before.

13 If something is happening and you  
14 need to have a formal approval, the  
15 executive committee might have been used as  
16 the mechanism of a formal approval. I  
17 can't, it seems to be almost, seems  
18 extremely unlikely, I think almost  
19 inconceivable actually, that the executive  
20 committee would have approved that without  
21 it having been discussed with the board.

22 Q And would those discussions have  
23 been formal or informal typically?

24 A On something of that magnitude?

25 Q Yes.



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2 A They might have had -- I don't  
3 remember it so I can only speculate, but  
4 they might have had a telephonic board  
5 meeting. I don't know the answer to that.

6 Q Let me ask another question to  
7 see if this prompts a recollection. If you  
8 don't have one --

9 A You can check all this. This is  
10 all checkable.

11 Q Sure. One set of minutes from  
12 December '05, the company is buying, via a  
13 decision apparently of the executive  
14 committee, a 40 percent share of the  
15 Guandong Development Bank in China?

16 A Sure.

17 Q Do you have any recollection of  
18 that purchase?

19 A Yeah, I remember the purchase.  
20 But there is a good example, and again I  
21 don't remember the specifics, but the  
22 executive committee, the approval was a  
23 formal mechanism for doing what needed to be  
24 done.

25 It was not a decision-making

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2 body, maybe that is the best way to say it.  
3 The executive committee would not have  
4 functioned as a decision-making body on any  
5 of the things that you just discussed  
6 without a discussion with the board, I am  
7 virtually certain. And Guandong, for  
8 example, I would guess -- I don't remember  
9 this, but I would guess that if you check  
10 you will find it was probably discussed at  
11 multiple board meetings before it happened.

12 But now that you said it, it  
13 gives me a better way to try to describe  
14 this. The executive committee might have  
15 been used, as it clearly was used because  
16 you looked at the minutes, as the formal  
17 mechanism for approving something when an  
18 approval was needed, but actions of that  
19 magnitude would not have been taken, I am  
20 virtually certain, without a full discussion  
21 with the full board in some form or other.

22 You asked whether it is formal or  
23 informal. I can't answer that question  
24 because I don't know the answer to that, but  
25 it would have been a full discussion with

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2 the board, I am virtually certain.

3 The executive committee was not a  
4 decision-making body is I guess the point.

5 Q Okay. Thank you.

6 Let me mark another document.

7 (Thereupon, document from  
8 Mercer Oliver Wyman dated June 2005  
9 was marked RR Exhibit 3 for  
10 Identification, as of this date.)

11 BY MR. GREENE:

12 Q This is a document from --

13 A Could I go back to the answer for  
14 just one second?

15 Another point was that not only  
16 was it not a decision-making body, but I  
17 would convene it and then the CEO would  
18 preside over it, so he would basically  
19 conduct the meeting.

20 Okay. Go ahead.

21 Q This is a document circa June of  
22 2005 by a firm named Mercer Oliver Wyman.  
23 Do you have any recollection of this  
24 analysis by Mercer Oliver Wyman?

25 A I certainly remember that we met --

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2 let me look at this for one second. We met  
3 with them --

4 Q Please do.

5 A Yeah, I mean in a general way.  
6 We had hired them as a consultant on the  
7 fixed income area, and at some point we had  
8 a meeting with them, the fixed income  
9 people, some of the senior management of  
10 Citigroup, and they produced a document to  
11 frame that meeting. This may be that  
12 document; I don't remember the specific  
13 document, but I do remember they produced a  
14 document.

15 Q And to the extent you recollect,  
16 what was the upshot of that meeting? Did  
17 business strategy change, or what was the  
18 result of that, this consultant's report and  
19 that subsequent meeting?

20 A Right. There had been -- I am  
21 not sure of the sequence exactly, but there  
22 had been -- it had been a process -- let's  
23 go back a year before that actually.

24 A year or two before that, Chuck  
25 Prince had initiated a review of the equity

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2 area, and I think we used a consultant there  
3 too, I am not sure, but in any event a  
4 review of the equity area. The consequence  
5 was they changed the senior management of  
6 the equity area and felt Citi was not as  
7 effective in that area as it could have  
8 been.

9 About year or two later Chuck  
10 suggested doing the same thing in fixed  
11 income, which I thought was a very good  
12 idea, and we, Citi hired Mercer Oliver Wyman  
13 and they then, there was some sort, it was  
14 quite a lengthy process, I don't recollect  
15 these pieces any more, but then we had this  
16 meeting.

17 And the gist of what they said  
18 was that if you looked across many product  
19 areas that Citi was less involved, did less  
20 positioning, had smaller positions, if you  
21 will, than comparable firms if you measured  
22 against balance sheet and earnings, and that  
23 there was therefore an opportunity for Citi  
24 to move to the point where they had a level  
25 of activity comparable to the others in the

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2 industry, but that if they were going to do  
3 it, they had to also invest in a number of  
4 capabilities. And that is the gist of it as  
5 I remember.

6 Q Let me follow up just a bit on  
7 that. What were the areas that were  
8 presented as potential areas of opportunity?

9 A The only one I remember  
10 discussing, somewhere in here, let me take  
11 a look -- I think they listed them in here  
12 someplace -- but the only one that was  
13 really discussed was commodities, the  
14 business I actually had some familiarity  
15 with from earlier years, as I said before.

16 Well, I guess they don't have it  
17 in here, but my recollection, which I don't  
18 see it here, though, is that they had listed  
19 a whole bunch of areas and, as I said, I  
20 think the only one we really, I recollect at  
21 least that we had any real discussion about  
22 was commodities, an area in which Citi did  
23 very little and Morgan Stanley, J.P. Morgan,  
24 and obviously Goldman Sachs amongst others  
25 had very big operations.

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2 I thought there was a list in  
3 here someplace.

4 Q Well, I may be able to help you  
5 in part. If you look at slide 12 or page 12?

6 A Yeah, there it is, that looks  
7 like it.

8 Q And at least one of them appears  
9 to be in that sort of second block of  
10 material, quote, "U.S. mortgage and real  
11 estate sub-businesses, ARMs and principal  
12 finance." Do you recollect that that was  
13 one of the areas, sort of, those are areas  
14 they recommended?

15 A I don't recollect this particular  
16 chart, but, as I say, I remember that they  
17 listed a whole bunch of areas, and I  
18 remember the one that we discussed -- we may  
19 have discussed others that I don't  
20 recollect, but the only one I remember  
21 really having a discussion about was  
22 commodities.

23 But this has, let's see. This  
24 has hedge fund product, commodities,  
25 distressed corporate derivatives, a whole

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2 bunch of stuff. This may have been the list  
3 or it may have been some other document with  
4 another list. I don't remember.

5 Q You might also look at slide ten.  
6 It is something that says opportunities  
7 exist. And then --

8 A This was the gist of what they  
9 said, "Opportunities exist across products  
10 in all geographies" -- that was the gist of  
11 what they were, of what this report was about.

12 But also someplace here I thought,  
13 at least in the discussion, they said that  
14 to do this you also had to, which seemed to  
15 be right, you had to have in place the  
16 appropriate capabilities, but maybe that is  
17 not in here.

18 Q I think I can find you that. But  
19 let me just keep you on page ten --

20 MR. DOWNEY: Let me ask a  
21 question, Mr. Greene. I know you have  
22 been talking to a lot of witnesses.

23 I see this as a first working  
24 discussion, I assume there are many  
25 working discussions. I don't mean to



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2 impede your questioning, but is this  
3 the document that was shown to people  
4 in Mr. Rubin's group, or do you know  
5 that independently?

6 MR. GREENE: I don't know,  
7 frankly.

8 MS. BUERGEL: In fact, I can  
9 tell you that there is a deck related  
10 to this exercise that went to the  
11 board, and this is not the one that  
12 went to the board. You have a copy of  
13 the one that went to the board.

14 MR. GREENE: I do, okay.

15 MR. KARP: It is more detailed.

16 BY MR. GREENE:

17 Q Looking at slide ten on the far  
18 right side, there is a column entitled  
19 Revenue Gaps, quote, New City build, close  
20 quote. And in the first increment of that,  
21 CMBS is mentioned. What is CMBS?

22 A I would guess that is commercial  
23 mortgage-backed securities; not I would  
24 guess, that is what the acronym stands for.

25 Q And then in the next one,

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 structured credit.

3 A Uh-huh.

4 Q What is that?

5 A Structured credit ordinarily  
6 would be any kind of an asset-backed  
7 security, credit cards, mortgages, auto  
8 receivables, whatever else.

9 Q Let me turn you to I think the  
10 point you were raising earlier, which is  
11 this question of what Citi needed to do in  
12 order to take advantage of these  
13 opportunities. Slides 15 and 16 appear to  
14 contain some of that information.

15 A It is interesting. The first  
16 bullet point, this may not be what you want  
17 to get at, "Technology has nearly doubled as  
18 a portion of support costs spent in the last  
19 decade."

20 I remember very distinctly, and  
21 you asked what happened at business heads  
22 kind of meetings, they were increasing the  
23 investment in technology at a very rapid  
24 rate, and I think this happens in every  
25 company, so the businesses would get

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 assessed for it and the businesses would  
3 always say that they were being overwhelmed  
4 by the expenditures of the center on  
5 technology. We used to have lot of these  
6 discussions.

7 Q In drawing your particular  
8 attention to the second bullet, there is a  
9 dash, third dash down reads, if I am reading  
10 correctly, "In risk management the key  
11 constraint is the speed and flexibility of  
12 credit and securitization risk processes."

13 Do you recollect that that was an  
14 issue as you were working your way through  
15 these possible new opportunities for Citi?

16 A I don't remember this. What I --  
17 I don't remember this phrase, if that is  
18 what you are asking me, or even the concept.

19 But what I do remember is saying  
20 that if we were going to do this, which I  
21 thought we should do, increase our  
22 positioning, that there were at least three  
23 things you had to do. We had to have  
24 adequate technology and we had to have  
25 adequate people, and then you had to have an

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 effective independent risk management -- I  
3 guess four things: Independent risk  
4 management, and then a general obvious  
5 comment, you had to make sensible risk-  
6 reward decisions when you were running a  
7 business.

8 So I don't remember this  
9 particular comment, but I do remember saying  
10 there are requisites for doing this and  
11 those were the requisites.

12 Q And were those requisites acted  
13 upon by the individuals that attended the  
14 meeting you described?

15 A My very strong impression is they  
16 were acted upon, yeah. I mean what I  
17 remember, and I guess this document semi-  
18 reflects that in a way, while it can't  
19 reflect what happened going forward but it  
20 reflects what had been happening, is that we  
21 had very a substantial technology buildup in  
22 the company, including I believe in risk  
23 management. You can check all that in your  
24 documents, but that is my recollection.

25 On the people side, I do remember

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2 that they got into more active recruiting --  
3 I shouldn't say more active recruiting  
4 because I don't actually know that, but I do  
5 remember that they recruited a foreign  
6 exchange options trading team from Merrill  
7 Lynch, and I remember they recruited a  
8 structured products trading team from  
9 Deutsche Bank. I don't remember other  
10 specific recollections, but those two  
11 recollections I do have.

12 And they had an independent risk  
13 management capability run by David Bushnell,  
14 so that he had that piece, and the question  
15 then was -- and I do remember also that -- I  
16 shouldn't say I remember. I have a strong  
17 impression, not a specific recollection,  
18 that he continued hiring people and building  
19 up his analytic capability as well.

20 Q And do you recall any structural  
21 changes in the risk management unit,  
22 specifically to make it more independent of  
23 the business units?

24 A I think it was -- my impression  
25 is it was independent. It reported I

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 believe to the CEO and the audit committee  
3 of the board, so I am not sure what you --

4 Q Were any of the risk managers  
5 reporting to business heads, as far as you  
6 know?

7 A Not to the best of my knowledge.

8 Q Would that have, if that were  
9 happening, would that violate your view of  
10 proper risk management?

11 A Yeah. Independent risk  
12 management should report to the CEO, and  
13 then this one I am quite sure -- you can  
14 check this, but I am quite sure reported to  
15 the audit committee as well.

16 The independent risk management  
17 shouldn't report to the business people, if  
18 that is your question.

19 Q That is the question.

20 A Uh-huh.

21 Q And to your knowledge that did  
22 not occur at Citi?

23 A To the best of my knowledge it  
24 did not occur.

25 Let me put it differently. If it

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 did occur, I wasn't aware of it.

3 Q It has been reported in the  
4 papers, whether it is accurate or not I  
5 don't know, but that insofar as there was  
6 more effective oversight of risk, you were  
7 in favor at this point of Citi taking more  
8 risk?

9 A Well, let me say, if I may,  
10 because I ran all of Goldman Sachs' trading  
11 operations -- I didn't run, that is not  
12 true -- I ran the trading operation  
13 initially, then I became responsible for  
14 them, I didn't run them, but this is  
15 actually a world I knew, at least at one  
16 time I knew a touch about. Now, by the time  
17 we got to this point I was way out of date  
18 in terms of instruments and so forth, but at  
19 least conceptually.

20 You never want to take more risk.  
21 That is not your objective. Your objective  
22 to do more positioning. Now, when you do  
23 more positioning, what comes with it? Risk.  
24 And I was in favor of increasing positioning  
25 assuming, assuming, and this is critical,

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 that we had the right people, we had the  
3 right technology, we had effective  
4 independent risk oversight, and that we were  
5 functioning effectively, the people were  
6 making intelligent risk-reward judgments.

7 And on that basis, looking at the  
8 Oliver Wyman report, it seemed to me that  
9 Citi could, instead of being behind its  
10 comparable firms, could increase its  
11 positioning, could and should increase its  
12 positioning.

