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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 KYKO GLOBAL INC,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 PRITHVI INFORMATION SOLUTIONS
LTD, et. al.

14 Defendants.
15

CASE NO. C13-1034-MJP

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER

16 This matter comes before the Court on Defendants' motion for a temporary restraining
17 order. (Dkt. No. 22.) Having reviewed the motion, Plaintiff's response (Dkt. No. 35),
18 Defendants' reply (Dkt. No. 39), and all related papers, the Court DENIES the motion because
19 Defendants fail to establish the necessary elements for a temporary restraining order.
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Background

21 This case involves a dispute between Plaintiff Kyko and Defendant Prithvi Information
22 Services regarding the payment of factoring services. This Court previously issued a motion for
23 a temporary restraining order, finding it appears Defendants "have engaged in a pattern and
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1 practice of creating fictitious entities for the appearance of imitating legitimate business
2 transactions and companies” and that “irreparable injury would result if the status quo is not
3 maintained.” (Dkt. No. 11.) In its Complaint, Kyko alleges Defendants owed it \$18,000,000.
4 (Dkt. No. 1.) In June 2013, the parties notified the Court of a settlement before the TRO became
5 effective.

6 In their settlement agreement, Defendants agreed to pay \$18,000,000 to Plaintiff in
7 exchange for dismissal of this case. Defendants also granted Plaintiff control over its bank
8 accounts to manage and control until the debt was satisfied. Pursuant to the settlement
9 agreement, Defendants signed confessions of judgment. The parties agreed that if Defendants
10 breached the settlement agreement, Plaintiff could file the confessions of judgment.

11 On July 31, 2013, Plaintiff notified Defendants they were in breach of the settlement
12 agreement and gave three days to cure or the confessions of judgment would be filed. .

13 Defendants now move for a temporary restraining order to prevent the filing of the
14 confessions of judgment.

15 Analysis

16 A. Legal Standard

17 The “standard for issuing a temporary restraining order is essentially the same as that for
18 issuing a preliminary injunction.” Beaty v. Brewer, 649 F.3d 1071, 1072 (9th Cir. 2011). “A
19 plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish [1] that he is likely to succeed on the
20 merits, [2] that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, [3] that
21 the balance of equities tips in his favor, and [4] that an injunction is in the public interest.”
22 Winter v. Natural Res. Defense Council, Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 21 (2008). A party can satisfy the first
23 and third elements of the test by raising serious questions going to the merits of its case and a
24 balance of hardships that tips sharply in its favor. Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell, 632

1 F.3d 1127, 1131. (9th Cir. 2011). The primary difference between a preliminary injunction and a
2 TRO, like the one at issue here, is that a court can issue a TRO without notice to the adverse
3 party. Fed.R.Civ.P. 65(b)(1)(A).

4 B. Defendants fail to establish elements for a TRO

5 1. Success on the merits

6 Defendants' motion fails to show any chance of success on the merits of their argument to set
7 aside the settlement agreement. A likelihood of success on the merits "requires more than a
8 mere possibility that relief will be granted." Nken v. Holder, 556 U.S. 418, 420 (2009).

9 Defendants' arguments to set aside the settlement agreement are based on a strained and
10 illogical reading of that agreement. First, the settlement agreement was supported by
11 consideration: mutual promises are legally supported consideration. "Whether a contract is
12 supported by consideration is a question of law and may be properly determined by a court on
13 summary judgment." Nationwide Mut. Fire Ins. Co. v. Watson, 120 Wn.2d 178, 195 (1992).
14 Consideration is defined as any "act, forbearance, creation, modification or destruction of a legal
15 relationship, or return promise given in exchange." King v. Riveland, 125 Wn.2d 500, 505
16 (1994). Here, Plaintiff agreed to pay \$18,000,000 in exchange for dismissal of the pending case.

