

TRANSNATIONAL ARBITRATION LAW

A.A. 2024-2025

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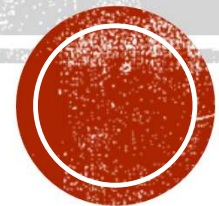
Lecturer: PhD. Alessandro Rossi

Wednesday: 17:00/19:00

Thursday: 09:00/11:00

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WHAT IS ARBITRATION?



**UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RECOGNITION
AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS
(a.k.a. NEW YORK CONVENTION)**

ART. 2.1.

Each Contracting State shall recognize an agreement in writing under which the parties undertake to submit to arbitration all or any differences which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, concerning a subject matter capable of settlement by arbitration.



**UNITED NATION COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE
LAW MODEL LAW ON INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
ARBITRATION**
a.k.a. **UNCITRAL MODEL LAW**

Article 7

Definition and form of arbitration agreement

(As adopted by the Commission at its thirty-ninth session, in 2006)

(1) “Arbitration agreement” is an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not. An arbitration agreement may be in the form of an arbitration clause in a contract or in the form of a separate agreement.



**What we have just seen is not sufficient to find the correct definition of arbitration.
We have to see the further features of the same.**



A) CONSENSUAL MEANS TO RESOLVE DISPUTES

Arbitration is a consensual process that requires the agreement of all the parties.
You can claim, in front of a governmental decision maker, the parties without their consent.

UNCITRAL MODEL LAW

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NEW YORK CONVENTION

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B) NON-GOVERNMENTAL DECISION-MAKER SELECTED BY OR FOR THE PARTIES

The dispute will be decided by arbitrator.

An arbitrator isn't a judge but is a subject selected by (or for) the parties. If they are not selected by the parties they will be selected by an arbitral institution chosen by the parties.



C) FINAL AND BINDING DECISION

Arbitration doesn't produce a merely recommendation. Arbitral award is a binding decision for the parties that can be coercively enforced against the unsuccessful party or its assets



D) USE OF ADJUDICATORY PROCEDURES

During the conduct of the arbitration, adjudicative procedures are used. This means that the parties can present their views and they can carry out their defenses.

Simply put, an arbitration procedure must respect the parties' right of defense and must allow them to participate in the formation of the decision



ARBITRATION IS DIFFERENT FROM FORUM SELECTION CLAUSES

International contracts can contain forum selection clauses.

With these clauses the parties can choose which jurisdiction will decide the dispute.

We speak about:

a) Prorogation agreements. Specified litigations may be decided in a specific forum.

Example: The parties submit to the non exclusive jurisdiction of the court of Macerata for any disputes relating to this agreement.

b) Derogation agreements. Specified dispute can be solve exclusively in front of a specified courts.

Example: The court of Macerata shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all disputes relating to this agreement.

What is the difference with arbitration?

Only the forum is chosen but not the law or procedural rules to be applied.



ARBITRATION=ADR

ADR means alternative dispute resolution compared to the ordinary course of civil proceedings.

ADR THAT ARE DIFFERENT FROM ARBITRATION

A) MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION

In these proceedings the mediators or the conciliators can't provide for a binding decision that can be imposed to the parties.

Mediators and conciliators assist the parties to find a solution to prevent the dispute. If is reached a mutually-agreeable resolution, ordinary legal proceedings will not be necessary.

B) EXPERT DETERMINATION

Commercial contracts may contain provision for the resolution of certain categories of disputes an "expert" selected by (or for) the parties.

This expert has the power to render a binding decision on the issue.



C) MINI-TRIALS AND NEUTRAL EVALUATION

Parties can resolve their differences in front of a judge or a panel of judges using a brief presentation.

The judge or the judges, similar to the mediation and the conciliation, can adopt an advisory decision that isn't binding for the parties.

D) BASEBALL OR FINAL OFFER ARBITRATION

At the conclusion of the parties' submission, the parties provide a final offer sent to the tribunal in a sealed envelope.

The tribunal will choose the offer that seems closer to the correct resolution under applicable law after an independent determination.



AN ITALIAN EXAMPLE

A(rbitro) B(ancario) F(inanziario)

<https://www.arbitrobancariofinanziario.it/?dotcache=refresh>

Is a judge who decides, quickly and easily, on disputes arising between consumers and banks.

The arbitrators are selected by various bodies such as the Bank of Italy and the representatives of intermediaries and customers



ARBITRATION... WHAT DOES IT MEAN INTERNATIONAL?

UNCITRAL MODEL LAW

Art. 1.3

An arbitration is international if:

- (a) the parties to an arbitration agreement have, at the time of the conclusion of that agreement, their places of business in different States;
- (b) one of the following places is situated outside the State in which the parties have their places of business: (i) the place of arbitration if determined in, or pursuant to, the arbitration agreement; (ii) any place where a substantial part of the obligations of the commercial relationship is to be performed or the place with which the subject-matter of the dispute is most closely connected;
- (c) the parties have expressly agreed that the subject matter of the arbitration agreement relates to more than one country.



The New York Convention and UNCITRAL Model Law apply only to arbitrations that have an international element...

Why this focus on international arbitrations?

Reasons

- a) Efficiency and expedition;
- b) Even-handedness;
- c) Expertise;
- d) Enforceability of agreements and awards;
- e) Finality of decisions;
- f) Party autonomy and procedural flexibility;
- g) Confidentiality or privacy of dispute resolution;
- h) Arbitration involves states and state-entities



EFFICIENCY AND EXPEDITION

International arbitration can be both cheaper and more expensive than international litigation.

For an example see <https://www.camera-arbitrale.it/it/arbitrato/calcolatore-costi-arbitrato.php?id=718>.

Can be both faster and slower.

It may depend on the level of complexity of the dispute.

It can be expensive why the process could require a lot of defensive activity.

It can be because the arbitrator could have a lot of work to do.

International arbitration could be longer than expected because they can last from 18 months to 38 months.