13 Q And do you recollect as part of  
14 that decisional process that you advocated  
15 for increased CDO activity by Citi?

16 A I am virtually certain -- nothing  
17 in life is certain, so I am not going to say  
18 I am certain, but taking that philosophical  
19 point aside, I am virtually certain that  
20 CDOs never came up in this conversation.

21 Q And why would that be true?

22 A Why would it be true? I can't  
23 tell you why it would be true, except CDOs  
24 would have been -- well, maybe I can tell  
25 you, as a matter of fact.



1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 I don't think they were a focus,  
3 at least as far as I know, the focus of  
4 anybody's attention at the level that this  
5 was being discussed. Remember, CDOs were a  
6 subproduct, if you will, in structured  
7 products, right? So it would have been  
8 credit card receivables, auto finance  
9 receivables, a whole bunch of other areas.

10 And we didn't discuss these  
11 product groups at that level of granularity,  
12 with the one possible exception of  
13 commodities, where I think we actually did  
14 have a fairly extensive discussion.

15 Q How about what is called RMBS?

16 A Residential mortgage-backed  
17 securities.

18 Q Correct.

19 A If it came up, I don't remember.

20 But this was not a discussion of  
21 if we are going to do this, you know, at a  
22 sort of a granular level, what is our  
23 business strategy going to be. This was the  
24 broader question of should we increase  
25 positioning, what do we have to do if we are

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 going to increase positioning, and that was  
3 the level at which this discussion was  
4 conducted.

5 I might add, and I think this is  
6 a very important point, if you increase  
7 positioning and you presumably are then as a  
8 consequence also taking more risk, and you  
9 do the things that I said, okay, risk  
10 doesn't mean going long something. And in  
11 fact in most of these operations, Citi and  
12 elsewhere -- well, I don't want to overstate  
13 this.

14 Generally speaking, when you  
15 think of increased, when you think of these  
16 kinds of mega trading operations, a very  
17 large part of their risk doesn't consist of  
18 being long something or short something, but  
19 it consists of basis trading, that is to say  
20 relationship trading, relationship  
21 positions. So if you go long General Motors  
22 you go short Ford; I am taking a simple  
23 example obviously, or you go long one  
24 instrument and short something else because  
25 you think there is a disparity, you think

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 there is some kind of inefficiency you can  
3 take advantage of.

4 Q Do you have a recollection of  
5 when you first perceived either CDOs or RMBS  
6 as being a significant part of what Citi was  
7 doing in fixed income?

8 A I don't think, I could be wrong  
9 about this, I don't think that there was  
10 ever a significant focus on CDOs until the  
11 trouble began.

12 Q And the trouble from that  
13 perspective is approximately when, roughly?

14 A Roughly speaking, until -- I  
15 don't think CDOs were ever a subject of  
16 particular focus. Remember, you have about  
17 a two and a half trillion dollar balance  
18 sheet or something like that with a vast  
19 number of activities going on. I don't  
20 think CDOs ever become a subject of focus  
21 until that, I think it was September 12, '07  
22 meeting -- let's go back one step further.

23 Q Please.

24 A Somewheres in July and August,  
25 these markets all became more roilsome, and

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 the market turbulence was predominantly in  
3 the LBO area, and the focus was on these  
4 very big LBOs that had been done in the  
5 financing and the market distress that  
6 developed. And as a consequence of that  
7 Chuck, on September 12th --

8 Q Chuck would be whom?

9 A Chuck Prince, called a, at a  
10 meeting -- I think they had a meeting before  
11 that and I was in Korea, I think that is  
12 what happened. He had a meeting with the  
13 trading heads to look at all this and start  
14 to get at it, what was happening in the  
15 markets and what was happening to the  
16 P and L and so forth, and I was in Korea at  
17 the time. You will have to get the exact  
18 dates, I don't know what dates we are  
19 talking about, and I got back and we had a --  
20 then the second meeting, and I was at that  
21 meeting, was on September 12th. That was  
22 really the first time that I focused on CDOs  
23 as an area of importance.

24 Q Let's turn to that meeting.

25 (Thereupon, document was marked

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 RR Exhibit 4 for Identification, as of  
3 this date.)

4 THE WITNESS: Yes,  
5 September 12th, there you go.

6 BY MR. GREENE:

7 Q And was there -- do you recognize  
8 this, I believe the slide deck, I guess this  
9 is what it is?

10 A I recognize it from having gotten  
11 ready to meet with you all, but I didn't,  
12 when I first saw it I didn't recognize it.

13 Q But I take it that this or some  
14 version of this was discussed at the  
15 September 12th meeting?

16 A I can tell you what I remember  
17 about the September 12th meeting; since I  
18 didn't remember the document when I saw it,  
19 I can't tell you whether it was discussed or  
20 not.

21 Q Please.

22 A But what happened is we met on  
23 September 12th in the library, I think, and  
24 I don't remember exactly who was there, but  
25 it was myself and Chuck Prince and -- I am

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 not sure about this, but a CFO must have  
3 been there, and I don't remember  
4 specifically but he must have been there,  
5 Lou Kaden I am quite sure was there.

6 Q Would that have been Mr.  
7 Crittendon?

8 A At that point Gary Crittendon,  
9 right.

10 Q How about Mr. Maheras?

11 A Then I was going through --

12 Q Sorry.

13 A Then you had whoever was there  
14 from fixed income, and at the very least it  
15 would have been Maheras and I assume Peter  
16 Barker; I don't actually remember that, but  
17 I assume he was. If there was anybody else  
18 there, I don't remember. I have a feeling  
19 there were some other people. David  
20 Bushnell would have been there obviously, as  
21 head of risk. Maybe that was it. There may  
22 have been some others. I don't know.

23 And the question was to look at,  
24 I guess by August they had begun to have  
25 some effect of all of this on their P and L,

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 and I think Chuck was trying to figure out  
3 what was going on and who was responsible  
4 for it and what had happened and what we  
5 ought to do.

6 So we got there and they started  
7 looking at different, whatever it was they  
8 were looking at, and I truly don't remember,  
9 but then they showed us the CDO positions,  
10 and they were -- the way I look at life at  
11 least, you can debate what I am about to say  
12 in some respects, but the way I looked at  
13 life, they were long 43 billion dollars'  
14 worth of these triple A super seniors.

15 So I said, well, why do we have  
16 those? And they said that these had been --  
17 there is a complication I will tell you  
18 about in a second -- these had remained with  
19 them as the arbitrage was being done within  
20 the CDOs. In other words, they had sold the  
21 junior tranches and they viewed these, since  
22 they were triple A's for practical purposes  
23 as having no risk, and they had retained  
24 them.

25 So I said, well, triple A, all

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 the time I have been in the securities  
3 business was viewed for practical purposes  
4 as money good, so I can understand that.  
5 But nevertheless, if you were basically  
6 aggregating these things and then in effect  
7 doing an arbitrage, albeit within the CDO,  
8 not within Citi, right, doing, okay, doing  
9 the arbitrage in the CDO, it seemed to me  
10 that you haven't disposed of the risk  
11 because you hadn't sold off the triple A's.

12 And they said, well, these are  
13 triple A's, for practical purposes there is  
14 no risk, and as I say, that to me was an  
15 understandable comment in the context of  
16 those times. Obviously, looking back with  
17 hindsight, those were terribly misguided  
18 triple A's, but that is hindsight from  
19 today.

20 So that was where I first became  
21 aware of it, and my view was that if you are  
22 in this business to earn those fees --  
23 because that is what you got, the fee,  
24 right, okay -- in the business to do those  
25 fees, then you need to sell off all the



1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 pieces.

3 Now, maybe I am getting a little  
4 more granular than you want to get, but that  
5 was the discussion we had, okay? I have  
6 learned something since that would add to  
7 it, but that was the discussion we had.

8 Q What did you learn since the time  
9 of the meeting?

10 A What I knew at the time was that  
11 there were two parts to this triple A  
12 position. One was -- I actually remember  
13 all this from then. What I am about to say  
14 I remember from then, and there is something  
15 I've learned since, okay?

16 Q Please.

17 A There was 18 billion that was  
18 simply there, that in effect Citi owned that  
19 they hadn't sold off, they hadn't completed  
20 the transaction within the CDO, okay? Then  
21 there was another 25 billion which was in  
22 these liquidity puts, and their view -- what  
23 I am now telling you now did not up come up  
24 at the meeting. It is what I have learned  
25 since.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Q So the question of liquidity puts  
3 was not discussed at that time?

4 A No, it was. They said we've got  
5 43 billion, there's 43 billion of these  
6 triple A's, and 18 billion of them was that  
7 which hadn't been sold off and 25 billion in  
8 liquidity, that absolutely came up. To me  
9 they were all one thing, as far as I was  
10 concerned.

11 Maybe that is the better way to  
12 go at this. As far as I was concerned they  
13 were all one thing, because if there was a  
14 put back to Citi under any circumstance,  
15 however remote that circumstance might be,  
16 you hadn't fully disposed of the risk. And  
17 my view was that if you have an arbitrage  
18 business and you are getting a fee for  
19 setting these things up, then the business  
20 model was you should dispose of the risk.

21 But it is understandable that  
22 somebody could think of it differently  
23 because, as I say, you were dealing with  
24 triple A, and their answer was these things  
25 are triple A and for practical purposes they

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 have no risk, they have de minimis risk.

3 And that was the discussion we had.

4 Q But as a personal matter, this  
5 was the first occasion where you really  
6 confronted the issues of the CDOs and their  
7 risks?

8 A Yup.

9 Q To your recollection, did this  
10 come up at any board meetings upon which you  
11 participated?

12 A No. I mean the board meetings,  
13 the CFO would report on the earnings results  
14 of the business, and I don't think -- we  
15 could check this, but I don't think that  
16 CDOs were ever a substantial earnings  
17 problem until you got to this point.

18 Q And to the extent you have an  
19 impression, do you think this was the first  
20 time that Mr. Prince understood the scope of  
21 the CDO exposure?

22 A I am giving you an impression,  
23 and you will have to ask -- the authority on  
24 what he knew was him, not me.

25 Q Obviously him, of course.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 A Yes, I think this probably is  
3 because prior to this what you had was you  
4 had a structured products business.

5 We had a very good CFO, as you  
6 know. He had been the CFO at American  
7 Express and we recruited him away from  
8 there, and he would report to the board the  
9 results of what was, give or take, a two and  
10 a half trillion dollar balance sheet, maybe  
11 a little bit less than that, in that  
12 neighborhood, and this was one small piece  
13 of that balance sheet.

14 And so this was wrapped into all  
15 those results and there was nothing dramatic  
16 happening that would have -- the real drama,  
17 actually, I am not sure now whether I am  
18 talking about October or August -- I  
19 apologize, July or August, but I think it is  
20 more August, but the real drama in this was  
21 until this meeting, the real drama in this  
22 was in the LBO area. And that was all over  
23 the street, by the way, not just with us,  
24 JPM, Goldman, and so forth.

25 Q And for the record, LBO stands

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 for?

3 A Leveraged buyout. There had been  
4 these mega leveraged transactions that had  
5 taken place in the most recent two or  
6 three years, whatever it was, and some of  
7 those had started to develop problems, and  
8 that started to reflect itself in the August  
9 results. There may have been some evidence  
10 of them in the July results, I don't  
11 remember, but I think it started to reflect  
12 itself in the August results, so that was  
13 where the focus was.

14 My guess would be this was the  
15 first time -- this or maybe the, as I said  
16 to you, there was a meeting -- this was the  
17 12th, okay? There was a preceding meeting  
18 when I was in Korea, so it may have come up  
19 at that meeting. That was just a few days  
20 before, though. It was the same time  
21 period, just a few days prior to the 12th.

22 Q Let me just, I do want to come  
23 back to this September meeting.

24 So, if I represented to you that  
25 at some time between the end, the last

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 quarter of, between '05 and '06, housing  
3 prices begin to fall on a national basis,  
4 did you know that at the time?

5 A I am sure I knew it.

6 Q Did you at that time have any  
7 sense that that could have implications for  
8 the CDO or RMBS business?

9 A I don't think I ever really  
10 focused on the CDO or RMBS business; no  
11 particular reason why I should. If it was  
12 going to be a problem -- I am not even sure  
13 at that point I gave any thought to the  
14 CDOs. If there was going to be problem in  
15 CDOs or in mortgages or whatever -- there is  
16 actually a larger comment I could make on  
17 that, but let me finish this for a second --  
18 that would have been brought to us by  
19 Maheras or by Bushnell or somebody.

20 I had a general view of them. As  
21 long as you have asked this question, let me  
22 answer it if I may.

23 You go into about 2005 or  
24 thereabouts, and I began to develop a  
25 feeling, which could easily have turned out

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2 to be wrong, of course, but I developed a  
3 feeling that markets in general had begun to  
4 go to excess, and I include the credit  
5 markets, and I think quite a few other  
6 people had a similar kind of feeling. And I  
7 used to include this in my speeches because  
8 I did a fair bit of public speaking.

9 And what I thought was going to  
10 happen -- number one, I could be wrong;  
11 number two, when those things happen they  
12 can go on for years, it's sort of  
13 unpredictable when the psychology of markets  
14 is going to change. But I thought that at  
15 some point if that was right that you would  
16 have a downturn, maybe even a sharp  
17 downturn, and when that happened you'd have  
18 a few bad, difficult quarters, and that is  
19 what this industry has always been like.

20 But instead, you had something  
21 very different happen and you had, not just  
22 excesses but you had an enormous number of  
23 other factors that -- I wrote a Newsweek  
24 article on this, actually -- operating at  
25 the same time. It was an extraordinary set

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 of circumstances, and the result of all that  
3 was the worst financial crisis since the 1930s.

