

# CLAIMS RESOLUTION TRIBUNAL

---

In re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation  
Case No. CV96-4849

## **Certified Denial**

to Claimant [REDACTED]

**in re Accounts of Gyula Singer**

Claim Number: 731219/SB<sup>1</sup>

This Certified Denial is based on the claim of [REDACTED] (the “Claimant”) to the accounts of Gyula Singer (the “Account Owner”) at the [REDACTED] (the “Bank”).

All denials are published, but where a claimant has requested confidentiality, as in this case, the names of the claimant, any relatives of the claimant other than the account owner, and the bank have been redacted.

### **Information Provided by the Claimant**

The Claimant submitted an Initial Questionnaire asserting that her father, Gyula Singer, who was born in 1886, owned a Swiss bank account. The Claimant stated that her father, who was Jewish, resided in Zalaegerszeg, Hungary. The Claimant did not indicate her father’s fate. The Claimant indicated that she was born on 27 March 1920.

### **Information Available in the Bank’s Records**

The CRT notes that the Claimant submitted a claim to an account belonging to her relative, Gyula Singer. The auditors who carried out the investigation to identify accounts of Victims of Nazi Persecution pursuant to instructions of the Independent Committee of Eminent Persons (“ICEP” or the “ICEP Investigation”) reported two accounts whose owner’s name matches that provided by the Claimant. Each account is identified below by its Account Identification Number, which is a number assigned to the account by the ICEP auditors for tracking purposes.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Claimant did not submit a Claim Form to the Claims Resolution Tribunal. However, in 1999 she submitted four Initial Questionnaires to the Court in the United States. Although these Initial Questionnaires were not Claim Forms, the Court, in an Order signed on 30 July 2001, ordered that those Initial Questionnaires which can be processed as claim forms be treated as timely claims. Order Concerning Use of Initial Questionnaire Responses as Claim Forms in the Claims Resolution Process for Deposited Assets (July 30, 2001). The Initial Questionnaires were forwarded to the CRT and have been assigned claim numbers 7731219, 731220, 731221 and 731222. In separate decisions, the CRT has treated the Claimant’s claims to the accounts of Lajosne Breiner and Endre Kis. The CRT will treat the remaining claim in a separate determination.

## Accounts 5023967 and 5029349

The Bank's records indicate that the Account Owner was Gyula Singer, who resided in Budapest, Hungary, and that the Power of Attorney Holder was Livia Singer. The Bank's records also contain the signatures of the Account Owner and the Power of Attorney Holder.

## **The CRT's Analysis**

### Admissibility of the Claim

The CRT has determined that the claim is admissible according to Article 18 of the Rules Governing the Claims Resolution Process, as amended (the "Rules").

### Identification of the Account Owner

The CRT concludes that the Claimant has not identified the Account Owner as her relative. Although the name of her father matches the published name of the Account Owner, the information provided by the Claimant differs materially from the published information about the Account Owner available in the Bank's records. Specifically, the Claimant stated that her father resided in Zalaegerszeg, Hungary. In contrast, the Bank's records show that the Account Owner resided in Budapest, Hungary, which is over 200 kilometers from Zalaegerszeg. The CRT notes that there are several major urban centers significantly closer to Zalaegerszeg than Budapest, rendering it unlikely that a resident of Zalaegerszeg would indicate Budapest as their place of residence, even for the purposes of maintaining a Swiss bank account. Consequently, the CRT is unable to conclude that the Account Owner and the Claimant's father are the same person. Moreover, it should be noted that the CRT has awarded the accounts to another claimant, who plausibly identified the Account Owner as her relative. All decisions are published upon release on the CRT's website at [www.crt-ii.org](http://www.crt-ii.org).

### Right of Appeal and Request for Reconsideration

Pursuant to Article 30 of the Rules, the Claimant may appeal this decision or submit a request for reconsideration within ninety (90) days of the date of the letter accompanying this decision.

An appeal must be based upon a plausible suggestion of error regarding the CRT's conclusions set out in this decision. Any appeals which are submitted without a plausible suggestion of error shall be summarily denied. A request for reconsideration must be based on new documentary evidence not previously presented to the CRT that, if considered, would have led to a different outcome of the claim. Claimants should briefly explain the relevance of the newly submitted documents in view of the conclusions stated in the certified decision.

The Claimant should send appeals and/or requests for reconsideration in writing to the following address: Oren Wiener, Claims Resolution Tribunal, Attention: Appeals / Request for Reconsideration, P.O. Box 9564, 8036 Zurich, Switzerland. If more than one account has been treated in this decision, the Claimant should identify the account, including, where available, the

Account Identification Number, that forms the basis of the appeal and/or request for reconsideration.

### **Scope of the Denial**

The Claimant should be aware that the CRT will carry out further research on her claim to determine whether an award may be made based upon the information provided by the Claimant or upon information from other sources.

### **Certification of the Denial**

The CRT certifies this Denial for approval by the Court.

Claims Resolution Tribunal  
23 March 2007