Is correct say that arbitration isn't fast... but it is fast enough compared to the ordinary civil trial...especially thinking about the Italian trial.

An example: <https://osservatoriocpi.unicatt.it/ocpi-pubblicazioni-i-tempi-della-giustizia-civile-si-sono-ridotti-grazie-al-pnrr>

That's the state of art thinking about the ordinary civil trial in Italy without international elements...the trial is going to last even longer if there were international element in the dispute.



EVEN-HANDEDNESS

Is incorrect to say that public judges aren't even-handedness.

The principle of impartiality of the judge is one of the cornerstones of the so-called "fair trial".

We can think about art. 111.2 Cost. which provides that "Ogni processo si svolge nel contraddittorio tra le parti, in condizioni di parità, davanti a giudice terzo e imparziale. La legge ne assicura la ragionevole durata.".

It is true, however, that each party would try to bring the trial to the judge that best suits them.

The elements of internationality, in fact, would allow the possibility of choosing between multiple judges.

With an arbitration agreement, in fact, a neutral forum could be chosen during the contractual negotiations.



COMMERCIAL COMPETENCE AND EXPERTISE

It's very hard, maybe impossible, that the public judges are all able to decide on a dispute that has a high rank of specialization.

We can think about high rank complexity that involves trademarks, commercial law, ecc..., ecc...

This is even harder if, during the dispute, elements of internationality were to emerge.

International arbitration solves this problem since the parties could appoint subjects who are experts in the matter and who possess specific skills on those international profiles.



ENFORCEABILITY OF AGREEMENTS AND AWARDS

Decisions rendered in international arbitrations enjoy greater force than forum selection clauses (often you need an exequatur's process to give enforceability to the arbitral's award).

The New York Convention, although only among the signatory states, adopts pro-arbitration legislation allowing the awards to immediately have binding force in all member countries of the agreement.

NEW YORK CONVENTION

Art. 3

Each Contracting State shall recognize arbitral awards as binding and enforce them in accordance with the rules of procedure of the territory where the award is relied upon, under the conditions laid down in the following articles. There shall not be imposed substantially more onerous conditions or higher fees or charges on the recognition or enforcement of arbitral awards to which this Convention applies than are imposed on the recognition or enforcement of domestic arbitral awards.



FINALITY OF DECISIONS

Decisions rendered by public judges are often subject to review through appeal.

We can think about Italian jurisdiction in which it is possible to appeal pursuant to art. 339.1 c.p.c. which predicts that “Possono essere impugnate con appello le sentenze pronunciate in primo grado, purché l'appello non sia escluso dalla legge o dall'accordo delle parti a norma dell'articolo 360, secondo comma.”

The arbitral awards, except for the necessary exceptions, are definitive and cannot be subject to revision through appeal.



PARTY AUTONOMY AND PROCEDURAL FLEXIBILITY

With an international arbitration agreement the parties can choose not only the substantive law to apply (for example the Italian one instead of the German one) but they can also choose the procedural rules with which to regulate the arbitration proceedings (for example the German ones instead of the Italian).

Arbitration therefore allows the parties a very high level of flexibility.



Confidentiality and privacy of dispute resolution

Trials are very often public and for this reason it is difficult for information concerning them to remain confidential.

By choosing the seat of the arbitration, even in a very distant country, it is difficult for the privacy of the parties to be violated. This is also due to the fact that it is very difficult for the arbitrators to miss details relating to the trial as they are easily identifiable and could easily be called upon to refund for any damages.



ARBITRATION INVOLVING STATES AND STATE-ENTITIES

With an arbitration agreement it is possible to reach a consensual resolution of the dispute even with states or parastatal bodies.

This allows it to be possible to apply a substantive law different from that which would guarantee them immunities and a procedural law which cancels the privileges they could enjoy.



COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION RULES



There are various disciplines that can regulate international commercial arbitrations.

They are:

- a) International arbitration conventions (for example New York Convention);
- b) National arbitration legislation. We think in particular of local enactments of UNCITRAL Model Law;
- c) Institutional arbitration rules incorporated by parties' arbitration agreement;
- d) arbitration agreements that apply both international convention and local legislation.



NEW YORK CONVENTION

(<https://www.newyorkconvention.org/>)

The New York Convention succeeds the Geneva Protocol of 1923 and the Geneva Convention of 1927.

This international agreement was concluded in 1958 after three weeks of discussions during the United Nations Conference on Commercial Arbitration.

The official languages in which this document was drawn up are English, Chinese, French, Spanish and Russian.

The New York Convention, unlike the Single Model Law, is rather short and does not deal with the procedural aspects of arbitration but is concerned with guaranteeing the recognition and direct enforcement of international arbitration agreements and awards in the contracting States.



NEW YORK CONVENTION'S PRINCIPLES

1) NATIONAL COURT HAS TO RECOGNIZE AND ENFORCE FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS

Art. 3

Each Contracting State shall recognize arbitral awards as binding and enforce them in accordance with the rules of procedure of the territory where the award is relied upon, under the conditions laid down in the following articles. There shall not be imposed substantially more onerous conditions or higher fees or charges on the recognition or enforcement of arbitral awards to which this Convention applies than are imposed on the recognition or enforcement of domestic arbitral awards

Art. 4

1. To obtain the recognition and enforcement mentioned in the preceding article, the party applying for recognition and enforcement shall, at the time of the application, supply:
 - (a) The duly authenticated original award or a duly certified copy thereof;
 - (b) The original agreement referred to in article II or a duly certified copy thereof.
2. If the said award or agreement is not made in an official language of the country in which the award is relied upon, the party applying for recognition and enforcement of the award shall produce a translation of these documents into such language. The translation shall be certified by an official or sworn translator or by a diplomatic or consular agent.