4 Q Let me ask you a few more  
5 questions about what you knew and when you  
6 knew it.

7 A Yup.

8 Q You had, Citi had an RMBS unit  
9 which we understand circa late 2005 or early  
10 2006 created a surveillance unit because  
11 they observed mortgage quality falling.

12 Were you aware of that? Were you  
13 aware that, notwithstanding the concerns of  
14 the RMBS unit, the CDO unit was continuing  
15 to accelerate its activities?

16 A No.

17 Well, let me put it differently;  
18 you can never be sure of anything. I  
19 certainly don't remember it, and I -- I  
20 think that if somebody had come to us with  
21 something like you just described, I  
22 probably would remember, but I don't  
23 remember such a thing.

24 Q And then early in '07 there are a  
25 whole, actually late '06 into early '07,



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2 several subprime lenders run into serious  
3 problems, Merit Financial, Countrywide,  
4 Ameriquest. Did you or the board, were you  
5 concerned about that as it might affect your  
6 own CDO or RMBS businesses?

7 A I don't remember specifically any  
8 discussions of that, but given that the  
9 board tended to focus on what was -- there  
10 were discussions at every board meeting  
11 about risk and what was going on in the  
12 environment.

13 And very often we would get --  
14 not very often, I think at every board  
15 meeting actually we got a document, and as I  
16 recollect it at least, either always or  
17 generally, at the beginning of that document  
18 sort of a description of market conditions  
19 and then it would go on, so I would guess  
20 that that must have been in there.

21 But I don't, I think the thing  
22 that's -- well, having said that, I don't  
23 think anybody focused on the CDOs. This was  
24 one business in a vast enterprise, and until  
25 the trouble developed, it wasn't one that

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2 had any particular profile.

3 In the RMBS, every firm on the  
4 street had enormous mortgage trading  
5 operations, and unless somebody came to the  
6 board and said we've got a problem, or there  
7 is something substantially wrong someplace,  
8 the board had people who, you know, Tom  
9 Maheras was in charge of trading. Tom was  
10 an extremely well regarded trading figure on  
11 the street.

12 In fact, he was chairman, I am  
13 pretty sure of this, I know he was,  
14 actually, of the Treasury Advisory  
15 Committee, whatever that was called. And  
16 this is what traders do, they handle these  
17 kinds of problems.

18 MR. GREENE: Why don't we take  
19 a five-minute break.

20 (Brief break.)

21 BY MR. GREENE:

22 Q Mr. Rubin, let's turn to  
23 actually this document, because I need your  
24 thoughtful hand to interpret it.

25 A Okay.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Q Turning to what appears to be the  
3 first page, there's essentially a  
4 spreadsheet.

5 So, reading the top line from  
6 left to right, it looks like there is the  
7 2,723,153 figure, and it looks like 2006 is  
8 larger. Since these figures are in  
9 millions, should I take that as 2.7 billion  
10 or 2.7 --

11 A It must be billions. I assume.

12 Q It wouldn't be trillions, would it?

13 A No, it wouldn't be trillions.  
14 That's only the federal deficit.

15 Q And then this seems to suggest  
16 with the parentheses in 2007, would that be  
17 a loss of a billion dollars?

18 A Right.

19 Q And then a loss in August of  
20 presumably 361 billion, does that look right?

21 A Yes.

22 Q And then August year to date,  
23 that would appear to be net gain of  
24 1.2 billion?

25 A Correct.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Q And then looking about four lines  
3 down, there is line marked "margin."

4 A I am sorry, where do you see that?  
5 I see it, yeah.

6 Q Is that the equivalent of gross  
7 profit? How should I interpret something  
8 called "margin" in this context?

9 A Let me see if I can -- I don't  
10 think that is what that is.

11 We can figure, we can calculate,  
12 we can figure this out. That should be the  
13 difference between expense -- well, I guess  
14 it is gross profit, the difference between  
15 expenses and revenue, I guess, but we can  
16 determine that by looking at the numbers,  
17 can't we?

18 So, that is 200. Yeah, that is.  
19 It is gross profit, gross profit before the  
20 cost of credit, right? Yeah. You got it  
21 right.

22 Q And then if you go down three  
23 lines further down where it says "net  
24 income, paren, global tax," is that what a  
25 lay person like myself would understand as

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 profit?

3 A Let's just look and see.

4 This is your margin, and you have  
5 your total cost of credit which is a cost  
6 obviously, so you put the two together and  
7 you come out to that number there. That  
8 looks like the net income, but I don't -- I  
9 am doing the same thing you are doing, I am  
10 adding the numbers. It looks like that is  
11 the net income. What I don't know about is  
12 what the global tax means.

13 Q Okay.

14 A Look, EBIT, earnings before  
15 interest and taxes, right? That is what  
16 that is, and then you have the net income.

17 Oh, I guess maybe -- well, no  
18 sense in my speculating.

19 Q And then looking at the column  
20 for 2006, that would seem to suggest that  
21 the net income, if it is profit as well, was  
22 \$1.1 billion, is that correct?

23 A The net profit was what? I am  
24 sorry.

25 Q Net income in 2006?

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 A Maybe that is the after tax. I  
3 bet that is what that is, because if you  
4 look at it, it is 1.8 -- I am just  
5 speculating because I honestly don't know,  
6 but EBIT is earnings before interest and  
7 taxes, and so -- although they already have  
8 the cost of credit up there.

9 But in any event, the tax rate,  
10 U.S. tax rate, give or take a third, that  
11 would sort of look like earnings after tax.

12 Q Now --

13 A And similarly -- it is  
14 interesting. Similarly, if you look at the  
15 2007 for July, just to take an example, you  
16 have that 1.2 billion, and since that is tax  
17 deductible, I guess carry forward or carry  
18 back, that must be the after tax number I  
19 would guess.

20 Q And how would that compare to net  
21 income or profit from other lines of  
22 business at Citi? Small, large?

23 A That would be, in those days --  
24 first of all, I don't know the answer to  
25 your question, but in those days the earning

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 power was somewhere around 20 billion, so  
3 that would be -- it would be, I don't know  
4 whether you would call it large -- it is  
5 what it is. I guess I would say it's  
6 relatively limited.

7 Q So roughly five, ten percent of  
8 the total, would that be fair?

9 A Well, no. Well, except this is  
10 one month and you are comparing it to the  
11 year. If they earn 20 billion a year and  
12 they had a loss of 745, then you are right,  
13 it is about four percent or three percent or  
14 something. But that is three or four  
15 percent of the yearly number.

16 Q I was thinking about actually  
17 looking at 2006, if that is --

18 A I am sorry, 2006.

19 Q That appears to be a full year  
20 number.

21 A Oh, 2006. Oh, I apologize. That  
22 is a full year number. I don't know what  
23 they earned that year, but it is probably in  
24 the low 20s. I was looking at a different  
25 year.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Q Not to worry.

3 Let's turn to the next page,  
4 which is captioned Global Credit Trading.

5 A Uh-huh.

6 Q And then under the caption "What  
7 happened in July and August," there is a,  
8 something, I guess it is a little arrowhead,  
9 "Poor risk management and balance sheet  
10 management," and then a sub that says "Note  
11 that no limits were breached."

12 A Uh-huh.

13 Q Was this, do you recall a  
14 discussion of poor risk management at the  
15 library meeting?

16 A No. I mean I don't, clearly --  
17 you asked me the question do I recall. The  
18 answer is no.

19 Q Fair answer. With respect to  
20 strategy, it appears that a number of steps  
21 are being taken, including overhauling  
22 trading management.

23 What was the nature of the  
24 overhaul?

25 A Where are you looking?



1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Q First arrow under "strategy."

3 A Well, I don't remember any more,  
4 but I can tell you what happened in a rough  
5 sense. I don't remember the names of people  
6 any more, but --

7 Q Please.

8 A Although this, this was prepared  
9 for -- this obviously had already taken  
10 place. I mean, all I can tell you is what  
11 it says, which is that a number of people  
12 had been, had left, I presume involuntarily,  
13 but I don't remember the specific discussion.

14 From that point forward, Chuck  
15 was focused on -- I think I mentioned this  
16 before, actually -- Chuck was focused on  
17 what had happened and who was responsible  
18 for it and what should we do now. And at  
19 some point, as you know, Tom Maheras stepped  
20 down and Peter Barker stepped down, but that  
21 of course was subsequent to this.

22 Q The fourth arrow down, it reads,  
23 "Continue to invest in technology to enhance  
24 risk management and reporting capabilities."

25 Do you recall if there was a

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 discussion that somehow the board or  
3 management had under-resourced risk  
4 management technology?

5 A No. I actually read this a  
6 little differently.

7 I don't remember -- I don't have  
8 a specific recollection, but technology was  
9 often discussed at the board, and there was  
10 a lot of focus on doing what needed to be  
11 done to have in place the -- not just for  
12 this business, I am talking about generally  
13 through the company. And I would have read  
14 this as saying that we had been investing, I  
15 should say Citi had been investing and he  
16 was going to continue to invest, and that is  
17 the way I read this.

18 Q Okay. And turn to the next page,  
19 which is captioned Global Structured Credit.

20 A Incidentally also, continue to  
21 investment -- I don't remember seeing this  
22 document, but it says "Continue to invest in  
23 credit analyst capabilities." And that was  
24 the point I think I had made before, that  
25 after they had approved going ahead and

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 increasing positions, I had this general  
3 recollection that he had increased both, the  
4 company rather, increased both investment  
5 and technology and also building the credit  
6 analyst capabilities. And what this  
7 language suggests is that that in fact had  
8 happened, I think.

9 Q All right. And turning to the  
10 next page, Global Structured Credit, looking  
11 at the first arrow, "CDO market experienced  
12 extremely high growth rate." Any  
13 recollections of that?

14 A Any recollections of?

15 Q Of the CDO portion of Citi  
16 doubling in size basically over one year?

17 A No. The first recollection I  
18 have of a discussion of CDOs was at the  
19 September 12th meeting.

20 Q So, turning to the second bullet,  
21 the fact that Citi was consistently ranked  
22 number one or two in overall CDO business,  
23 was that something you were aware of?

24 A I may have been, but I don't  
25 remember.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 I mean, typically a business unit  
3 would take all its different parts or major  
4 parts and tell you where they were in the  
5 industry, so it may well have been that in  
6 presentations they said we are number one in  
7 foreign exchange, which I think they were  
8 most of that time, and if this was the fact,  
9 then that probably would have shown up  
10 someplace.

11 Q Are those the so-called league  
12 tables?

13 A That is the idea of a league  
14 table; whether they were actually formally  
15 league tables for this business or not, I  
16 don't know.

17 Q And turning to the last arrow in  
18 that grouping, which reads, "Providing super  
19 senior triple A funding on both cash slash  
20 synthetic, historically part of Citi  
21 business model."

22 A Where are you?

23 Q I am sorry; this would be the  
24 last arrow?

25 A "Purchase protection"?

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Q No, "providing super senior."

3 The last arrow in the first portion?

4 A Here, I am sorry. Okay. Okay,  
5 right.

6 I could interpret -- I don't  
7 remember this, but I could interpret it for  
8 you if you would like. I could tell you  
9 what I would guess it meant, but I don't  
10 remember.

11 Q Okay, why don't you give me your  
12 best reading of what that is?

13 A My guess is what it meant was  
14 that historically they had provided funding --  
15 look, providing super senior triple A  
16 funding, so that is providing funding, and  
17 that that was historically part of the  
18 business model, and that probably referred  
19 to the liquidity puts, I would guess, but I  
20 truly have no recollection. That would be  
21 my guess.

22 Q Let's not have you speculate too  
23 much.

24 A Okay.

25 Q Turning to the next major

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 division here, "Citi responses to market  
3 meltdown," take a look at the first three  
4 and tell me if you had knowledge of these  
5 prior to the September 12th meeting.

6 A If I did, I certainly don't  
7 remember it, and I don't think I would have.  
8 This was the operation of the business, at a  
9 level that we wouldn't have seen at the  
10 board.

11 Q And as far as you can recollect,  
12 the board was not aware of these changes?

13 A I certainly don't recollect it,  
14 and I wouldn't have thought so. I mean, in  
15 the company's trading business there would  
16 be vast numbers of things going on all the  
17 time.

18 Q And under "Lessons learned," the  
19 penultimate one, "Implemented significant  
20 changes in risk management in January."

21 A Uh-huh.

22 Q Do you know why they implemented  
23 these changes?

24 A No.

25 Q Turning to the next page, which

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 is captioned "Leveraged finance," if you  
3 would take a look at that.

4 A Leveraged finance. Okay.

5 Q As far as you can tell, do you  
6 think, does that cover the CDO business and  
7 the RMBS business, these characterizations  
8 of changes in the market?

9 A The way it reads?

10 Q Yes.

11 A No, it doesn't read as if it had  
12 anything to do with that. I mean, it refers  
13 to financial sponsors. No, I don't think it  
14 had -- it doesn't read like it had anything  
15 to do with that.

16 Q So a financial sponsor might not --

17 A No. A financial sponsor is a  
18 term in that context would refer to these  
19 very large LBO firms. Here, you can see one  
20 down here, TPG, Texas Pacific Group.

21 Q Got it.

22 MS. BUERGEL: Actually, Tom, to  
23 be fair, the first slide you looked at  
24 didn't refer to the CDO or RMBS  
25 business side. That is global credit

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 trading, which is an entirely  
3 different business.

4 MR. GREENE: Okay.

5 BY MR. GREENE:

6 Q But let's go back to that first  
7 slide. So, if the company is facing  
8 problems because of CDOs and RMBS, what  
9 would have been the point of this first  
10 slide if it had not covered those  
11 businesses?

