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Former supervisor of insurance defends Perry: “His actions enabled Israelis to be eligible for monetary benefits they would otherwise not have been able to receive”

Doron Shorrer submitted an affidavit to the Supreme Court supporting Perry's appeal. In the affidavit he states that his father-in-law and mother-in-law were Perry's clients and received pensions from the German Social Insurance, without assuming any risk

By Hila Raz,

Accountant Doron Shorrer, former Supervisor of Insurance and Director of the Finance Ministry's Capital Market Department in the late 1990s, has come to the aid of attorney Israel Perry. Yesterday Shorrer filed an affidavit with the Supreme Court in support of Perry's appeal. In the affidavit Shorrer declares that his father-in-law and mother-in-law were Perry's clients and benefited from pension monies from the social insurance in Germany, without assuming any risk at all.

At the end of February, Perry filed an appeal with the Supreme Court, following a Tel Aviv District Court ruling earlier that month, sentencing him to 12 years in prison, plus a fine of NIS 22 million. In this harsh ruling Perry was convicted of aggravated fraud, of two offenses of theft by an authorized agent, engaging in insurance without a license, subornation in an investigation and obstructing the course of justice. Perry was convicted of stealing some 320 million German marks from insurance premiums that were paid in advance to Perry's company - the Organization for the Implementation of the Social Security Agreement - by the company's clients, and for fraudulently receiving about 150,000 marks.

In the framework of the appeal to the Supreme Court, which was filed by attorneys Jacob Weinroth and Israel Wollnerman, Perry hired the services of experts in the fields of economics and law, including Prof. Amir Barnea, Prof. Omri Yadlin and Prof. Mordechai Kremnitzer, who gave expert opinions in support of the appeal.

Now Perry has filed a petition to enter Shorrer's affidavit as new evidence. Shorrer told TheMarker that Barnea told him about the case, and he felt that an injustice had been committed against Perry in the ruling. Shorrer notes that he filed his affidavit in order to help reveal the truth, and that he has no personal interest in the matter.

He states that in the 1980s, when he ran an independent accounting office, his father-in-law and mother-in-law acquired rights for the German social security. He tried to conduct a parallel inquiry at the offices of the National Insurance Institute, but the National Insurance Institute was not set up to handle the matter at all. He subsequently suggested that his father-in-law and mother-in-law join the program of Perry's organization, since it promised a guaranteed monthly income without any risk on their part.

Shorrer further noted that the deal was offered to the Organization's clients without any risk, as the client repaid the loan only from the monies he would receive from the Social Security department in Germany. According to Shorrer, after he analyzed the mortality tables, according to which the insurance premiums were calculated, he felt the premiums charged to the clients were reasonable. Shorrer believes that Perry's actions, and those of the Organization, enabled Israeli citizens to gain significant monetary benefits that they could not have obtained any other way, and that were it not for Perry's initiative the treaty between Israel and Germany would have remained like an unturned stone, and no one would have benefited from it. According to Shorrer, the court ruling has serious accounting and economic flaws.