EXEPTION OF THIS PRINCIPLE

Article V

1. Recognition and enforcement of the award may be refused, at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, only if that party furnishes to the competent authority where the recognition and enforcement is sought, proof that:

(a) The parties to the agreement referred to in article II were, under the law applicable to them, under some incapacity, or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the award was made; or

(b) The party against whom the award is invoked was not given proper notice of the appointment of the arbitrator or of the arbitration proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case; or

(c) The award deals with a difference not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration, or it contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration, provided that, if the decisions on matters submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not so submitted, that part of the award which contains decisions on matters submitted to arbitration may be recognized and enforced; or

(d) The composition of the arbitral authority or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties, or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with the law of the country where the arbitration took place; or

(e) The award has not yet become binding on the parties, or has been set aside or suspended by a competent authority of the country in which, or under the law of which, that award was made.

2. Recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award may also be refused if the competent authority in the country where recognition and enforcement is sought finds that:

(a) The subject matter of the difference is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of that country, or

(b) The recognition or enforcement of the award would be contrary to the public policy of that country.



2) NATIONAL COURTS HAS TO RECOGNIZE THE VALIDITY OF AN ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Art. 2

1. Each Contracting State shall recognize an agreement in writing under which the parties undertake to submit to arbitration all or any differences which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, concerning a subject matter capable of settlement by arbitration.
2. The term "agreement in writing" shall include an arbitral clause in a contract or an arbitration agreement, signed by the parties or contained in an exchange of letters or telegrams.



3) Court has to refer parties to arbitrations if they've been entered into a valid arbitration agreement

Art. 2

3. The court of a Contracting State, when seized of an action in a matter in respect of which the parties have made an agreement within the meaning of this article, shall, at the request of one of the parties, refer the parties to arbitration, unless it finds that the said agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed.



Compared to the Geneva Convention and Protocol already mentioned, the New York Convention has introduced new provisions.

They are:

- a) reversal of the burden of proof of the invalidity of the arbitration agreement on the defendant party;
- b) the parties are allowed to choose the substantive and procedural law to apply to the arbitration agreement;
- c) the exequatur procedure has been eliminated.

The same was necessary to allow the recognition of the award in countries other than those in which it had been adopted.



UNICITRAL MODEL LAW*

*** The parties are free to alter these prescriptions by agreement**

PRINCIPLES

1) PROVISION CONCERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Article 7.

Definition and form of arbitration agreement

- (1) “Arbitration agreement” is an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not. An arbitration agreement may be in the form of an arbitration clause in a contract or in the form of a separate agreement.
- (2) The arbitration agreement shall be in writing.
- (3) An arbitration agreement is in writing if its content is recorded in any form, whether or not the arbitration agreement or contract has been concluded orally, by conduct, or by other means.
- (4) The requirement that an arbitration agreement be in writing is met by an electronic communication if the information contained therein is accessible so as to be useable for subsequent reference; “electronic communication” means any communication that the parties make by means of data messages; “data message” means information generated, sent, received or stored by electronic, magnetic, optical or similar means, including, but not limited to, electronic data interchange (EDI), electronic mail, telegram, telex or telecopy.
- (5) Furthermore, an arbitration agreement is in writing if it is contained in an exchange of statements of claim and defence in which the existence of an agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by the other.
- (6) The reference in a contract to any document containing an arbitration clause constitutes an arbitration agreement in writing, provided that the reference is such as to make that clause part of the contract.

Article 8.

Arbitration agreement and substantive claim before court

- (1) A court before which an action is brought in a matter which is the subject of an arbitration agreement shall, if a party so requests not later than when submitting his first statement on the substance of the dispute, refer the parties to arbitration unless it finds that the agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed.
- (2) Where an action referred to in paragraph (1) of this article has been brought, arbitral proceedings may nevertheless be commenced or continued, and an award may be made, while the issue is pending before the court.

Article 9.

Arbitration agreement and interim measures by court

It is not incompatible with an arbitration agreement for a party to request, before or during arbitral proceedings, from a court an interim measure of protection and for a court to grant such measure.



2) APPOINTMENT OF AND CHALLENGES TO ARBITRATOR

Article 10.

Number of arbitrators

- (1) The parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators.
- (2) Failing such determination, the number of arbitrators shall be three.

Article 11.

Appointment of arbitrators

- (1) No person shall be precluded by reason of his nationality from acting as an arbitrator, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
- (2) The parties are free to agree on a procedure of appointing the arbitrator or arbitrators, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (4) and (5) of this article.
- (3) Failing such agreement, (a) in an arbitration with three arbitrators, each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators thus appointed shall appoint the third arbitrator; if a party fails to appoint the arbitrator within thirty days of receipt of a request to do so from the other party, or if the two arbitrators fail to agree on the third arbitrator within thirty days of their appointment, the appointment shall be made, upon request of a party, by the court or other authority specified in article 6; (b) in an arbitration with a sole arbitrator, if the parties are unable to agree on the arbitrator, he shall be appointed, upon request of a party, by the court or other authority specified in article 6.
- (4) Where, under an appointment procedure agreed upon by the parties, (a) a party fails to act as required under such procedure, or (b) the parties, or two arbitrators, are unable to reach an agreement expected of them under such procedure, or (c) a third party, including an institution, fails to perform any function entrusted to it under such procedure, any party may request the court or other authority specified in article 6 to take the necessary measure, unless the agreement on the appointment procedure provides other means for securing the appointment.



(5) A decision on a matter entrusted by paragraph (3) or (4) of this article to the court or other authority specified in article 6 shall be subject to no appeal. The court or other authority, in appointing an arbitrator, shall have due regard to any qualifications required of the arbitrator by the agreement of the parties and to such considerations as are likely to secure the appointment of an independent and impartial arbitrator and, in the case of a sole or third arbitrator, shall take into account as well the advisability of appointing an arbitrator of a nationality other than those of the parties.