12 A What would be the point of the  
13 first slide?

14 MR. DOWNEY: If you know. He  
15 doesn't want you to guess or speculate.

16 THE WITNESS: Let me respond.

17 This says global credit market  
18 financials, so if you would ask me,  
19 but I now found out I was wrong, I  
20 would have assumed that this covered  
21 credit market activities. But we just  
22 learned that that was not the case.

23 BY MR. GREENE:

24 Q But then, turning to this, the  
25 third page of this, under Global Structured



1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Credit --

3 A Second page? This page?

4 Q Right. That does discuss CDO  
5 market volumes, correct?

6 A Let me look at it one second.  
7 Correct.

8 Q And it does also discuss ABS  
9 warehouses, isn't that correct?

10 A Correct.

11 Q Okay, thank you.

12 Now I want to go back briefly to  
13 some of these questions about when you were  
14 advised --

15 A What do you want to do with this?

16 MR. GREENE: Let's mark next in  
17 order.

18 (Thereupon, exchange between  
19 Robert Rubin and Carl Levinson was  
20 marked RR Exhibit 5 for  
21 Identification, as of this date.)

22 BY MR. GREENE:

23 Q This appears to be an exchange  
24 between you and a Mr. Carl Levinson?

25 A Correct.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Q Concerning an article on the ABX  
3 index.

4 Do you recall having a  
5 conversation with Mr. Levinson about the  
6 potential implications of a decline in the  
7 ABX index?

8 A I do not.

9 Q Now, the article also -- this is  
10 circa February 2007 -- the article itself  
11 refers to earlier drops in the ABX index.  
12 Do you recall any knowledge of such drops?

13 A I don't remember now, but I might  
14 well have had them.

15 The answer is I don't remember  
16 now, but I could well have had them at the  
17 time.

18 Q And to the best of your  
19 recollection, do you recall being told or  
20 understanding that a drop in the ABX index  
21 might have implications for Citi's CDO or  
22 RMBS businesses?

23 A I don't remember that, no. But  
24 again it may have come up.

25 (Thereupon, letter and

1                   Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2                   attachment dated Dec. 7, 2007, from  
3                   Citigroup to Office of the Comptroller  
4                   of the Currency, was marked RR  
5                   Exhibit 6 for Identification, as of  
6                   this date.)

7           BY MR. GREENE:

8                   Q     I have presented you with sort of  
9                   a combination of documents. One is a  
10                  transmittal letter from an Omer Oztan and  
11                  Mary Reisert, I believe, with the office of  
12                  the general counsel at Citi, dated  
13                  December 7, 2007, to Mr. Lyons, who is with  
14                  the Office of the Comptroller of the  
15                  Currency, and it purports in a letter to  
16                  provide a summary of various minutes and  
17                  board committee meeting minutes concerning  
18                  risk.

19                            If you have had the opportunity  
20                            to briefly look at this, does this look  
21                            correct from your perspective?

22                   A     Does which look correct? The  
23                   cover letter?

24                   Q     Does it appear to be what it  
25                   purports to be?

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 A This?

3 Q Yes.

4 A I wouldn't have any way of  
5 judging.

6 Q Let's turn briefly to the  
7 spreadsheet portion of it on -- there are  
8 page numbers down at the bottom.

9 A What page are you on?

10 Q Page one.

11 A All right.

12 Q And under the date July 13, 2007,  
13 the heading is "Mortgage-backed securities  
14 portfolio in CLG, 820 million unrealized  
15 loss."

16 Now, this is to the CFO audit  
17 committee, so I am not sure you would have  
18 been aware of this, but my question to you  
19 is: Were you aware of this loss roughly  
20 during this time period?

21 A Let me read this for one second.

22 Q Of course.

23 A That is the audit committee of  
24 the board, is it?

25 Q I believe that is correct.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 A Because I wasn't there, I wasn't  
3 a member of that. I don't remember being  
4 aware of the loss, but I may have been.

5 The answer is I certainly don't  
6 remember any of this.

7 Q Turn to page seven, and under the  
8 date --

9 A I got it.

10 Q Take a look at the block under  
11 September 7, 2007.

12 A Uh-huh. This is September 7th,  
13 "Disappointing month in August." That is  
14 the one you are talking about.

15 Q Yes.

16 A Yup.

17 Q And I note that on the portion of  
18 this chart listed "Participants recipients,"  
19 you are listed as a recipient?

20 A Correct.

21 Q Do you recall this document and  
22 discussion?

23 A I do not.

24 Q Do you recall if you --

25 A What I do recall was that August

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 was a difficult month in the markets and  
3 that had an effect on the P and L of the  
4 firm, that I remember, but I don't remember  
5 the specifics that you have here.

6 Q Do you recall prior to  
7 September 7th having knowledge of problems  
8 in the CDO or RMBS portion of Citi?

9 A No. The answer to your question  
10 is no. If there were losses associated with  
11 those businesses, they would have been part  
12 of the P and L report from the CFO. So I  
13 would have seen whatever it was he brought  
14 to the board. But I don't recall anything.

15 MR. KARP: Tom, is there a  
16 reference to CDOs, because I can't see it.

17 MR. GREENE: Oh, I am sorry.

18 THE WITNESS: No, there no  
19 reference here to CDOs.

20 MR. KARP: I thought that was  
21 your question.

22 BY MR. GREENE:

23 Q It is CMB.

24 A This is CMB, which I assume means  
25 commercial mortgage backs.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 MR. KARP: That is entirely  
3 different.

4 MS. BUERGEL: Actually, CMB  
5 here is a reference to the investment  
6 bank.

7 MR. GREENE: It is a business  
8 unit.

9 THE WITNESS: That is what this is?

10 MR. BIRENBOIM: Yes, the entire  
11 bank.

12 THE WITNESS: That is funny,  
13 because I wondered why it doesn't say  
14 CMBS. So this is just, this is the  
15 whole business.

16 MR. KARP: That is why the  
17 question is confusing.

18 THE WITNESS: With that I can  
19 explain what this is. That is why it  
20 doesn't have an S in it. Okay.

21 This was the whole business, I  
22 think it was the downtown business.  
23 So they are talking about the whole  
24 business, which was all the trading  
25 activities, foreign exchange and

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 mortgage backed and structured  
3 products and commodities and  
4 everything they did, and CAI as you  
5 know was the principal investment area.

6 BY MR. GREENE:

7 Q But it would have been included  
8 CDOs and RMBS?

9 A Oh, yeah, it would have included  
10 a vast number of activities.

11 Q As well as other things?

12 A Well, more than just as well as  
13 other things. It would have been a vast  
14 number of things of which CDOs would have  
15 been one piece, right. It included the  
16 whole business which was a very large  
17 business.

18 For that matter, it would have  
19 included the operating activities too, cash  
20 management, investment banking fees, the  
21 whole array, and most particularly for these  
22 purposes it would have included the results  
23 of leveraged buyout activities and credit  
24 extension and so forth.

25 Q Turning to page ten --



1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 A Uh-huh.

3 Q -- this is a description of a  
4 tutorial on, circa September 17, 2007. I  
5 don't see your name as listed. Did you go  
6 to a tutorial circa early September '07 on  
7 the risk environment?

8 A It is interesting. I don't  
9 remember either going or not going.

10 You know what it might have been?  
11 The answer is I don't know the answer.  
12 Remember, this is post September 12th, right?

13 Q Correct.

14 A Right. So at that point, as soon  
15 as this happened and we met in the library I  
16 was deeply, I really got deeply engaged in  
17 this to try to help Chuck think his way  
18 through it. So I don't remember whether I  
19 went to this meeting or not, but this  
20 meeting was for the board which was to -- I  
21 presume, I truly don't remember this  
22 meeting, but my guess was this meeting was  
23 to begin the process or bring the board up  
24 to speed on what I already knew.

25 But I may or may not have been at

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 the meeting, I don't know.

3 MR. KARP: Bob, they have the  
4 minutes of this meeting.

5 THE WITNESS: Okay.

6 BY MR. GREENE:

7 Q At some point Mr. Prince as I  
8 understand it created something called the  
9 defcom committee. When was that institution  
10 created?

11 A I have a very vague recollection  
12 that what he did was somewhere around --  
13 the market disruption, turmoil in the  
14 markets as I recollect it at least began in  
15 July, I think, with I think lot of the focus  
16 being on the LBO area, leveraged finance and  
17 the debt associated with therewith.

18 And somewhere in there he  
19 started having these calls -- I actually had  
20 forgotten what they were called, but  
21 somebody reminded me -- he had calls, I  
22 don't remember if they were daily or very  
23 frequently, on market conditions. And they  
24 were broad calls about, as I -- I don't  
25 remember the specifics of them, but they

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 were broad calls about what was going on in  
3 the markets.

4 Q And who would typically  
5 participate in a def -- is it defcom or  
6 defcon?

7 A I truly don't know. I didn't  
8 remember that name altogether until somebody  
9 reminded me.  
10 I don't remember who was on it.  
11 My recollection?

12 Q Please.

13 A As best as I can recollect, it  
14 was a group of appropriate people from the  
15 trading areas and then some number of the  
16 senior executives, but who was on it I don't  
17 remember.

18 Q Any recollection of roughly how  
19 many people would have been involved in  
20 either of the meetings or calls?

21 A No. I probably didn't even know  
22 at the time, because they would have had a  
23 conference set up down there and I don't  
24 know how many people they would have had in  
25 the conference.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Well, I should say the answer is  
3 I don't know.

4 Q Now, do you recall any  
5 discussions circa October about Citi's SIVs?

6 A Oh, boy.

7 MR. BIRENBOIM: What year?

8 MR. GREENE: SIVs.

9 MR. BIRENBOIM: Of what year?

10 MR. GREENE: Of '07.

11 THE WITNESS: I remember  
12 generally discussions about SIVs, but  
13 I couldn't place them in time.

14 BY MR. GREENE:

15 Q Okay. Do you have any  
16 recollection of Citi buying eight billion  
17 dollars in commercial paper in support of an  
18 SIV?

19 A I do not.

20 Q I am curious. There was a  
21 statement to the markets, two actually, one  
22 in mid-October, October 15th, about subprime  
23 exposure, which was stated to the markets  
24 that you had roughly a \$13 billion subprime  
25 exposure, and then on November 4th that was

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 restated to be 55 billion.

3 Do you have any recollections of  
4 that discussion on the board in terms of  
5 restating the company's exposure to  
6 subprime?

7 A No. I remember November 4th,  
8 obviously, because that was a very important  
9 day. But I don't, I don't even know if that  
10 was discussed.

11 The answer to the question is no,  
12 but I do remember November 4th.

13 Q Because you became --

14 A Chairman of the board, and Chuck  
15 stepped down.

16 Q Let me turn your attention to  
17 page 19 and see if this prompts any  
18 recollection you might have.

19 If you would look at the  
20 executive summary about halfway down the  
21 page, it is under "Risk management review  
22 and update to the corporate audit and risk  
23 management committee."

24 A Here it is, yeah.

25 Q If you would read that, I would

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 appreciate it.

3 A Let me ask you a question. This  
4 was dated when?

5 MR. DOWNEY: According to this  
6 it is October 15th.

7 THE WITNESS: Is this a regular  
8 board meeting?

9 BY MR. GREENE:

10 Q No, it is a committee meeting as  
11 I understand it.

12 A This is an audit committee  
13 meeting?

14 Q Yes.

15 A So this was what? This was a  
16 report to the audit committee?

17 Q Yes.

18 A By whom? I am just trying to  
19 understand what I am reading.

20 Q Sure. You know, I don't know who  
21 actually provided the report.

22 A Okay. But this was a report to  
23 the audit committee. Okay. It doesn't  
24 matter.

25 MR. KARP: Do you have any

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 indication that Mr. Rubin was present?

3 MR. GREENE: I am not sure. I  
4 am asking --

5 THE WITNESS: At this?

6 MR. KARP: I know you were not  
7 present, and they should as well.

8 THE WITNESS: No, I wouldn't be  
9 present.

10 MR. KARP: You are not present.

11 THE WITNESS: No, I can tell  
12 you that because I never went to audit  
13 committee meetings.

14 MR. DOWNEY: I don't have the  
15 question in mind, so would you reask it?

16 THE WITNESS: This is October 15th,  
17 okay. I have read it.

18 BY MR. GREENE:

19 Q Now, it appears to a lay person  
20 looking at that last dash --

21 A Yup.

22 Q -- that reads, "The total  
23 subprime exposure in markets and banking was  
24 13 billion, with an additional 16 billion in  
25 direct super senior and 27 billion in

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 liquidity and par puts. Subprime exposure  
3 was down slightly from last quarter."

4 A Right.

5 Q The company having just disclosed  
6 13 billion and then in two weeks will  
7 disclose 55 billion, did they just not add  
8 it up properly, or do you have any  
9 recollection of --

10 A I have zero recollection of this.  
11 I wasn't at the audit committee.

12 I think I could understand what  
13 this says. Now, whether my counsel wants me  
14 to try to interpret this or not, I think I  
15 do understand it.

16 MR. DOWNEY: I think it  
17 wouldn't be, I think it is probably an  
18 important area to you and I think you  
19 probably shouldn't speculate about it  
20 would be my sense.

21 MR. KARP: I don't know what  
22 rules govern this proceeding. We  
23 haven't been objecting. Most of the  
24 questions are objectionable because  
25 they contain predicates that are



1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 entirely wrong, contrary to the  
3 record. We are trying to be fully  
4 cooperative, but we'd prefer that on  
5 behalf of Citigroup that you don't  
6 speculate.

