

Securing Enforceability

of Arbitral Awards in Russia



- Presupposition: You have an arbitral award against RusCo.
- Exequatur: Russian state court's decision that the Arbitral Award is enforceable in Russia
 - Delimitation against 'ispolnitelnyj list' (a Russian court's decision which actually enforces the Arbitral Award)
 - Delimitation against the rest of the procedure before Russian administrative enforcement authorities (Sudebnyj Pristav)
- What kind of defence will Russian lawyers typically invoke?



- 1958 New York Convention Article V:
 - (1) Recognition and enforcement of the award may be refused ... if [the Defendant] furnishes ... proof that:
 - (a) The parties to the [arbitration] agreement ... were ... under some incapacity, or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it."
- So how about English law and arbitration in London?
 - International private law refers the questions of incapacity and invalidity back to Russian law.
- Russian law contains a number of (very strong) invalidity rules:
 - Representation of companies, major transactions etc
 - Russian judges are formalistic (and some times they don't want you to win)
 - Absolute invalidity ab initio = invalid Arbitral Award



- Solution: Collect evidence in advance of the exequatur proceedings, i.e.
 - (a) before signing the contract; and
 - (b) in connection with the arbitration proceedings.
- What you may need to prove:
 - 1. Identify who is the debtor (RusCo)
 - 2. Identify the signatory
 - 3. Document the signatory's competence to sign on behalf of RusCo
 - 4. Formal requirements when signing



1. Identifying Rusco in the text of the contract:

- Full name of company (English + Russian)
- Legal address (+ physical address)
- Organizational numbers: INN number + OGRN number
- Documentation to collect:
 - Transcript from Russian Companies Registry (EGRJuL Tax Authorities)
 - RusCo's Articles of Association



- 2. Identify the person who actually signs the contract:
 - Full name of signatory in the contract + his passport number + address
 - Proof of signature:
 - Copy of passport
 - Or have witnesses confirm his signature



- 3. How do you document the competence of the signatory?
 - OAOs, ZAOs, OOOs: The General Director has the signatory right
 - But check RusCo's Articles of Association ("Ustav")
 - Amount limitations, other limitations
 - Who is the General Director of Rusco?
 - Transcript from the Tax Authorities ("EGRJuL")
 - The decision by which the General Director was appointed
 - If it is not the General Director who signs: PoAs!
 - Who is authorized? To do what?
 - Who signed the PoA?
 - RusCo's round seal
 - Make PoAs for yourself too.



Cont'd: The competence of the signatory: Invalidity for "major transactions"

- When is a contract a "major transaction"?
 - 25% vs. 50% of gross assets as per last 4-ly balance sheet
- Solution: Board resolutions or even decisions of the shareholders' meeting
- Keep a copy of the last 4-ly balance sheet as proof AND/OR copies of relevant ratifications

• Other invalidity rules too, e.g. "transactions with interested party"



4. The signing of the contract:

- Sign all pages + attachments
- Signing with Russian notary?
- Apostille if border-crossing
- Make a round seal for your own company too...
- Always collect originals. Or copies certified by a notary (+ apostille if bordercrossing)



Lessons to learn from this:

- Russian judges are formalist and require documentary evidence.
- Russian invalidity rules apply no matter your Choice of Law.
- When signing the contract, think as though you are litigating for exequatur!



Thanks for your attention