Article 12.
Grounds for challenge

- (1) When a person is approached in connection with his possible appointment as an arbitrator, he shall disclose any circumstances likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence. An arbitrator, from the time of his appointment and throughout the arbitral proceedings, shall without delay disclose any such circumstances to the parties unless they have already been informed of them by him.
- (2) An arbitrator may be challenged only if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence, or if he does not possess qualifications agreed to by the parties. A party may challenge an arbitrator appointed by him, or in whose appointment he has participated, only for reasons of which he becomes aware after the appointment has been made.

Article 13.
Challenge procedure

- (1) The parties are free to agree on a procedure for challenging an arbitrator, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this article.
- (2) Failing such agreement, a party who intends to challenge an arbitrator shall, within fifteen days after becoming aware of the constitution of the arbitral tribunal or after becoming aware of any circumstance referred to in article 12(2), send a written statement of the reasons for the challenge to the arbitral tribunal. Unless the challenged arbitrator withdraws from his office or the other party agrees to the challenge, the arbitral tribunal shall decide on the challenge.

(3) If a challenge under any procedure agreed upon by the parties or under the procedure of paragraph (2) of this article is not successful, the challenging party may request, within thirty days after having received notice of the decision rejecting the challenge, the court or other authority specified in article 6 to decide on the challenge, which decision shall be subject to no appeal; while such a request is pending, the arbitral tribunal, including the challenged arbitrator, may continue the arbitral proceedings and make an award.

Article 14.

Failure or impossibility to act

(1) If an arbitrator becomes de jure or de facto unable to perform his functions or for other reasons fails to act without undue delay, his mandate terminates if he withdraws from his office or if the parties agree on the termination. Otherwise, if a controversy remains concerning any of these grounds, any party may request the court or other authority specified in article 6 to decide on the termination of the mandate, which decision shall be subject to no appeal.

(2) If, under this article or article 13(2), an arbitrator withdraws from his office or a party agrees to the termination of the mandate of an arbitrator, this does not imply acceptance of the validity of any ground referred to in this article or article 12(2).

Article 15.

Appointment of substitute arbitrator

Where the mandate of an arbitrator terminates under article 13 or 14 or because of his withdrawal from office for any other reason or because of the revocation of his mandate by agreement of the parties or in any other case of termination of his mandate, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed according to the rules that were applicable to the appointment of the arbitrator being replaced.



3) JURISDICTION OF ARBITRATORS

Article 16.

Competence of arbitral tribunal to rule on its jurisdiction

- (1) The arbitral tribunal may rule on its own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement. For that purpose, an arbitration clause which forms part of a contract shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitral tribunal that the contract is null and void shall not entail ipso jure the invalidity of the arbitration clause.
- (2) A plea that the arbitral tribunal does not have jurisdiction shall be raised not later than the submission of the statement of defence. A party is not precluded from raising such a plea by the fact that he has appointed, or participated in the appointment of, an arbitrator. A plea that the arbitral tribunal is exceeding the scope of its authority shall be raised as soon as the matter alleged to be beyond the scope of its authority is raised during the arbitral proceedings. The arbitral tribunal may, in either case, admit a later plea if it considers the delay justified.
- (3) The arbitral tribunal may rule on a plea referred to in paragraph (2) of this article either as a preliminary question or in an award on the merits. If the arbitral tribunal rules as a preliminary question that it has jurisdiction, any party may request, within thirty days after having received notice of that ruling, the court specified in article 6 to decide the matter, which decision shall be subject to no appeal; while such a request is pending, the arbitral tribunal may continue the arbitral proceedings and make an award.



4) PROVISIONAL MEASURES

Article 17.

Power of arbitral tribunal to order interim measures

- (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may, at the request of a party, grant interim measures.
- (2) An interim measure is any temporary measure, whether in the form of an award or in another form, by which, at any time prior to the issuance of the award by which the dispute is finally decided, the arbitral tribunal orders a party to:
 - (a) Maintain or restore the status quo pending determination of the dispute;
 - (b) Take action that would prevent, or refrain from taking action that is likely to cause, current or imminent harm or prejudice to the arbitral process itself;
 - (c) Provide a means of preserving assets out of which a subsequent award may be satisfied; or
 - (d) Preserve evidence that may be relevant and material to the resolution of the dispute.



5) CONDUCT OF ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS

Article 18.

Equal treatment of parties

The parties shall be treated with equality and each party shall be given a full opportunity of presenting his case.

Article 19.

Determination of rules of procedure

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Law, the parties are free to agree on the procedure to be followed by the arbitral tribunal in conducting the proceedings.
- (2) Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal may, subject to the provisions of this Law, conduct the arbitration in such manner as it considers appropriate. The power conferred upon the arbitral tribunal includes the power to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence.

Article 20.

Place of arbitration

- (1) The parties are free to agree on the place of arbitration. Failing such agreement, the place of arbitration shall be determined by the arbitral tribunal having regard to the circumstances of the case, including the convenience of the parties.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this article, the arbitral tribunal may, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, meet at any place it considers appropriate for consultation among its members, for hearing witnesses, experts or the parties, or for inspection of goods, other property or documents.

Article 21.

Commencement of arbitral proceedings

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral proceedings in respect of a particular dispute commence on the date on which a request for that dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent.



Article 22.

Language

- (1) The parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings. Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings. This agreement or determination, unless otherwise specified therein, shall apply to any written statement by a party, any hearing and any award, decision or other communication by the arbitral tribunal.
- (2) The arbitral tribunal may order that any documentary evidence shall be accompanied by a translation into the language or languages agreed upon by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal.

Article 23.

Statements of claim and defence

- (1) Within the period of time agreed by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal, the claimant shall state the facts supporting his claim, the points at issue and the relief or remedy sought, and the respondent shall state his defence in respect of these particulars, unless the parties have otherwise agreed as to the required elements of such statements. The parties may submit with their statements all documents they consider to be relevant or may add a reference to the documents or other evidence they will submit.
- (2) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, either party may amend or supplement his claim or defence during the course of the arbitral proceedings, unless the arbitral tribunal considers it inappropriate to allow such amendment having regard to the delay in making it.



