THE ENGLISH APPROACH TO CONFLICTING OR INCONSISTENT ARBITRATION OR JURISDICTION CLAUSES BETWEEN THE SAME PARTIES

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How the issue arises

More than one agreement between the same parties.

• Conflicting or inconsistent agreements to arbitrate or litigate.

e.g. Relationship Agreement: ICC arbitration in Paris.
Security Agreement: LCIA arbitration in London.



Procedural Matters

- Claimant commences proceedings (e.g. LCIA London).
- Respondent objects to jurisdiction (e.g. ICC Paris) "as soon as possible": 1996 Act s.31(2).
- Ruling by Arbitral Tribunal: Preliminary (Partial, Final) Award or in Final Award.
- Application to Court within 28 days to challenge Award on jurisdiction: 1996 Act ss.67, 70(3).



Satyam Computer Services v. Upaid Systems (CA, 2008)

- Assignment Agreement, NY law/no jurisdiction clause.
- Services Agreement, VA law/no jurisdiction clause.
- Settlement Agreement, English law/ exclusive jurisdiction English courts.
- Collins LJ: Same principles for arbitration and litigation.
- Examine claims in dispute, decide which agreement parties intended to govern those claims.
- Held, IP claims arose under Assignment Agreement; not excluded by Settlement Agreement; can be decided by Texas court applying NY law.



UBS Securities v. HSH Nordbank (CA, 2009)

- Series of agreements re CDOs.
- Some agreements subject to NY law and jurisdiction; others English law and jurisdiction.
- HSH action in NY for mis-selling, fraud, misrepresentation, etc.
- UBS action in England for negative declaration.
- Collins LJ: Jurisdiction agreements to be construed in the light of the transaction as a whole.
- Where parties enter into a complex transaction, it is the jurisdiction clauses in the agreements at the commercial centre of the transaction which the parties must have intended to apply: CSFB v MLC Bermuda (Rix J, 1999).
- UBS action for declaration dismissed.



Sebastian Holdings v. Deutsche Bank (CA, 2010)

- Series of agreements re trading in equities and foreign exchange.
- Trading agreements subject to English law and jurisdiction; Brokerage Agreement subject to NY jurisdiction.
- Sebastian action in NY for mis-selling, fraud, misrepresentation, etc.
- Deutsche Bank action in London for debts under trading agreements.
- Thomas LJ: Summary of applicable principles.
- UBS v HSH Nordbank approved.
- Parties may be taken to have intended that a dispute which falls within two sets of agreements should be governed by jurisdiction clause in contract which is *closer to the claim*.
- Deutsche Bank entitled to pursue debt claims regardless of defences.



PT Thiess v. KPC (Blair J., 2011)

- OAMS subject to Australian law, Singapore arbitration.
- CDA subject to English law and jurisdiction.
- Principles in *Sebastian Holdings* applied.
- Held, claim more closely related to payment mechanism under CDA than to pricing arrangements under OAMS.
- Therefore claim subject to English jurisdiction, not Singapore arbitration.



Brussels Regulation Cases

- Agreements as to jurisdiction will be overridden by the exclusive jurisdiction provisions of Article 22 of the Brussels Regulation (e.g. Article 22.2 re corporate matters) only where the proceedings are *principally concerned* with an issue under Article 22: *BVG v JP Morgan* (CA, 2010).
- Courts should be alive to the risk of applicants displaying only part of their hand in order to wrest jurisdiction away from the contractually chosen forum: UBS v KWL (Gloster J, 2010).



Conclusions

- Question of construction: intention of the parties at the time agreements were made.
- Consider "overall scheme of the agreements".
- Dispute within two or more sets of agreements: jurisdiction clause "closer to the claim": Sebastian Holdings.
- Complex transaction: jurisdiction clause "at the commercial centre of the transaction": UBS v HSH Nordbank.
- Claimants "displaying only part of their hand": UBS v KWL.
- Significance of defences to claims: Sebastian Holdings.

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