7 MR. GREENE: And I wouldn't  
8 want you to speculate either.

9 THE WITNESS: I am not  
10 speculating. I think I know what that  
11 means, but if people don't want me to  
12 answer, I won't answer.

13 BY MR. GREENE:

14 Q If you know, I think you should.

15 A I don't know, I definitely don't  
16 know. Let me say I have zero recollection  
17 of this and I have no knowledge of it, and I  
18 am just looking at it as you would look at it.

19 Q When the company restated on  
20 November 4th that it had 55 billion in  
21 subprime exposure --

22 A Can I make one observation,  
23 though?

24 Q Please.

25 A That if the -- they are going to

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 fire me, but if you add 16 and 27, you get  
3 to 43, right?

4 Q Right.

5 A And that is the 43 billion, that  
6 number happens to be the same as the 43  
7 billion of triple A that we discussed at  
8 September 12th. And somebody could very  
9 understandably not think of that as subprime  
10 exposure but as rather triple A securities.

11 I am not saying that is what that  
12 means or doesn't mean.

13 Q Right, but do you have any  
14 recollection --

15 A I have no recollection of this at  
16 all.

17 Q You have no recollection of how  
18 the restatement was, why they had to  
19 restate, for example?

20 A No. All I remember is  
21 November 4th.

22 MR. KARP: You keep referring  
23 to a restatement, which obviously has  
24 a very specific meaning in the  
25 financial services and accounting

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 world. You don't mean a restatement,  
3 you mean the issuance of the AK  
4 clarifying the exposure.

5 MR. GREENE: Yes.

6 MR. KARP: I just want to make  
7 sure the record is clear at least on  
8 one issue.

9 MR. GREENE: Thank you.

10 (Thereupon, letter from Federal  
11 Reserve Bank of New York to Citi's  
12 board of directors dated April 15,  
13 2008, was marked RR Exhibit 7 for  
14 Identification, as of this date.)

15 BY MR. GREENE:

16 Q Do you want to quickly go through it?

17 A Through the whole letter?

18 Q Well, I am actually going to ask  
19 you some questions from specific pieces of  
20 the text, if that is easier, or if you want  
21 to go through it quickly yourself.

22 A Let's just see what it is.

23 This is a rather dense letter.

24 It might be better if you just --

25 Q Okay, sounds good. I can

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 represent to you that this is a letter from  
3 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to  
4 Citi's board of directors circa April 15,  
5 2008. Do you have any recollection of  
6 receiving this letter in your role as a  
7 board member?

8 A I don't remember, but obviously  
9 did receive it since -- let me say, do I  
10 have a recollection, no. But I presume I  
11 did since this went to the board members.

12 Q Why don't you take a look at --  
13 there is a transmittal letter and then there  
14 is a summary of supervisory activity, and  
15 it has page numbers attached. The numbers  
16 are at the top of the page.

17 A Okay.

18 MR. DOWNEY: I beg your pardon.  
19 Where are you again?

20 MR. GREENE: I am actually on  
21 page two.

22 THE WITNESS: You are on this  
23 page here?

24 BY MR. GREENE:

25 Q Yes.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 A Okay.

3 Q And then down at the bottom, the  
4 last partial sentence, I will read it to  
5 you. I would like to get a reaction.

6 It reads -- this refers to risk  
7 management: "These weaknesses were  
8 characterized by a failure of risk  
9 management systems, personnel, senior  
10 management and the board of directors to  
11 identify potential risks and properly weigh  
12 them against the firm's risk appetite."

13 Firstly, did I read that  
14 correctly?

15 A You did.

16 Q And secondly, what is your  
17 reaction to that? Is that a fair criticism  
18 of the Citi board?

19 A I would not have that view with  
20 respect to what the board did, no.

21 They are writing this after -- I  
22 guess an interesting question was they must  
23 have had a similar view in the end of '06,  
24 right? So what they are doing is they are  
25 looking at the difference between the end of

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 '06 and '07 and they are saying you had very  
3 large losses and then they are saying it is  
4 attributable to those things, I guess.

5 No, I think the board, if you are  
6 asking me what I think, I think the board  
7 had put in place, or had had in place  
8 actually, an independent risk management  
9 function. It reported to the audit  
10 committee, it reported to the CEO, it was  
11 run by somebody who was very highly  
12 respected. It presented to every board  
13 meeting, it identified areas that it felt  
14 the company needed to focus on, and we  
15 tended to have pretty robust discussions.

16 In addition, they reported to the  
17 audit committee.

18 Q Take a look at the bottom of page  
19 six.

20 A Uh-huh.

21 Q I will read it to you: "Senior  
22 management allowed business lines largely  
23 unchallenged access to the balance sheet to  
24 pursue revenue growth. Citigroup attained  
25 significant market share across numerous

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 products, including leveraged finance and  
3 structured credit trading, utilizing the  
4 balance sheet for its, quote, originate to  
5 distribute, close quote, strategy. Senior  
6 management did not appropriately consider  
7 the potential balance sheet implications of  
8 this strategy in the case of market  
9 disruptions."

10 Firstly, did I read that  
11 correctly?

12 A You read it correctly.

13 Q And what is your reaction to that  
14 statement by the Federal Reserve?

15 A Let's take a look at it again.

16 Q Of course.

17 A There were credit limits, so that  
18 was a constraint within which each business  
19 unit operated. I don't actually know quite  
20 what they mean by this.

21 In other words, if what they are  
22 saying is that senior management -- I don't  
23 know who they are referring to as senior  
24 management, by the way.

25 Q I can only presume that it would

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 be CEO and C level suite folks, but I can't  
3 tell you dispositively.

4 A I will give you my reaction.

5 In terms of the facts at the  
6 time, they had an independent risk  
7 management function, they had limits. To me  
8 this looks like a judgment that was made  
9 after the fact in the context of  
10 extraordinarily large losses that developed  
11 and we discussed a moment ago related to the  
12 super seniors that we discussed in the  
13 September 12th meeting.

14 But that is the only reaction I  
15 have to it.

16 Q Let me turn --

17 A I actually think it is easy to  
18 look back in hindsight and say something  
19 happened or didn't happen. The question is  
20 what should people reasonably have done in  
21 light of the facts at the time, and you  
22 couldn't possibly evaluate this statement  
23 without knowing an enormous amount more than  
24 this letter says.

25 I am not either agreeing or



1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 disagreeing, I am saying there is no basis  
3 for me to evaluate that comment.

4 Q Let me turn you to page eight.  
5 The last two sentences of the, what looks  
6 like the first full paragraph begins,  
7 "However, there was little communication."  
8 I can certainly read that to you.

9 A Just tell me where you are and I  
10 can find it.

11 Q Right here.

12 A Where are you? Page eight.  
13 There we are, right.

14 Little communication among whom?

15 Q Let me read it into the record  
16 and we can discuss it: "However, there was  
17 little communication on the extensive level  
18 of subprime exposure posed by super senior  
19 CDOs, nor on the sizable and growing  
20 inventory of non-bridge leveraged loans, nor  
21 the potential reputational risk emanating  
22 from SIVs which the firm either sponsored or  
23 supported. Senior management as well as the  
24 independent risk management function charged  
25 with monitoring responsibilities did not

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 properly identify and analyze these risks in  
3 a timely fashion."

4 Firstly, did I read that  
5 correctly?

6 A You read it correctly.

7 Q And your reaction based on your  
8 experience on the board?

9 A You are asking me to evaluate this?

10 Q Yes, please.

11 A Okay.

12 Again, I think it is very hard to  
13 know in terms of the facts at the time.  
14 They were dealing with triple A securities  
15 and whatever risks they thought were  
16 associated with those triple A securities.

17 What they did at every board  
18 meeting was that the chief financial officer  
19 and its people would report to the board on  
20 the results of the last period, whatever it  
21 was, the month or the quarter, so forth, and  
22 that would reflect the results of all the  
23 different parts of the business, all the  
24 parts of the balance sheet, the activities  
25 and so forth, and that report would include

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 obviously in it the effects of the CDOs, but  
3 this was a very small part of a very, very  
4 large picture.

5 Whether that -- so the question  
6 here was, was that adequate in light of the  
7 size of those inventories? And I would, I  
8 have no idea what was on their minds, but  
9 given that these were triple A securities my  
10 guess would be that, just like with all  
11 other triple A securities, they would have  
12 viewed those as, roughly speaking, money  
13 good and probably wouldn't have thought that  
14 they needed to be identified as a special  
15 category.

16 Obviously, after September, after  
17 the problems developed and after -- well, I  
18 guess a different period of time here. I  
19 don't remember the date of this -- this is  
20 after the whole thing. So obviously, once  
21 you saw, in hindsight, looking back and  
22 seeing that the triple A securities were in  
23 fact woefully misguided in terms of their  
24 ratings, that they had much larger risk than  
25 anybody at the time thought, in looking back

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 you have a whole different picture.

3 I would think there is virtually  
4 no question but that had the risk management  
5 and the CFO function and others known then  
6 what nobody, including the regulators, I  
7 might add, knew at the time, that these  
8 securities had much greater risk than  
9 anybody thought, that they would have  
10 brought this to the attention of the board.

11 Q So, the fact that it wasn't  
12 brought to your attention, the falls in the  
13 ABX index and falling house prices and  
14 things of that nature, you don't think they  
15 should have brought that to your attention  
16 earlier than they did?

17 A Oh, I didn't say -- everything  
18 you have just said may very well have been  
19 discussed at the board, I mean falling ABX  
20 index, falling housing prices. The question  
21 is what did that mean for these securities.

22 In fact, I would guess -- I am  
23 speculating here, I don't know, but I would  
24 guess that if you look at the monthly  
25 presentations that were made to the board by

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 the risk management, independent risk  
3 management people where they describe market  
4 conditions, they probably had in them  
5 references to housing prices, ABX indexes,  
6 and if you didn't see them there they were  
7 in the newspapers.

8 MR. KARP: Bob, they were  
9 discussed, in materials they were  
10 discussed.

11 THE WITNESS: I would have  
12 thought so, because those reports to  
13 the board -- you must have them all --  
14 those reports to the board would start  
15 with a description, a page or two or  
16 three, I don't remember any more, of  
17 market conditions.

18 MR. KARP: They do.

19 THE WITNESS: The question that  
20 you are raising is what relevance, if  
21 any, did that have to these triple A  
22 securities. That is a totally  
23 different question.

24 BY MR. GREENE:

25 Q So your suggestion is that those

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 facts should not have been reasonably  
3 understood by people in the marketplace to  
4 have threatened the triple A securities and  
5 the other securities that Citi had either on  
6 its balance sheet or was trading?

7 A You are asking me now to opine  
8 what people should reasonably have thought  
9 then.

10 I just make the observation that  
11 they reported the losses that they felt were  
12 associated with those securities, at least  
13 at the end of quarters. The auditors looked  
14 at that. The regulators were all over these  
15 businesses, so they were aware of what both,  
16 I presume they were aware of what both  
17 positions were and what results were being  
18 reported, and virtually nobody did associate  
19 the facts that you are suggesting with the  
20 triple A's.

21 Q Let me turn you to the third full  
22 paragraph on this page.

23 A I will tell you something  
24 interesting. You will have to find out the  
25 timing of this.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Somewheres in here, Morgan

3 Stanley went out -- I don't remember when  
4 this was, you will have to check this --  
5 Morgan Stanley went out and bought triple A  
6 CDOs, I remember this now, bought triple A  
7 CDOs as a way of hedging against some other  
8 risk.

9 In other words, they assumed some  
10 kind of an interest rate risk because they  
11 viewed -- this was all in the press, you can  
12 find it -- because they viewed the triple A  
13 as money good.

14 Q Okay. Let me turn your attention  
15 to the third full paragraph on that same  
16 page, which reads, "While we acknowledge the  
17 management" --

18 A I am not making a brief for what  
19 went on, I am not making a brief for the  
20 rating agencies or anything else. All I am  
21 saying is that in the whole world that  
22 existed prior to these sets of events,  
23 triple A was always thought of as money  
24 good, and it was understandable people would  
25 look at these things and think of them as

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 money good.

3 Q But wasn't it the case that the  
4 rating agencies were actually devaluing many  
5 of these securities?

6 A To the best of my knowledge they  
7 hadn't lowered these ratings.

8 Q Let's turn to --

9 A I was troubled by a different  
10 issue, which you may remember I mentioned  
11 before. I am just going back, I don't mean  
12 to --

13 Q Please, go ahead.

14 A At the September 12th meeting  
15 what troubled me was that we hadn't disposed  
16 of the risk.

17 In other words, this is a  
18 business, right? And the business is in  
19 effect an arbitrage business in the context  
20 of the CDOs, and you get a fee for doing it,  
21 right? And what troubled me, and it was a  
22 reaction I had at that September 12th  
23 meeting, it didn't go to the risk or nonrisk  
24 of triple A securities, it went to the  
25 notion, to my view at least, that if you are



1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 in a business, in an arbitrage business and  
3 you are charging a fee for it, then you  
4 should complete the trade by disposing of  
5 the risk, and they hadn't disposed of the  
6 risk.

7 Now, they said, and I think it  
8 was understandable, though it wasn't my  
9 view, that since these were triple A, triple  
10 A's were for practical purposes money good.

11 Q That would of course prove to be  
12 not money good subsequently?

13 A Oh, let me tell you, sure.

14 Look, if you knew, if people had  
15 known at that time what they later on came  
16 to know, then of course they would have  
17 looked at these very differently and I am  
18 sure made a very different set of decisions.

19 But in the world of trading, the  
20 world I have lived in my whole adult life,  
21 there is always a very important distinction  
22 between what you could have reasonably known  
23 in light of the facts at the time and what  
24 you know with the benefit of hindsight.