Article 24.

Hearings and written proceedings

- (1) Subject to any contrary agreement by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall decide whether to hold oral hearings for the presentation of evidence or for oral argument, or whether the proceedings shall be conducted on the basis of documents and other materials. However, unless the parties have agreed that no hearings shall be held, the arbitral tribunal shall hold such hearings at an appropriate stage of the proceedings, if so requested by a party.
- (2) The parties shall be given sufficient advance notice of any hearing and of any meeting of the arbitral tribunal for the purposes of inspection of goods, other property or documents.

Article 25.

Default of a party

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, if, without showing sufficient cause, (a) the claimant fails to communicate his statement of claim in accordance with article 23(1), the arbitral tribunal shall terminate the proceedings; (b) the respondent fails to communicate his statement of defence in accordance with article 23(1), the arbitral tribunal shall continue the proceedings without treating such failure in itself as an admission of the claimant's allegations; (c) any party fails to appear at a hearing or to produce documentary evidence, the arbitral tribunal may continue the proceedings and make the award on the evidence before it.

Article 26.

Expert appointed by arbitral tribunal

- (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal (a) may appoint one or more experts to report to it on specific issues to be determined by the arbitral tribunal; (b) may require a party to give the expert any relevant information or to produce, or to provide access to, any relevant documents, goods or other property for his inspection.
- (2) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, if a party so requests or if the arbitral tribunal considers it necessary, the expert shall, after delivery of his written or oral report, participate in a hearing where the parties have the opportunity to put questions to him and to present expert witnesses in order to testify on the points at issue.



6) EVIDENCE TAKING

Article 27.

Court assistance in taking evidence

The arbitral tribunal or a party with the approval of the arbitral tribunal may request from a competent court of this State assistance in taking evidence.

The court may execute the request within its competence and according to its rules on taking evidence.



7) SUBSTANTIVE LAW APPLICABLE

Article 28.

Rules applicable to substance of dispute

- (1) The arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with such rules of law as are chosen by the parties as applicable to the substance of the dispute. Any designation of the law or legal system of a given State shall be construed, unless otherwise expressed, as directly referring to the substantive law of that State and not to its conflict of laws rules.
- (2) Failing any designation by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall apply the law determined by the conflict of laws rules which it considers applicable.
- (3) The arbitral tribunal shall decide *ex aequo et bono* or as *amiable compositeur* only if the parties have expressly authorized it to do so.
- (4) In all cases, the arbitral tribunal shall decide in accordance with the terms of the contract and shall take into account the usages of the trade applicable to the transaction.



8) ARBITRAL AWARDS

Article 29.

Decision-making by panel of arbitrators

In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, any decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be made, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, by a majority of all its members. However, questions of procedure may be decided by a presiding arbitrator, if so authorized by the parties or all members of the arbitral tribunal.

Article 30.

Settlement

- (1) If, during arbitral proceedings, the parties settle the dispute, the arbitral tribunal shall terminate the proceedings and, if requested by the parties and not objected to by the arbitral tribunal, record the settlement in the form of an arbitral award on agreed terms.
- (2) An award on agreed terms shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article 31 and shall state that it is an award. Such an award has the same status and effect as any other award on the merits of the case.



Article 31.

Form and contents of award

- (1) The award shall be made in writing and shall be signed by the arbitrator or arbitrators. In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of all members of the arbitral tribunal shall suffice, provided that the reason for any omitted signature is stated.
- (2) The award shall state the reasons upon which it is based, unless the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given or the award is an award on agreed terms under article 30.
- (3) The award shall state its date and the place of arbitration as determined in accordance with article 20(1). The award shall be deemed to have been made at that place.
- (4) After the award is made, a copy signed by the arbitrators in accordance with paragraph (1) of this article shall be delivered to each party.

Article 32.

Termination of proceedings

- (1) The arbitral proceedings are terminated by the final award or by an order of the arbitral tribunal in accordance with paragraph (2) of this article.
- (2) The arbitral tribunal shall issue an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings when: (a) the claimant withdraws his claim, unless the respondent objects thereto and the arbitral tribunal recognizes a legitimate interest on his part in obtaining a final settlement of the dispute; (b) the parties agree on the termination of the proceedings; (c) the arbitral tribunal finds that the continuation of the proceedings has for any other reason become unnecessary or impossible.
- (3) The mandate of the arbitral tribunal terminates with the termination of the arbitral proceedings, subject to the provisions of articles 33 and 34(4).



Article 33.

Correction and interpretation of award; additional award

- (1) Within thirty days of receipt of the award, unless another period of time has been agreed upon by the parties: (a) a party, with notice to the other party, may request the arbitral tribunal to correct in the award any errors in computation, any clerical or typographical errors or any errors of similar nature; (b) if so agreed by the parties, a party, with notice to the other party, may request the arbitral tribunal to give an interpretation of a specific point or part of the award. If the arbitral tribunal considers the request to be justified, it shall make the correction or give the interpretation within thirty days of receipt of the request. The interpretation shall form part of the award.
- (2) The arbitral tribunal may correct any error of the type referred to in paragraph (1)(a) of this article on its own initiative within thirty days of the date of the award.
- (3) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, a party, with notice to the other party, may request, within thirty days of receipt of the award, the arbitral tribunal to make an additional award as to claims presented in the arbitral proceedings but omitted from the award. If the arbitral tribunal considers the request to be justified, it shall make the additional award within sixty days.
- (4) The arbitral tribunal may extend, if necessary, the period of time within which it shall make a correction, interpretation or an additional award under paragraph (1) or (3) of this article.
- (5) The provisions of article 31 shall apply to a correction or interpretation of the award or to an additional award.



9) RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT (AND CASES WHERE THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN) OF FOREIGN AWARDS

Article 34.

