

Kobre & Kim's Cross-Border Disputes Team



Ana Frischtak São Paulo ana.frischtak@kobrekim.com



Andrew Stafford KCLondon
andrew.stafford@kobrekim.co.uk



Jacob KirkhamDelaware
jacob.kirkham@kobrekim.com



John Han Hong Kong john.han@kobrekim.com



Paul Hughes Dubai paul.hughes@kobrekim.com



Robin J. Baik Seoul robin.baik@kobrekim.com



Stephen J. AstringerDelaware
stephen.astringer@kobrekim.com

FEBRUARY 1, 2024

Cracking Delaware's Notoriously Tough Trusts

Delaware's trust law makes the U.S. state an attractive jurisdiction for debtors to hold assets. Creditors therefore often may struggle when trying to access these trusts to recover assets. However, by deploying aggressive, multijurisdictional strategies, even Delaware's tough trusts can be cracked.

Several features make Delaware's trust law attractive for debtors. The state allows individuals to shield assets through a domestic asset protection trust (DAPT), in which the trust's settlor is also the trust's beneficiary. There are various provisions that further protect the DAPT: for example, there are strict requirements for creditors to succeed on claims of fraudulent transfers to the trust. Broad powers for settlors make it difficult to claim that the trust is illusory. Delaware law also contains unique provisions that curtail attempts by courts outside of Delaware to apply non-Delaware law to matters involving Delaware DAPTs.

While attempting to access these Delaware trusts is challenging, aggressive multijurisdictional tactics can give creditors an edge:

- Attack the validity of the trust. With such high walls, a Delaware trust might be best
 defeated by focusing firepower on its foundations. There are statutory requirements to
 establish a DAPT that, if violated, allow creditors to attack it as invalid. These include
 requirements that the trust must be irrevocable; that specific provisions must be included in
 the trust instruments; and that at least one trustee, part of the trust's administration, and
 some of the trust's assets, must be in Delaware.
- Go through a creditor-friendly jurisdiction. Some U.S. states do not recognize DAPTs. If
 there is some connection between the trust and one of those states, a creditor can get the
 state's courts to reach the assets of a Delaware DAPT based on public policy or other
 reasons. Courts in Utah, Washington, and Illinois, for example, have done exactly that. This
 strategy can potentially overcome Delaware's attempt to restrict the reach of non-Delaware
 law.
- Bring a fraudulent transfer claim anyway. The high barriers to bringing these claims
 may mean this attack is the least expected. Creditors will need to evaluate the likelihood the
 trustee would be entitled to use the trust assets to pay the costs of defending the DAPT,
 given that Delaware law gives them priority unless there is proof that the trustee acted in
 bad faith.

This content provides information on legal issues and developments of interest to our clients and friends and should not be construed as legal advice on any matter, specific facts or circumstances. The distribution of our content is not intended to create, and receipt of it does not constitute, an attorney-client relationship.



The attractiveness of Delaware's trusts makes the state a repository of debtor assets and a potential source of high returns for creditors. They should not be intimidated by the trust's fortress – a creative, multijurisdictional, and focused attack can lead creditors straight to the treasure trove behind the walls.

About Kobre & Kim

Kobre & Kim is global a conflict-free law firm focused on disputes and investigations, often involving fraud and misconduct.

Often working closely with lawyers in key markets around the world, our Delaware team:

- Consists of experienced trial litigators in the Delaware Court of Chancery and U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware who focus on complex commercial disputes;
- · Has deep experience tracing, freezing and recovering misappropriated assets hidden in cross-border and offshore structures;
- Acts on behalf of creditors to monetize high-value judgments and arbitration awards, with most of our matters involving awards and judgments with face values of US \$100 million+ to several billion USD.