25 Q Certainly. But of course that is

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 why warnings about the quality of securities  
3 are so important?

4 A Yeah, but, you know -- that is  
5 true, and warnings are important and you  
6 should try to do the best you can with  
7 making judgments about warnings, but you  
8 also have to judge what could you reasonably  
9 have extrapolated from whatever you think to  
10 be the warnings with respect to whatever  
11 securities you are looking at.

12 Q That brings us to --

13 A And I will say this. I think, to  
14 the best of my knowledge at least, virtually  
15 nobody was extrapolating to the triple A  
16 tranches, but I am not making a brief for  
17 that because, as I said, I thought when you  
18 do an arbitrage you should dispose of your  
19 securities.

20 Q Let me read you this third  
21 paragraph, which goes: "While we  
22 acknowledge that management" --

23 A Could I say one more thing? I  
24 apologize, but I lived this, I have lived in  
25 trading markets my whole life.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 After the fact there is always a  
3 tendency to look back at things and say  
4 there were the warnings, how could you not  
5 have seen that. That is easy to do in  
6 hindsight. But I will tell you, at the  
7 time, in light of the facts at the time, it  
8 is a very different perspective.

9 And I have just lived through  
10 this so many times. When I ran the trading  
11 operation at Goldman Sachs, something would  
12 go wrong and people would look back and say  
13 there was that warning and there was this  
14 warning and there was the next warning, and  
15 how could you not have seen it.

16 Well, that is easy to do in  
17 hindsight, but the much harder judgment to  
18 make is what should people reasonably have  
19 done in light of the facts at the time.

20 There is always a tendency to  
21 overstate or -- over-extrapolate, overstate  
22 what you should have extrapolated from or  
23 inferred from various events that have  
24 yielded warnings.

25 Q So would it be a fair

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 characterization of what you just told me  
3 that, while a business person and a firm  
4 should heed warnings --

5 A Absolutely.

6 Q -- in this case the warnings were  
7 insufficient to trigger additional questions  
8 to management or to take steps to limit  
9 exposure?

10 A Well, you went back to the prior  
11 September 12th period?

12 Q Yes.

13 A I guess what I am saying is two  
14 things. One is I don't remember the  
15 discussion of these warnings and what, you  
16 refer to the warnings and what people took  
17 from them, but obviously people didn't take  
18 from them the view that these triple A's  
19 should be reevaluated in some way.

20 And secondly, I didn't know, at  
21 least the best I can recollect, that we had  
22 this triple A exposure until the  
23 September 12th meeting.

24 Q And in that regard, do you think  
25 you were typical of the members of the

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
2 board, not knowing about the triple A  
3 exposure?

4 A Unless at some prior time  
5 somebody had mentioned to the board, and I  
6 do not recollect -- it may have happened,  
7 but I am reasonably sure it didn't because I  
8 think if it had I would have remembered it,  
9 but I do not remember anybody notifying the  
10 board there was a \$43 billion triple A  
11 position.

12 But as I said a moment ago, it is  
13 sort of understandable. These were triple  
14 A's, there are all kind of, if you had  
15 Treasurys in some large magnitude you  
16 probably wouldn't have mentioned it to the  
17 board either.

18 But the first time I had the  
19 knowledge of it that I can recollect is at  
20 that September 12th meeting, and I don't  
21 think there was any reason why anybody else  
22 on the board should have known it prior to  
23 that. But whether they did or not you would  
24 have to find out from them, obviously.

25 Q Let me read you one final piece

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 from this Federal Reserve report, which  
3 reads, "While we acknowledge that management  
4 took steps in prior years" --

5 A Where are you now?

6 Q Third full paragraph, page eight:

7 "While we acknowledge that  
8 management took steps in prior years to  
9 minimize the firm's exposure to the more  
10 risky forms of direct mortgage lending such  
11 as option ARMs and non-amortizing loans, it  
12 did not recognize and control the  
13 concentration of subprime exposure that was  
14 building in its structured credit activities.

15 "Moreover, the board of directors  
16 does not appear to have posed the proper  
17 questions to senior management in the early  
18 stages of the subprime mortgage crisis which  
19 otherwise might have caused senior  
20 management to report more meaningfully and  
21 completely on the potential impact that  
22 deteriorating credit market conditions could  
23 have on the firm's risk exposures and future  
24 earnings."

25 Any reactions to that commentary?

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2 A Yes, I do.

3 I don't remember what discussions  
4 we had about the mortgage markets in those  
5 days, you know, at that time. But I think  
6 this looks to me like -- "does not appear to  
7 have posed the proper questions to senior  
8 management in the early stages of the  
9 subprime mortgage crisis."

10 Well, let me ask you a question:  
11 They were the regulators, what questions  
12 were they posing? My only point is this:  
13 It is very easy in hindsight to look back  
14 and say you should have done this, you  
15 should have done that.

16 I truly don't remember whatever  
17 the discussions were, but I don't think --  
18 unless somebody has a lot more to this, I  
19 don't see what they thought should have  
20 occurred. But having said that, if they,  
21 having looked at all this, felt that there  
22 are questions that should have been raised,  
23 since they were the regulators they could  
24 have readily raised them.

25 I think it is very easy, very

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 easy after the fact to look back and say you  
3 should have said this, you should have said  
4 that, but I think that it is a lot different  
5 to actually do it in the context of the  
6 facts at the time. As I said, I am  
7 repeating myself, but they could take this  
8 very same statement and say the regulators  
9 do not appear to have posed the proper  
10 questions to senior management, et cetera.

11 Q Now, let me step forward to later  
12 in 2008.

13 A Where are you now?

14 Q Later in 2008. At some point,  
15 you as I understand it placed a call to Mr.  
16 Paulson suggesting that the shorts --

17 A Could I go back to this one  
18 second? It interests me because I lived my  
19 life in trading.

20 I mean, you can always take -- I  
21 am just thinking back to when I was at  
22 Goldman -- you can always take the facts at  
23 the time and you can say what should we have  
24 seen, what shouldn't we have seen. It is a  
25 very complicated question, and I don't have



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2 any idea whether there is any merit to this  
3 at all, other than the fact that they didn't  
4 do it either, which suggests to me that this  
5 is a bit of hindsight.

6 But if you really wanted to make  
7 a judgment as to whether that was a  
8 reasonable comment or not, you would have to  
9 find out what all of the facts were, all of  
10 the statements were, and you would have to  
11 get some group of people who had enough  
12 expertise and enough experience to it to try  
13 to tell you now, today -- try to rule out of  
14 your heads, take out of your head what  
15 actually happened, put yourself back in that  
16 period of time and try to make a judgment,  
17 okay, what would have been reasonable to  
18 infer, to extrapolate from, to extrapolate  
19 from everything that was said and take out  
20 of your head what you know has happened  
21 since, which is a very, very difficult thing  
22 to do.

23 And I guess the only evidence --  
24 evidence is the wrong word -- but the only  
25 comment I would have is to suggest that this

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2 doesn't quite track because they didn't do  
3 it either.

4 But, go ahead. I didn't mean to  
5 digress.

6 Q I appreciate the comment.

7 Okay. Your point is on the  
8 record.

9 At some point you did as I  
10 understand it have a conversation with Mr.  
11 Paulson in his role as Secretary of the  
12 Treasury?

13 A Tell me what date?

14 Q I don't have a precise date, but  
15 a conversation to the effect that the shorts  
16 were --

17 A I remember, okay.

18 Q -- the shorts were essentially  
19 attacking the company. November 2008 I am  
20 advised. Do you have a recollection of  
21 that? Was there such a conversation with  
22 Secretary Paulson?

23 A I do remember. I don't think I  
24 said, I actually don't think I said quite  
25 what you said.

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2 Q Okay.

3 A I think what I did was to call  
4 Mr. Paulson and say that -- the uptick rule  
5 had been suspended or eliminated -- the  
6 uptick rule for short sales was not in  
7 effect. I don't remember how that was done,  
8 okay, was not in effect.

9 And I remember calling Mr.  
10 Paulson and saying -- and I think this was  
11 late in the week, you can check that, but I  
12 think it was late in the week -- and saying  
13 to him, you know, you ought to look at the  
14 markets. It wasn't just a question of Citi.  
15 All of these stocks were under just enormous  
16 pressure. And I don't know what is going  
17 on, but from what you hear is that there is  
18 a tremendous amount of short selling going  
19 on and short sellers are piling on. And I  
20 said you ought to be aware of it.

21 Q Did you have -- what was the  
22 nature of --

23 A I mean I thought, I personally  
24 thought they should reinstate the uptick  
25 rule.

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 Q Okay. But did you have any  
3 information that you relied on to make that  
4 statement, that you thought the shorts were  
5 attacking Citi?

6 A No. It was just sort of the  
7 market. I didn't know anything specific. I  
8 didn't say -- you keep saying attacking  
9 Citi, and I keep moving away from that  
10 because I don't think --

11 Q I am sorry.

12 A I don't think that mine was a  
13 Citi-specific call, I think mine was a  
14 general call. I think Citi was the most  
15 vulnerable company. Citi had a whole series  
16 of things happen that I think made it more  
17 vulnerable than the others, and so it was in  
18 a sense the most threatened by this.

19 But this was the period, as you  
20 may remember, just roughly the period when  
21 Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs were also  
22 under tremendous pressure, and there was a  
23 risk that all of this selling was  
24 undermining confidence in the system and  
25 confidence in all these companies.

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2 And what I am about to say may be  
3 wrong in the timing, but somewhere in here  
4 Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs became bank  
5 holding companies in order to deal with that  
6 loss of confidence. I may have gotten my  
7 sequence slightly wrong, but that is roughly  
8 right.

9 But I had no specific knowledge  
10 of that, if that is your question, but there  
11 was a lot of talk on the street at the time.

12 Q As part of the process to protect  
13 Citi, if you will, Citi received direct  
14 infusions of capital from the federal  
15 government, and then in addition roughly 300  
16 billion dollars in assets were ring fenced.

17 Can you describe to me the kind  
18 of assets that were ring fenced?

19 A Oh, boy. Let me ask you a  
20 question, if I may. Was the ring fence,  
21 that was in the second transaction, that was  
22 the second TARP, I think, right?

23 Q I believe that is correct, yes.

24 A I don't remember which kind --  
25 the answer is no, I can't, I just don't

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2 remember which ones were ring fenced, but  
3 you are correct in your statement. I think  
4 it was actually slightly, roughly speaking,  
5 300 billion of these --

6 Q I believe 305.

7 A I was going to say 306, but I am  
8 sure your number is right -- were ring  
9 fenced, and in effect my general  
10 recollection of this, but you can get  
11 better, obviously better, more precise  
12 information, is that Citi was responsible  
13 for the first loss and then the government  
14 was responsible for the loss after that is  
15 my recollection of that. But I don't  
16 remember what assets were put in there, no.

17 MR. KARP: I don't know if this  
18 helps, but Mr. Bondi interviewed Ned  
19 Kelly and Brian Leach around these  
20 topics, and it was a pretty developed  
21 record around this issues. Mr. Kelly  
22 led the negotiations for Citi  
23 regarding the ring fencing of assets.  
24 If that is not sufficient, we can get  
25 you additional information.

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2 MR. GREENE: Great, thank you.

3 BY MR. GREENE:

4 Q During generally the same time  
5 frame, Citi took back onto its books seven  
6 SIVs. Do you have any recollection of that?

7 MS. BUERGEL: They didn't take  
8 back. They had never been on, just to  
9 be clear.

10 MR. GREENE: Okay.

11 THE WITNESS: You said they had  
12 never been on the books? Yeah, I  
13 remember there was a time when they  
14 took assets back onto -- well, back --  
15 well, I object to the idea of back  
16 onto, but they took the assets of the  
17 SIVs onto the books. I don't remember  
18 when it was.

19 BY MR. GREENE:

20 Q Do you have any recollection of  
21 why the company did that?

22 A Yeah, in a general sense.

23 Q Please.

24 A I believe at that point -- I am  
25 going to give you my best recollection; if

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2 it is not accurate, it is only because my  
3 recollection is not accurate.

4 Those SIVs were funded I believe  
5 by commercial paper. And you will correct  
6 me if I am wrong?

7 MR. KARP: We have had a  
8 witness. Bill Arnold covered this in  
9 detail, and we provided interrogatory  
10 responses that covered this in detail.

11 THE WITNESS: Let me give you  
12 my recollection, and if it is  
13 different than theirs, theirs is right  
14 and mine is wrong.

15 My recollection is that the  
16 SIVs were funded with commercial  
17 paper. At some point, as you know,  
18 the commercial paper market froze, and  
19 there was a lot of pressure from the  
20 holders to have Citi take these back  
21 on and make them good on their paper.

22 And I also remember being told  
23 that the assets in these SIVs were  
24 good assets, and they were in fact  
25 taken back on the books. That is my



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2 recollection.

3 BY MR. GREENE:

4 Q To the extent you have knowledge  
5 of this, when the commercial paper market  
6 froze, many firms apparently had backup  
7 lines of credit to banks.

8 Do you recall if Citi was put  
9 under some pressure to provide backup  
10 financing to major corporations because of  
11 the freeze in the commercial paper market?

12 A You mean to provide new backup  
13 financing?

14 Q Right.

15 A I am asking you to distinguish  
16 between -- I actually don't remember either  
17 one, I am just curious what you are asking,  
18 whether there was pressure to, for draw-  
19 downs on existing lines or to provide new  
20 lines?

21 Q Actually I would like to get it  
22 both ways. But my principal interest is in  
23 lines that already existed.

24 A I have a general recollection  
25 that companies that had lines wanted to draw

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2 down on them. That is a general  
3 recollection. I have no specific  
4 recollection at all, but I have that general  
5 recollection.