17 Second, Defendants are unlikely to succeed in proving the contract illusory. Defendants
18 claim the contract term that provided Kyko retained "sole discretion" to determine if Defendants
19 had breached the settlement agreement and to file the confessions of judgment in court. (Dkt.
20 No. 22 at 8.) Defendants' argument is based on an incorrect reading of the applicable law. In
21 Al-Safin v. Circuit City Stores, the Ninth Circuit interpreted Washington law as preventing an
22 employer for unilaterally modifying an arbitration provision after an employee executed the
23 agreement. 394 F.3d 1254 (9th Cir. 2005). That case does not stand for the proposition that it is
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1 unconscionable for a party to retain the authority to file a confession of judgment if it decides the
2 other party is in breach. And, the other cases cited by Defendants do not address Washington
3 law. Patton v. Cox, 276 F.3d 493, 495 (9th Cir. 2002) (Federal courts sitting in diversity “must
4 look to the forum state's choice of law rules to determine the controlling substantive law.”).
5 Third, Defendant’s are unlikely to succeed in showing the contract lacked mutual assent. As
6 Plaintiff persuasively argues, although the specific documents were not attached, the terms of the
7 agreement provided for such access and control. For example, the settlement agreement grants
8 Plaintiff access to bank information. If acquiring this bank information requires the execution of
9 a power of attorney, that document is a necessarily component of effecting the settlement
10 agreement’s terms. (Dkt. No. 35 at 12.)

11 Defendants fail to show they are likely to succeed on the merits.

12 2. Irreparable harm

13 Defendants’ motion for aTRO also fails because the injury Defendants allege—an inability to
14 pay their employees—is speculative. To support the entry of a preliminary injunction or
15 temporary restraining order, irreparable harm must be “likely, not just possible.” Alliance for the
16 Wild Rockies v. Cottrell, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011). The Ninth Circuit has long held
17 that “speculative injury does not constitute irreparable injury.” Colorado River Indian Tribes v.
18 Parker, 776 F.2d 846, 849 (1985). Defendants do not explain how or why, if the confessions of
19 judgments signed by the individual defendants were filed, they would be unable to make its
20 payroll or that they would suffer a loss in market share. Further, economic injury alone does not
21 support a finding of irreparable harm because such an injury can be remedied by an award of
22 money damages. Rent-A-Center v. Canyon Television & Appliance Rental, Inc., 944 F.2d 597,
23 603 (9th Cir. 1991). Finally, it appears to this Court that if harm does result, the injury is self-
24 inflicted. Plaintiffs allege Defendants failed to pay \$18,000,000 for factoring services by

1 creating fictitious companies. This Court has already found sufficient proof of such fraud as to
2 order a temporary restraining order. If these allegations are true, the filing of a confession of
3 judgment for monies unlawfully taken cannot constitute irreparable injury.

4 3. Balance of equities

5 The balance of equities does not favor Defendants. As discussed in the preceding section,
6 Defendants arguments as to the harm it would suffer if the confession of judgment were filed is
7 at best speculative. In contrast, Washington favors public acknowledgement of debts related to
8 litigation and are intended to resolve disputes among parties. RCW 4.60.040; Copeland Planned
9 Futures, Inc. v. Obenchain, 9 Wn. App. 32, 36, 510 P.2d 654 (1973). Defendants entered into a
10 settlement agreement and agreed to pay \$18,000,000. Pursuant to that agreement, they signed
11 confessions of judgment and documented that debt. The balance of equities falls in favor of
12 Plaintiff's ability to collect on that debt.

13 4. Public interest

14 Defendants also fail to establish a TRO is in the public's interest. "The public interest
15 analysis for the issuance of a preliminary injunction requires [the court] to consider whether
16 there exists some critical public interest that would be injured by the grant of preliminary relief."
17 Indep. Living Ctr. Of S. Cal., Inc. v. Maxwell-Jolly, 572 F.3d 644, 659 (9th Cir. 2009) vacated
18 and remanded on other grounds sub nom. Douglas v. Indep. Living Ctr. of S. Cal., Inc., 132 S.
19 Ct. 1204 (2012). Because this is a breach of contract case between two private parties, the public
20 interest is minimal here. The public has an interest in the enforcement of settlement agreements
21 and confessions of judgment being filed in open court. See RCW 4.60.010.

22 5. Bond

23 Because the Court finds no TRO should issue, it does not reach the issue of the proper
24 amount of a bond.

1 **Conclusion**

2 Because Defendants have failed to show they are likely to succeed on the merits or they
3 would suffer irreparable injury absent injunctive relief, the Court DENIES the motion for a
4 temporary restraining order.

5 The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to all counsel.

6 Dated this 14th day of August, 2013.

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8 Marsha J. Pechman
9 Chief United States District Judge