Application for setting aside as exclusive recourse against arbitral award

- (1) Recourse to a court against an arbitral award may be made only by an application for setting aside in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of this article.**
- (2) An arbitral award may be set aside by the court specified in article 6 only if:**
 - (a) the party making the application furnishes proof that: (i) a party to the arbitration agreement referred to in article 7 was under some incapacity; or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of this State; or (ii) the party making the application was not given proper notice of the appointment of an arbitrator or of the arbitral proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case; or (iii) the award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration, or contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration, provided that, if the decisions on matters submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not so submitted, only that part of the award which contains decisions on matters not submitted to arbitration may be set aside; or (iv) the composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties, unless such agreement was in conflict with a provision of this Law from which the parties cannot derogate, or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with this Law; or (b) the court finds that: (i) the subject-matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of this State; or (ii) the award is in conflict with the public policy of this State.**
- (3) An application for setting aside may not be made after three months have elapsed from the date on which the party making that application had received the award or, if a request had been made under article 33, from the date on which that request had been disposed of by the arbitral tribunal.**



(4) The court, when asked to set aside an award, may, where appropriate and so requested by a party, suspend the setting aside proceedings for a period of time determined by it in order to give the arbitral tribunal an opportunity to resume the arbitral proceedings or to take such other action as in the arbitral tribunal's opinion will eliminate the grounds for setting aside.

Article 35.

Recognition and enforcement

- (1) An arbitral award, irrespective of the country in which it was made, shall be recognized as binding and, upon application in writing to the competent court, shall be enforced subject to the provisions of this article and of article 36.
- (2) The party relying on an award or applying for its enforcement shall supply the original award or a copy thereof. If the award is not made in an official language of this State, the court may request the party to supply a translation thereof into such language.⁴

Article 36.

Grounds for refusing recognition or enforcement

- (1) Recognition or enforcement of an arbitral award, irrespective of the country in which it was made, may be refused only: (a) at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, if that party furnishes to the competent court where recognition or enforcement is sought proof that: (i) (ii) (iii) a party to the arbitration agreement referred to in article 7 was under some incapacity; or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the award was made; or the party against whom the award is invoked was not given proper notice of the appointment of an arbitrator or of the arbitral proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case; or the award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration, or it contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration, provided that, if the decisions on matters submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not so submitted, that part of the award which contains decisions on matters submitted to arbitration may be recognized and enforced:

or (iv) the composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with the law of the country where the arbitration took place; or (v) the award has not yet become binding on the parties or has been set aside or suspended by a court of the country in which, or under the law of which, that award was made;

or (b) if the court finds that: (i) the subject-matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of this State; or (ii) the recognition or enforcement of the award would be contrary to the public policy of this State.

(2) If an application for setting aside or suspension of an award has been made to a court referred to in paragraph (1)(a)(v) of this article, the court where recognition or enforcement is sought may, if it considers it proper, adjourn its decision and may also, on the application of the party claiming recognition or enforcement of the award, order the other party to provide appropriate security.



TYPES OF ARBITRATION

INSTITUTIONAL ARBITRATION AND *AD HOC* ARBITRATION

Institutional arbitration: is administered by specialized arbitral institution like ICC, SIAC, AAA, LCIA, ICDR, ICSID and PCS.

These institutions have promulgated their rules for developing an arbitration process and these rules are often incorporated in the arbitration agreement.

Frequently in the arbitration agreement there is the provision which allows the institution to choose the arbitrators (or to assist the parties in this activity), select the sit of the arbitration, ecc..., ecc...

Benefits: The parties can avoid procedural breakdowns, it's likely that arbitrator has the competences to decide de dispute, ecc..., ecc...

***Ad hoc* arbitration:** isn't conducted under the supervision or the assist of an arbitral institution.

The parties simply agree to arbitrate.

They can settle the rule of the arbitration or they can use pre-existing set of rules. An example are the UNCITRAL Arbitration rules settled by UNCITRAL.

Often the parties select an appointing-authority to select the arbitrators in the case they can't reach a mean on this point.

Benefits: More flexibility.



UNICITRAL ARBITRATION RULES

<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/arbitration/contractualtexts/arbitration>

ICC (International Chamber of commerce) ARBITRATION RULES

<https://iccwbo.org/dispute-resolution/dispute-resolution-services/arbitration/rules-procedure/2021-arbitration-rules/>

About ICC: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International Chamber of Commerce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Chamber_of_Commerce)

LCIA (London court of international arbitration) ARBITRATION RULES

[https://www.lcia.org/Dispute Resolution Services/lcia-arbitration-rules-2020.aspx#Article%201](https://www.lcia.org/Dispute_Resolution_Services/lcia-arbitration-rules-2020.aspx#Article%201)

About LCIA: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London Court of International Arbitration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Court_of_International_Arbitration)



ARBITRATION AGREEMENT



First of all, obviously it is essential that there is consent to submit disputes to arbitration

An arbitration agreement has to contain these following features:

- a) Agreement to arbitrate;
- b) Scope of arbitration agreement;
- c) Arbitration rules;
- d) Seat of arbitration;
- e) Number, Method of selection and qualifications of arbitrators;
- f) Language of arbitration
- g) Choice of law clauses



Scope of arbitration agreement

This feature is about what is referred to arbitration.

It's possible to refer all the disputes between the parties that are linked to their contractual relation.

Is permitted too to refer to arbitration only a specific claim.

Examples:

Are referred to arbitration all/ any disputes:

- a) Arising under this agreement;
- b) Arising in connection with this agreement;
- c) Relating to this agreement.
- d) Relating to this agreement, including any question regarding its existence, validity, breach or termination;
- e) Relating to this agreement or the subject matter hereof.



Arbitration rules

The parties can select a model of arbitration created by an arbitral institution.

Examples:

- a) Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the UNICITRAL arbitration rules (Model UNICITRAL Arbitration Clause);
- b) All disputes arising out of or for in connection with the present contract shall be finally settled under the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce by one or more arbitrators appointed in accordance with the said Rules (Model ICC Arbitration Clause);
- c) Any dispute arising out of or in connection with this contract, including any question regarding its existence, validity or termination, shall be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration administered by the Singapore Arbitration Centre (SIAC) in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC Rules) for the time being in force, which rules are demended to be incorporated by reference in this clause.