6 Q And do you have any recollection  
7 that that may have affected liquidity or  
8 created problems for Citi?

9 A The only recollection I have with  
10 respect to liquidity at that point was that  
11 it was being managed with immense intensity  
12 by the treasurer's office, but I don't  
13 recollect the liquidity condition at any  
14 point.

15 Q Now, I want to turn briefly to  
16 some acquisition strategies of the firm.

17 The company apparently purchased  
18 Argent and its subprime business. Do you  
19 recollect that?

20 A Argent? I do not remember.

21 Q And the company sought to  
22 purchase Wachovia --

23 A That I remember.

24 Q -- from the Fed.

25 A Yes.

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2 Q Given your liquidity situation at  
3 the time, what was your thinking in terms of  
4 how that kind of an acquisition might be  
5 possible?

6 A Well, let me answer it to the  
7 extent I can, but there are others who could  
8 give you a much better answer.

9 One advantage of acquiring  
10 Wachovia would be that they had very large  
11 deposits, so that actually -- I am giving  
12 you my recollection, it is pretty general.

13 Q Please.

14 A But had we acquired -- had Citi  
15 acquired Wachovia, you would have picked up  
16 a very large domestic deposit base.

17 And as you know, the Federal  
18 Reserve, either the Federal Reserve board or  
19 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or both  
20 had reviewed that and approved Citi going  
21 ahead with it.

22 Q My colleague reminds me that you  
23 may know Argent is actually Ameriquest?

24 A Ameriquest, yeah, I remember that  
25 name.

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2 Q Do you recall that acquisition?

3 A No, other than they either  
4 acquired it or tried to acquire it.

5 How big was that?

6 Q I am sorry?

7 A I was asking what size it was.

8 MR. BONDI: I don't recall, as  
9 we sit here today.

10 (Brief break.)

11 BY MR. GREENE:

12 Q Let's turn to a couple of  
13 different topics.

14 You indicated that one of your  
15 roles was to deal with foreign leaders and  
16 foreign banking institution, correct?

17 A Depending what you mean by deal  
18 with. I certainly met with them. I didn't  
19 cover them, I didn't have a coverage  
20 responsibility, but I would meet with them,  
21 right.

22 Q Can you describe your role in  
23 securing funding, if there was a role, from  
24 the Abu Dhabi Development Authority?

25 A Yes. Let me try to place this in

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2 terms of dates.

3 November 4th was when Chuck  
4 Prince stepped down and I became chairman of  
5 the board, and that is when we -- oh, boy.  
6 That is when we announced -- I don't  
7 remember the exact announcement, but you  
8 have that, losses somewhere in the  
9 neighborhood of eight to eleven billion or  
10 something like that associated with the  
11 CDOs, and clearly we had to focus on the  
12 capital position of the company.

13 And a group of people at Citi, I  
14 don't recollect -- well, I remember  
15 roughly -- got engaged in going out to a  
16 number of possible investors, and they got  
17 engaged with Abu Dhabi. Abu Dhabi sent a  
18 team over, they did a due diligence. I  
19 wasn't part of that, but they did a due  
20 diligence. They negotiated the terms, and  
21 then it all got to the point where it was  
22 done but it had to be officially formalized  
23 and they needed somebody to go to Abu Dhabi  
24 who could do that.

25 I was chairman of the board and

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2 so I went to, I went to Abu Dhabi with  
3 Michael Klein, who had been involved in some  
4 measure, I don't know how much, in working  
5 this thing out. And that is when we met  
6 with the appropriate people in Abu Dhabi and  
7 formally closed the transaction.

8 Q Do you recall the approximate  
9 size of the transaction?

10 A Yeah. It was seven point, I  
11 think it was \$7.8 billion.

12 Q And do you have any knowledge of  
13 whether or not the representatives of Abu  
14 Dhabi contacted the U.S. government about  
15 the continued solvency of Citigroup?

16 A I don't know the answer to that.

17 Q You have no knowledge of whether  
18 or not there was some representation made  
19 that the U.S. government would continue to  
20 support Citigroup if they invested that much  
21 money in the company?

22 A I do not know.

23 Q There is a press report that  
24 Saudi interests were very disturbed about  
25 Mr. Prince and his continued tenure as CEO.

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2 Did you deal -- one, is that a  
3 general --

4 A When you say Saudi interests, you  
5 are talking about Prince Waleed?

6 Q Yes.

7 A Okay.

8 Q Did you have to deal with the  
9 prince?

10 A I think during the period that I  
11 was -- wait a minute. You are talking about  
12 when I was chairman, so Chuck Prince wasn't  
13 there any more. So tell me what period of  
14 time you are talking about.

15 Q I understand this was just before  
16 Mr. Prince resigned.

17 A I don't think I -- I don't think  
18 that I had any conversations with the prince  
19 until after Chuck resigned.

20 Q And what were the nature of those  
21 conversations?

22 A After he resigned, I think what  
23 happened is that I called him once; you  
24 know, he was a large shareholder, so I  
25 called him once to touch base with him, to

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2 make sure he knew he had somebody he could  
3 talk to, which was me. And I don't remember  
4 any specifics of that conversation.

5 Q Likewise, do you have any  
6 understanding that the prince reached out to  
7 U.S. authorities about the continued  
8 solvency of Citigroup?

9 A If he did, I wasn't aware of it.

10 Q Let me step back just briefly  
11 because I would like to get a bigger picture  
12 here, taking advantage of your knowledge.

13 A Sure.

14 Q Any lessons learned from what  
15 Citigroup just survived?

16 A Yeah, I think there are some  
17 lessons. I have thought some about this,  
18 obviously.

19 Q Yeah.

20 A I think there is sort of a macro  
21 lesson, and I will get to that in one second.

22 Q Sure.

23 A Then there is something else  
24 which I must say I thought some about, and I  
25 am not sure what I think about it, but I saw



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2 Warren Buffett made a comment about it the  
3 other day and I will get to that secondly,  
4 okay?

5 Q Please.

6 A I think the overall lesson of all  
7 this -- let me spend a moment or two on this  
8 because I really have thought about it.

9 I think the overall lesson on  
10 this is if you go back to where this crisis  
11 came from, after all, it was an extra-  
12 ordinary event. These were the worst  
13 financial conditions since the 1930s. When  
14 you have something of that extraordinary  
15 nature, it seems likely that it was produced  
16 by something that was also or commensurately  
17 extraordinary.

18 And in my view at least, and this  
19 is what I wrote about in my Newsweek  
20 article, I think it is much more complex  
21 than almost anybody wants to talk about it  
22 as being people like to focus on one factor  
23 or another factor or whatever it may be.

24 But I actually think what  
25 happened was that you had a whole host of

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2 very powerful factors working at the same  
3 time, and as those factors worked -- and I  
4 went through all of it in my article, or at  
5 least most of it -- I think you develop all  
6 kinds of negative feedback loops, multiple  
7 vicious cycles, and these things all fed on  
8 themselves. And as time went on you had  
9 increasing unemployment and it globalized,  
10 because remember, a lot of institutions got  
11 in trouble abroad as well, and you wound up  
12 with what I said was a moment ago the worst  
13 financial crisis in 30 years, and I think  
14 virtually nobody saw it.

15 I mean I was worried about  
16 excesses. I used to speak about them a lot  
17 we were in 2005, 2006. But I said this  
18 earlier, so I am repeating myself. I  
19 thought as a result you would have at some  
20 point a downturn or maybe a sharp downturn,  
21 who knows. But instead, that is not what we  
22 had. We had this really mega event, and  
23 virtually nobody saw it, and that certainly  
24 included me. It included the regulators, it  
25 included commentators, analysts and so forth.

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2 And I think the lesson you learn  
3 from this is that the system is vulnerable  
4 to far more severe downside than virtually  
5 anybody thought prior to this having  
6 occurred, and it seems to me that the  
7 obvious lesson you take from that for a  
8 company, Citi, for example, is that whatever  
9 decisions you are making -- no, let me put  
10 it, decisions you are making all through the  
11 place should be tested by a different level  
12 of stress than you would have applied prior  
13 to this experience.

14 And systemically it seems to me  
15 that the answer is rather the same thing,  
16 which is that we need to change the  
17 financial regulatory structure so they can  
18 protect us against a far more severe set of  
19 circumstances than, as I said a moment ago,  
20 almost anybody had thought our system is  
21 subject to any more.

22 And so what I think is that, and  
23 I think I have said all this, is that the  
24 leverage requirements should be increased  
25 very substantially, though you correctly

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2 raised the question of how you measure that  
3 when you are talking about risk. It is a  
4 very complicated question. When risk gets  
5 disassociated from debt, it is not just a  
6 question of debt-equity, it is a question of  
7 how do you measure the risk and then what  
8 kind of leverage requirements do you have  
9 relative to that risk.

10 I think, as I said in my book and  
11 as I thought back when I was at Goldman  
12 Sachs in the late '80s, early '90s, that  
13 derivatives created a significant systemic  
14 risk under stress conditions, not normal  
15 conditions, and what you need is much higher  
16 margin and capital requirements.

17 I agree with what Treasury has  
18 proposed and the standardized ones should be  
19 put on exchanges, but I actually think the  
20 key to this is higher margin to capital  
21 requirements, though I think the  
22 transparency that comes from exchange  
23 trading is also very useful.

24 I think you need some kind of a  
25 resolution authority that is effective,

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2 though I think that is a lot easier to say  
3 than to do. I think it is going to be  
4 interesting to see how that gets worked out  
5 practically, but if you can do that, if you  
6 can do what I just said, you protect  
7 yourself more. And then if you have a  
8 resolution authority for when companies get  
9 in trouble, you really can get at the moral  
10 hazard problem here.

11 And then you need consumer  
12 protection, and I think you need it not only  
13 for the reasons that are talked about so  
14 much, which is to protect consumers, but if  
15 you protect consumers you are also  
16 protecting the system because it means  
17 people aren't going to get overextended.  
18 This whole subprime issue, for example, had  
19 you had really effective consumer protection  
20 might not have happened because people might  
21 have been better protected.

22 And then you have to do something  
23 about off balance sheet, and I know what  
24 Treasury has proposed and I don't know if  
25 that is the right -- I know what they have

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2 proposed, so I am not, not that I don't  
3 know, I know what it is, I just don't know  
4 if that is the best way to do it or some  
5 other way may be better. You put all those  
6 together, and I think that is what I would do.

7 I would do one other thing. I  
8 know this is very controversial, but I think  
9 mark to market accounting played a real role  
10 in what happened, and I lived my whole life  
11 with mark to market accounting at Goldman  
12 Sachs. I believed in it, I thought it was  
13 the right thing to do. But the trouble is,  
14 when you get into conditions of extreme  
15 market stress and you have illiquid markets,  
16 there is no market. So the only thing, the  
17 only price that those kind of assets can be  
18 sold at are distressed prices, and so you  
19 sell an asset at a distressed price, then  
20 you have to mark down your balance sheet.  
21 When you mark it down you have to sell more,  
22 and I think it created a real vicious cycle.

23 Now, that is a very controversial  
24 view. I know others have a very different  
25 view. So that is what I think should be

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2 done.

3 Now, something I have thought  
4 about, and I don't know whether I think this  
5 or not, but I saw Warren Buffett said it the  
6 other day, maybe another thing that we have  
7 learned is that, or maybe rather another  
8 lesson you might take from this, is that  
9 with markets subject to so much greater risk  
10 than virtually anybody had thought, maybe  
11 you should really require that your CEO be  
12 somebody with a great deal of experience in  
13 risk management.

14 I am not sure I think that  
15 because I certainly could envision a  
16 situation where you have somebody who didn't  
17 have that background but he put in place the  
18 right people, and even with this far greater  
19 risk. This is something Buffett said the  
20 other day. I am not sure that I think that  
21 is right, but it is an interesting thought.

22 Q Do you have a perspective on  
23 where the risks were located during the  
24 crisis, a more specific sense?

25 A You mean in the system?

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2 Q Yes. Just to give you a sense,  
3 we have talked to some people who have  
4 suggested repo markets and commercial paper  
5 were particularly vulnerable, but --

6 A Why?

7 Q The argument typically goes that  
8 they are outside of the regulatory scheme,  
9 so massive leverage and a massive  
10 deleveraging has been observed.

11 But I am just curious if you see  
12 particular points of vulnerability in the  
13 system?

14 A It wouldn't have occurred to me  
15 to think of those. Two come to mind, but  
16 let me think if I have any others.

17 Well, two obvious ones because I  
18 have already mentioned them, is the  
19 financial system. I mean the financial  
20 institutions were clearly not -- didn't have  
21 adequate leverage requirements for the  
22 situation that developed, so that is one  
23 area of vulnerability, and presumably that  
24 is going to be fixed if we get financial  
25 reform, and I presume we will get financial



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2 reform, when we get financial reform.

3 And the other is that consumers  
4 overextended themselves, not only in  
5 subprime mortgages but in credit cards and a  
6 lot of other areas, and I don't know quite  
7 how you deal with that.

8 I will give you another, by the  
9 way, but I think there should be a real  
10 robust consumer protection capability  
11 someplace, and it is not just to protect  
12 consumers. That is obviously important, but  
13 to protect the system from consumers over-  
14 extending themselves, and I have my own  
15 thoughts as to what that might consist of.

16 But in any event -- and I don't  
17 think it is just transparency. I mean,  
18 clearly you have to have understandable  
19 documents, but I think it goes beyond that.  
20 I think there probably are some instruments  
21 that are inherently so susceptible to misuse  
22 that they probably shouldn't be allowed.  
23 Though I can't give you a specific example,  
24 it strikes me it would have to be.

25 And then I have always thought to

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2 myself, but this just may not be practical,  
3 that if there was some way to provide people  
4 access to counseling before they get  
5 themselves into major difficulty, that would  
6 be a very useful thing to do. But that is  
7 such an expensive thing to do that maybe it  
8 is just not practical.

9 Q Let me ask you another question,  
10 which is: There is a school of thought  
11 that --

12 A Can I give you one more example  
13 of something?

14 Q Sure.

15 A You go ahead. Never mind.

16 Q I was going to ask you, there is  
17 a school of thought that something called  
18 the Community Reinvestment Act --

19 A Something called the Community  
20 Reinvestment --

21 Q CRA?

22 A I have heard of it.

23 Q Incented firms to basically make  
24 bad loans. Do you have a perspective on that?

25 A Yeah, I do.

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2 I think the Community, and I  
3 understand the Community Reinvestment Act is  
4 a controversial measure, I am really aware  
5 of that, but I think the Community  
6 Reinvestment Act led to very large amounts  
7 of capital being available in inner cities  
8 and distressed rural areas that wouldn't  
9 otherwise have been, and I think an enormous  
10 amount of good has been done as a result of  
11 that.

12 Let me just disclose something.  
13 I am chairman of the board of something  
14 called LISC. It is the largest community  
15 development organization in the country, and  
16 we deal with inner cities. In 2007 we  
17 distributed over a billion dollars in those  
18 cities, so I am very -- and CRA is very  
19 important to what they do, so I kind of know  
20 a fair bit about this, and I also knew from  
21 Treasury. So I think it has been a very  
22 constructive force.

23 On the other hand, whether that  
24 has led, because of that availability there  
25 was subprime lending that shouldn't have

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2 taken place, I don't know the answer to  
3 that. But it seems to me the answer to that  
4 is not to change CRA but to put in place  
5 consumer protection so that what you are  
6 addressing is the, if you will, the consumer  
7 borrowing that shouldn't have taken place  
8 rather than affecting the program that I  
9 think had a lot of very constructive effect.

10 Q In a similar vein, do you think  
11 that the activities of Fannie Mae and  
12 Freddie Mac were a principal cause of the  
13 crisis?

14 A I don't think they were a  
15 principal -- no, if you are asking me were  
16 they involved in the crisis, clearly they  
17 were involved in the crisis.

18 Do I think they were a principal  
19 cause of the crisis? I wouldn't think so  
20 based on what I know. I don't know what the  
21 argument would be that they were -- to give  
22 you the best answer, somebody would have to  
23 tell me why they thought it was a principal  
24 cause and then I could say what my reaction  
25 to it was for better or worse.

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2 I do think there was an inherent  
3 problem with Fannie and Freddie, and that  
4 was that you had the implicit guarantee of  
5 the federal government, and at the same time  
6 they were profit-making organizations, their  
7 stocks traded, and they correctly, correctly  
8 I say as managers of a company, a public  
9 company, they correctly wanted to build  
10 their earnings, but they were doing it with  
11 capital that had the implicit guarantee of  
12 the federal government.

13 So I think there was an inherent  
14 problem in that structure, but I wouldn't,  
15 unless somebody said something different to  
16 me that I don't know, I would say they were  
17 a part of the crisis but not a principal  
18 cause of the crisis.

19 Q Fair answer.

20 You mentioned the question of off  
21 balance sheet vehicles. What is your  
22 thinking on that?

23 A Well, I don't quite know the  
24 answer. I mean I have less of a view of  
25 that than the other things we have talked

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2 about.

3 What the Treasury proposed, if I  
4 remember correctly, was that where companies  
5 do off balance sheet financing with credit  
6 card receivables or auto receivables or  
7 mortgages or whatever it may be, that if  
8 they take all the assets and put it in a  
9 vehicle, they don't really have an incentive  
10 to worry about the quality of the assets. I  
11 think they actually do have an incentive  
12 because there are a lot of reputational  
13 issues, but in a more direct sense they  
14 don't retain the risk of the assets.

15 And so, if I remember Treasury's  
16 proposal correctly, was that they should,  
17 when you set up an off balance sheet  
18 vehicle, you should keep part of those  
19 assets, you should be required to keep part  
20 of those assets yourself so you have  
21 incentive to worry about the credit-  
22 worthiness. That strikes me as making  
23 sense.

24 My guess is that probably -- that  
25 strikes me as making sense. Whether there

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2 should be further constraints on off balance  
3 sheet financing or not, I don't know.

4 Q Do you have similar views on what  
5 is referred to as the originate to  
6 distribute model?

7 A The originate to distribute  
8 model, tell me what you mean by that.

9 Q The idea meaning that someone  
10 would offer a mortgage, for example, to  
11 somebody that wasn't well underwritten on  
12 the assumption that they could sell it to  
13 the market, so, not keeping any interest in  
14 the mortgage would incent them to not  
15 underwrite properly?

16 A It is not subject I've thought  
17 about, but I guess I have two responses to it.

18 One is, if you had a really  
19 effective consumer protection function, if I  
20 understand your question correctly, then  
21 presumably that loan wouldn't take place.

22 But secondly, as you suggested in  
23 the way you framed the question, you could  
24 at least partly cure that problem by  
25 requiring people to keep part of every

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2 mortgage that they were involved in  
3 originating.

4 Q Just a handful more.

5 How would you rate the regulators  
6 during the crisis?

7 A How would I rate the regulators?  
8 Oh, lord.

9 Look, I don't know how I would  
10 rate the regulators. I think the regulators  
11 got in the same position as virtually  
12 everybody else, and that is that, with very  
13 few exceptions across the financial system,  
14 including the regulators, including -- I  
15 said this before -- financial institutions,  
16 investors, analysts, commentators, people  
17 didn't simply didn't see this combination of  
18 forces at work and didn't see the serious  
19 possibility of something of the magnitude  
20 that happened.

21 So I don't know, I think in that  
22 sense everybody has responsibility for what  
23 happened and we ought to be fixing it and  
24 doing our financial reform and so forth.  
25 But I don't know, that is just my



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2 observation about everybody.

3 Q Do you think financial products  
4 have become just too complicated for markets  
5 to deal with?

6 A It is a very good question. You  
7 know, it is a really good question because  
8 the problem with these complicated -- I  
9 think I know my answer, but the problem with  
10 these complicate products is that they have  
11 embedded in them -- I mean I actually lived  
12 through this in the '80s, so I kind of have  
13 some experience with it, though at a much  
14 simpler time, obviously -- they have  
15 embedded in them all kinds of risks that you  
16 don't -- I am sorry, let me -- they may have  
17 embedded in them, they may have embedded in  
18 them all kinds of risks that you don't see  
19 until you get extreme market stress. So  
20 that even very sophisticated people will  
21 engage in transactions and then find when  
22 there is extreme market stress that things  
23 happen that they had not anticipated.

24 So the question is how you deal  
25 with that, and I guess my view would be -- I

1 Interview - ROBERT RUBIN

2 think it is an inherent problem that you  
3 have identified. I guess my view would be  
4 to have capital and margin requirements that  
5 were sufficient so that even when that sort  
6 of event happened, you had a lot of cushion.

7 And secondly I might add, if you  
8 had those much larger capital margin  
9 requirements -- and this is why in my book I  
10 recommended them and why in late -- I want  
11 to tell you something else, but in a minute.  
12 It is going to deter usage. You are going  
13 to have a lot less usage, and it seems to me  
14 that would be desirable.

15 In about 1989 or 1990 or  
16 somewheres in there, I had gotten very  
17 concerned about all this, and so had my co-  
18 senior partner at Goldman Sachs. I went to  
19 see Dick Fisher, who ran Morgan Stanley. I  
20 said to Dick that I thought this was a real  
21 problem and we ought to try to do something  
22 to increase capital margin requirements.

23 It very quickly became apparent  
24 that politically that was impossible to do.  
25 The industry just wouldn't, in those days

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2 the Chicago exchanges particularly, but it  
3 would never have happened. And so I have a  
4 long history with this issue.

5 Q What is your view of credit  
6 rating agencies and their performance during  
7 the crisis?

8 A During this crisis?

9 Q Yes.

10 A Well, I don't know much about  
11 credit rating agencies. Obviously, in  
12 retrospect, the ratings of the triple A,  
13 what was rated as triple A were horribly  
14 misguided. I shouldn't say obviously; they  
15 certainly seem in retrospect to have been  
16 horribly misguided, and I think that was at  
17 the very center of what happened.

18 You take the discussion we had a  
19 bit ago about Citi. There was a lot of  
20 reliance on those triple A ratings. So the  
21 question then I guess is what do you do, if  
22 anything? What do you think the problem was  
23 in the credit rating agencies, and I don't  
24 know enough about it to know. I mean I have  
25 read stuff and I know what people say. And

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2 then once you have identified what you think  
3 the problem is, what do you do about it?

4 Q This may be in hindsight, but any  
5 broad perspectives on either Mr. Bushnell or  
6 Mr. Prince during the crisis and their  
7 performance?

8 A Yeah. I think Chuck Prince did  
9 what he should have done, which is once he  
10 knew, once he became concerned -- let me get  
11 my head back in time because we are back  
12 into something else.

13 I guess it was in August or maybe  
14 it was July -- no, I guess it was July --  
15 that the market, there was real market  
16 turmoil developing, and it was really  
17 predominantly focused on the LBOs, I think  
18 that is where it was. He started having  
19 these special calls that you referred to  
20 before, I forgot what they were called, but  
21 these special calls.

22 And then once those problems, as  
23 those problems heightened, he then -- I  
24 think we are in the end, must be the end of  
25 August or early September, where he had that

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2 first meeting with the fixed income people  
3 when I was in Korea. That must have been  
4 the early part of September, and then we had  
5 the meeting of September 12th which I have  
6 described, and I think once these problems  
7 surfaced he really got on top of it.

8 And then of course he just, then  
9 he tried to make judgments or he did make,  
10 worked to get his judgments about what he  
11 thought happened, why it happened, and then  
12 he acted, because that is when Tom stepped  
13 down and so forth.

14 Q And Mr. Bushnell?

15 A I know less about what David did.  
16 We had that September 12th -- David Bushnell  
17 as head of independent risk management  
18 participated in all these processes as we go  
19 along. I don't have a specific kind of  
20 comments about David.

21 Q There is a view that there was  
22 for various reasons significant liquidity in  
23 the market which would, was a driver of the  
24 crisis. Do you have a perspective on that?

25 A I have a view on that, yeah, I do.

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2 Q If you could provide it, please?

3 A I will even provide it.

4 Yeah, if you go back to 2005,  
5 2006, and there were people around, and I  
6 said I was one of them, but there were quite  
7 a few people who started talking about the  
8 markets were in excess and so forth, the  
9 common explanation was that there was an  
10 enormous amount of liquidity, and liquidity  
11 was driving this excess.

12 So I make two observations, if I  
13 may. I had a slightly different view. My  
14 view is that liquidity -- it still is, by  
15 the way, my view was and is -- that  
16 liquidity is not predominantly a monetary  
17 phenomenon, that it is a psychological  
18 phenomenon, and that once the psychology of  
19 markets changed -- I used to say this in my  
20 speeches, actually. Back then I used to say  
21 people are saying there is a lot of  
22 liquidity that is driving markets and that  
23 should make us feel comfortable.

24 What I say is different. What I  
25 say is that liquidity is a psychological

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2 phenomenon and that at some point the  
3 psychology, if it changed -- now, maybe it  
4 won't change, maybe these aren't excesses,  
5 but if it does change, then what you are  
6 going to see is prices go down and people  
7 are going to say liquidity has dried up.

8 And actually, I remember exactly  
9 how I used to say this. It wasn't that  
10 liquidity changed, it was that the  
11 psychology had changed, and that is exactly  
12 what happened, in my opinion.

13 Secondly, the notion that that  
14 caused the crisis implies this was sort of a  
15 unifactorial, if you will, in terms of  
16 causation of the crisis, and I just don't  
17 think that is right. I think this was a  
18 crisis -- I said this before -- of a very  
19 large number of factors all operating at the  
20 same time, and it was that extraordinary  
21 situation and the interplay then between all  
22 those that led to the crisis.

23 MR. GREENE: All right. Let's  
24 make those our last words. Thank you  
25 very much.

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3	EXAMINATION BY MR. GREENE	3
4	E X H I B I T S	
5	Sketch was marked RR Exhibit 1	27
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7	Excerpt of minutes of board	41
8	meeting dated 4/17/07 was marked	
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11	Document from Mercer Oliver Wyman	51
12	dated June 2005 was marked RR	
13	Exhibit 3	
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17	Exchange between Robert Rubin and	97
18	Carl Levinson was marked RR	
19	Exhibit 5	
20		
21	Letter and attachment dated Dec.	98
22	7, 2007, from Citigroup to Office	
23	of the Comptroller of the	
24	Currency, was marked RR Exhibit 6	
25		



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2                            Letter from Federal Reserve Bank  
3                            of New York to Citi's board of  
4                            directors dated April 15, 2008,            115  
5                            was marked RR Exhibit 7

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Interview - ROBERT RUBIN  
CERTIFICATION

I, JESSICA R. BERMAN, a Notary Public  
for and within the State of New York, do  
hereby certify:

That the witness whose testimony as  
herein set forth, was duly sworn by me; and  
that the within transcript is a true record  
of the testimony given by said witness.

I further certify that I am not related  
to any of the parties to this action by  
blood or marriage, and that I am in no way  
interested in the outcome of this matter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set  
my hand this 18th day of March, 2010.

---

JESSICA R. BERMAN

\* \* \*