The parties can select an ad hoc arbitration too.

Example;

All disputes shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the Unicitral Arbitration Rules...



Seat of arbitration

Is the place where the award will formally be made.

This feature has practical consequences like the selection of:

- a) The procedural law of the arbitration;
- b) The court that is responsible to apply that law and responsible to solve the issues relating to the constitution of the arbitral court and responsible for annulment of the arbitral award.

Example: The seat of arbitration shall be Castelfidardo, Ancona.



Number, Method of selection and qualifications of arbitrators

Arbitration agreement can predict the number, the qualification and the way to appoint the arbitrators.

If the parties don't predict the number of the arbitrators, if the parties don't predict the number of the arbitrators is possible that this activity will be made by an institution or by the national court in which the seat of arbitration is settled.

It's possible that the arbitrators are selected directly with the arbitration agreement (ex: the arbitration shall be Chiar.mo Prof. Romolo Donzelli).

When the arbitration court is made up of three people, it may be foreseen that each party appoints its own arbitrator and that the third party is appointed by an appointing authority.



Language of arbitration

In the arbitration agreement the parties can foresee the language of the arbitration.

In absence of a selection by the parties, the tribunal where the seat of arbitration is settled can select the language of the arbitration.

Example of clause:

The language of arbitration shall be Italian.



Choice of law clauses

Is possible with the arbitration agreement select the substantive law to apply to solve the dispute.

Example: This agreement will be governed by, and all disputes relating to or arising to in connection with this agreement shall be resolved with, the laws of Italy.

We can find four type of choice-of-law disputes:

- a) Substantive law governing the merits of the parties' underlying contract and other claims;
- b) The law governing parties' arbitration agreement;
- c) The law applicable to the arbitral proceeding;
- d) The conflict of law rules to solve the disputes relating to the choice of the laws just mentioned.



Substantive law governing the merits of the parties' underlying contract and other claims

In the arbitration agreement is permitted to the parties to select the substantive law by a choice of law clause. In absence of this clause, will be the arbitration court to select the substantive law that will be applied to the solve of the dispute.

The law governing parties' arbitration agreement

Commonly the arbitration agreement has considered separable from the contract in which is contained. This law can be selected by the parties or can also be determined by: 1) the law of the arbitral seat; 2) the law governing the parties' underlying contract; 3) international principles.

The law applicable to the arbitral proceeding

It's possible, in the pro arbitration jurisdiction, select the procedural rules with freedom. In these case the arbitral's proceeding has to follow the basic rules of procedural regularity. In absence of this determination, is most commonly permit to follow the arbitration seat's law.

The conflict of law rules to solve the disputes relating to the choice of the laws just mentioned

To resolve disputes that may arise in identifying the points covered previously can be used: 1) the arbitral seat's conflict law rules; 2) international conflict law rules; 3) interested states law of the states involved; d) direct application of substantive law.



Jurisdictional objection

It is possible that jurisdictional objections may be proposed before the arbitral tribunal or the ordinary one.

In the first case the arbitrators will have to establish whether the dispute is devolved to them as established by the arbitral agreement. In the event that this requirement is not met, the referees will have to close the proceedings immediately.

In the event that the application is brought before the ordinary judge, the same will have to refer the parties before the arbitral tribunal, in accordance with the provisions of the art. 2.3 of the New York Convention.



New York Convention application requirements

The New York Convention applies only to certain arbitration agreements that has the following requirements:

1) **Agreement to arbitration** (Art. 2.1 and 2.2 NYC).

See what we have already seen speaking about “consensual means”.

2) **Differences** (Art. 2.1 NYC).

With an arbitration agreement the parties have to refer some disputes that aren't already ongoing in front of the public jurisdiction.

3) **Commercial relationship** (Art. 1.3. NYC)

The New York Convention applies only to disputes relating to commercial relationships. Some contracting states, as provided for by art. 1.3., they also proceeded to establish which relationships should be defined as commercial.

4) **Existing of future of the dispute** (Art. 2.1 NYC)

The disputes that the parties can be refer to arbitrate as existing or has to be rised.

5) **Defined legal relationship** (Art. 2.3 NYC)

The relationship referred to arbitrate can be contractual or non contractual.

6) **International** (Art. 1.1. NYC)

The award has'nt to be considered like “domestic. This means that there are mutual links between two different States.

7) **Reciprocity** (Art. 1.3 NYC)

Every contracting State of the NTK has to apply this regulation when the award is made in another contracting State.



PRESUMPTIVE VALIDITY OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Art. 2.3 NYC

The court of a Contracting State, when seized of an action in a matter in respect of which the parties have made an agreement within the meaning of this article, shall, at the request of one of the parties, refer the parties to arbitration, **unless** it finds that the said agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed



SEPARABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

The arbitration agreement is deemed severable from the contract it enters into.

The presumption of separation is explained by the fact that it allows the arbitration agreement to not suffer from the exceptions that can be proposed against the commercial contract existing between the parties.

This separation is also provided for by the Unicitral Model Law pursuant to art. 16.1.

UNICITRAL MODEL LAW

Art. 16.1.

... For that purpose, an arbitration clause which forms part of a contract shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitral tribunal that the contract is null and void shall not entail ipso jure the invalidity of the arbitration clause.

These consequences derive from the principle of separation:

- 1) The invalidity of the contract does not necessarily lead to the invalidity of the arbitration agreement and vice versa;
- 2) A different choice of law may be made for the commercial contract and the arbitration agreement;
- 3) Different forms are possible for the arbitration agreement and the commercial contract.



ALLOCATION OF COMPETENCE TO DECIDE DISPUTES OVER EXISTENCE, VALIDITY AND INTERPRETATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Competence Competence Doctrine

The arbitral tribunal is presumed to have the power to decide whether or not it has jurisdiction.

UNCITRAL MODEL LAW

Art. 16.1

The arbitral tribunal may rule on its own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement.

Prima facie inquiry of the national court

Pursuant to art. 8 of the Uncitral Model Law, it is doubtful whether the national court should decide with a binding provision on the existence or otherwise of the jurisdiction of the arbitrators in the event that the dispute subject to an arbitration agreement is brought before it.

It seems that it should only be limited to referring the parties to the arbitration panel in the event that it finds the nullity of the arbitration agreement.

UNCITRAL MODEL LAW

Art. 8

A court before which an action is brought in a matter which is the subject of an arbitration agreement shall, if a party so requests not later than when submitting his first statement on the substance of the dispute, refer the parties to arbitration unless it finds that the agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed.



LAW APPLICABLE TO FORMATION, VALIDITY AND INTERPRETATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS

Most common choices:

- 1) Law of Judicial Enforcement Forum**
- 2) Law chosen by the parties – 3) Law of the arbitral seat**

UNCITRAL MODEL LAW

Art. 34.2.a.i

An arbitral award may be set aside by the court specified in article 6 only if: (a) the party making the application furnishes proof that: (i) a party to the arbitration agreement referred to in article 7 was under some incapacity; or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of this State.

Art. 36.1.a.i

Recognition or enforcement of an arbitral award, irrespective of the country in which it was made, may be refused only: (a) at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, if that party furnishes to the competent court where recognition or enforcement is sought proof that: (i) a party to the arbitration agreement referred to in article 7 was under some incapacity; or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the award was made.

NYC

Art. 5.1.a.

1. Recognition and enforcement of the award may be refused, at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, only if that party furnishes to the competent authority where the recognition and enforcement is sought, proof that: (a) The parties to the agreement referred to in article II were, under the law applicable to them, under some incapacity, or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the award was made



4) Validation Principle

In some cases, any law that can be applied under the principles of private international law is expected to apply. This is, for example, the case of art. 178.2 of the Swiss Code of Private International Law.

5) International Law

In other countries, such as France, domestic law does not apply in the application of the law of the arbitration agreement but the resolution of the internal issue is devolved to private international law.



Additional requirements of the arbitration agreement not determinable by the parties' choice of law

a) Formal Validity

The form of the arbitration agreement chosen is the written one.

NYC

Art. 2.1. e 2.2.

1. Each Contracting State shall recognize an agreement in writing under which the parties undertake to submit to arbitration all or any differences which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, concerning a subject matter capable of settlement by arbitration.
2. The term "agreement in writing" shall include an arbitral clause in a contract or an arbitration agreement, signed by the parties or contained in an exchange of letters or telegrams.

UNCITRAL MODEL LAW

Art. 7

- 1) "Arbitration agreement" is an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not. An arbitration agreement may be in the form of an arbitration clause in a contract or in the form of a separate agreement.
- 2) The arbitration agreement shall be in writing.
- 3) An arbitration agreement is in writing if its content is recorded in any form, whether or not the arbitration agreement or contract has been concluded orally, by conduct, or by other means.
- 4) The requirement that an arbitration agreement be in writing is met by an electronic communication if the information contained therein is accessible so as to be useable for subsequent reference; "electronic communication" means any communication that the parties make by means of data messages; "data message" means information generated, sent, received or stored by electronic, magnetic, optical or similar means, including, but not limited to, electronic data interchange (EDI), electronic mail, telegram, telex or telecopy.
- 5) Furthermore, an arbitration agreement is in writing if it is contained in an exchange of statements of claim and defence in which the existence of an agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by the other.
- 6) The reference in a contract to any document containing an arbitration clause constitutes an arbitration agreement in writing, provided that the reference is such as to make that clause part of the contract.



b) Capacity

To define the respect of the parties' capacity requirement the law of their domicile or residence must be applied.

NYC

Art. 5.1.a.

1. Recognition and enforcement of the award may be refused, at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, only if that party furnishes to the competent authority where the recognition and enforcement is sought, proof that:

- (a) The parties to the agreement referred to in article II were, under the law applicable to them, under some incapacity, or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the award was made

c) Nonarbitrability

In some cases a State could not recognize a valid arbitration agreement.

This is the case in which the dispute referred to arbitration isn't capable to settle under arbitration in accordance with that State.

NYC

Art. 5.2.

2. Recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award may also be refused if the competent authority in the country where recognition and enforcement is sought finds that:

- (a) The subject matter of the difference is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of that country; or
- (b) The recognition or enforcement of the award would be contrary to the public policy of that country.

UNCITRAL MODEL LAW

Art. 36.1.b.i.

Recognition or enforcement of an arbitral award, irrespective of the country in which it was made, may be refused only: if the court finds that:

- (i) the subject-matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of this State



EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Positive effects: Obligation to arbitrate in good faith

The parties, with the conclusion of an arbitration agreement, are obligated to ensure the sui generis process created by their consensual means with their cooperation.

They have to participate knowing that they have to start the process in front of an arbitral court stated in a certain state, with some substantial rules and procedural rules, etc..., etc...

If these obligations are breached, the national court should will dismiss the process that the parties has settled in front of it.

Negative effects: Not to litigate.

In accordance to the art. 2 of the NYC, for the courts it's mandatory to dismiss a dispute that is referred to arbitration.

When this happens, there are several ways to stop the breaching of the arbitration agreement.

The national tribunal of the state where the arbitration's seat is settled can use an **antisuit injunction** to notice the other foreign court that there is a valid arbitration agreement between the parties that refers the dispute in front of it.

It's possible that the court with one of the parties will be asked the enforcement of the decision will **not recognize** it due to the violation of the arbitration agreement in accordance to art. 2 of the NYC.

For the breaching of the arbitration agreement one of the parties could demand the damages that he suffered by this violation.





