

France

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Laws and institutions

1 Multilateral conventions relating to arbitration

Is your country a contracting state to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards? Since when has the Convention been in force? Were any declarations or notifications made under articles I, X and XI of the Convention? What other multilateral conventions relating to international commercial and investment arbitration is your country a party to?

The New York Convention entered into force on 24 September 1959. France originally made a reciprocity reservation (article I(3)), according to which it would only recognise and enforce awards made in the territory of other contracting states, which was not codified. Instead, French law offers more favourable provisions that, under article VII(2), interested parties may use to avail themselves of an award. A second reservation, withdrawn in the 1980s, limited the application of the Convention to cases considered 'commercial' under French law.

France is also a contracting party to:

- the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States;
- the Energy Charter Treaty; and
- the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

2 Bilateral investment treaties

Do bilateral investment treaties exist with other countries?

France has signed 115 bilateral investment treaties, with 96 in force.

3 Domestic arbitration law

What are the primary domestic sources of law relating to domestic and foreign arbitral proceedings, and recognition and enforcement of awards?

The Code of Civil Procedure (CCP) codifies Decree No. 2011-48 of 13 January 2011, the primary legal source relating to arbitration.

Articles 1442-1503 and 1504-1527 regulate, respectively, domestic and international arbitration. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, certain provisions applying to domestic cases also apply to international ones (article 1506 CCP). Further provisions may be found in the Civil Code (CC) (articles 2059-2061) and the Commercial Code (article L-721-3).

Arbitrations involving international commercial interests are of an international nature (article 1504 CCP). French courts have interpreted extensively what falls under the category of 'international trade interests'. Traditionally, the interpretation was not dependent upon the parties' will (Cass, 1st Civ, 13 March 2007), their nationalities, the arbitral seat or the applicable law (Paris Court of Appeal (Paris), 20 June 1996). Rather, courts focused on the nature of the economic operation that gave rise to the dispute (Cass, 1st Civ, 20 November 2013). Arbitration is deemed international if the given economic operation involves a transnational flow of capital, services or assets (Cass, 1st Civ, 30 March 2004).

The Court of Cassation recently adopted a more restrictive approach, holding that a case was domestic because the claim did not represent any cross-border flow of capital, since the performance of a sale mandate occurred exclusively in France when the arbitration agreement was effectuated (Cass, 1st Civ, 30 June 2016).

4 Domestic arbitration and UNCITRAL

Is your domestic arbitration law based on the UNCITRAL Model Law? What are the major differences between your domestic arbitration law and the UNCITRAL Model Law?

No, French law is more user-friendly and less interventionist than the UNCITRAL Model Law, notably concerning international arbitration. One difference concerns the determination of what constitutes an 'international arbitration'. Article 1(3) of the UNCITRAL Model Law has both a seat-focused approach and an approach based on parties' will. In contrast, French law has an economic approach centred on the cross-border flow of capital, services or assets.

5 Mandatory provisions

What are the mandatory domestic arbitration law provisions on procedure from which parties may not deviate?

Parties may not deviate from certain mandatory rules, including the separability of the arbitration agreement from the main contract (article 1447 CCP), the equal treatment of the parties in international arbitration (article 1510 CCP) and the confidentiality of deliberations (article 1479, 1506 CCP). They may not appeal international awards or waive their right to appeal the decision granting *exequatur* thereof (articles 1489, 1522 CCP).

6 Substantive law

Is there any rule in your domestic arbitration law that provides the arbitral tribunal with guidance as to which substantive law to apply to the merits of the dispute?

In domestic arbitration, arbitrators shall decide the merits of the case based on the rule of law unless required to rule as *amiable compositeurs* by the parties (article 1478 CCP). In contrast, in international cases, parties may freely choose the substantive law. Absent such choice, arbitrators shall determine the applicable law. They need not use any conflict of law rules and may choose any 'appropriate' law, considering trade usages (article 1511 CCP). Parties may also invite arbitrators to act as *amiables compositeurs* (article 1512 CCP).

7 Arbitral institutions

What are the most prominent arbitral institutions situated in your country?

The most prominent arbitral institution is the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). Its Arbitration Rules (the ICC Rules) were last amended in 2017 and entered into force on 1 March 2017. This version incorporates new features, including an expedited procedure for smaller claims. Its headquarters are located at 33-43 avenue du Président Wilson 75116 Paris (www.iccwbo.org/court).

The French Arbitration Association (8 avenue Bertie Albrecht, 75008 Paris, www.afa-arbitrage.com) and the Paris Centre for Mediation and Arbitration (39 avenue Franklin D Roosevelt, 75008 Paris, www.cmap.fr) also offers arbitration and mediation services.

The International Arbitration Chamber of Paris (6 avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75116 Paris, www.arbitrage.org/en) administers a broad variety of cases (investments, IT, etc.).

Paris also hosts specialised institutions, such as the Paris Maritime Arbitration Chamber (www.arbitrage-maritime.org) and the French Insurance and Reinsurance Arbitration Centre (www.cefarea.com). The World Bank facilities in Paris often host ICSID hearings.

Arbitration agreement

8 Arbitrability

Are there any types of disputes that are not arbitrable?

While freely alienable rights may be submitted to arbitration (article 2059 CC), matters such as the civil status and capacity of individuals, divorce or judicial separation of spouses, disputes concerning public entities, public establishments and public policy are not arbitrable (article 2060 CC).

With respect to public entities and public policy, courts have narrowed restrictions. International contracts concluded by the state in accordance with the usage of international trade are no longer not subject to such restrictions (Cass, 1st Civ, 2 May 1966, Galakis). Some public establishments of an industrial and commercial nature (SNCF or France Telecom) can now enter into arbitration agreements.

Competition law or antitrust disputes (Paris, 19 May 1993, Labinal) and intellectual property rights may be arbitrable. Arbitration clauses contained in employment contracts are valid, but employees cannot be compelled to arbitrate (Cass, Soc, 30 November 2011). Since 2016, article 2061 CC provides that when a party has not entered into an arbitration agreement in the conduct of professional activities, it may not be forced to arbitration unless it explicitly agrees.

9 Requirements

What formal and other requirements exist for an arbitration agreement?

Domestic arbitration agreements must be in writing and may result from an exchange of documents or a reference to another document containing an applicable arbitration clause (article 1443 CCP). By contrast, international arbitration agreements need not be in writing to be valid or of a particular form (article 1507 CCP). However, French law requires evidence of the arbitration agreement for the recognition and enforcement of awards (articles 1515, 1516 CCP).

10 Enforceability

In what circumstances is an arbitration agreement no longer enforceable?

Arbitration agreements providing for arbitration over a non-arbitrable matter or which are manifestly null and void or inapplicable cannot be enforced.

Arbitration agreements are autonomous and separable from the contract in which they are contained. Their validity shall not be affected by invalidity of the main contract (article 1447 CCP; Cass, 1st Civ, 7 May 1963, Gosset).

The existence and validity of international arbitration agreements are disconnected from any domestic legal system and shall only be determined in accordance with the parties' intentions (Cass, 1st Civ, 20 December 1993, Dalico).

If court proceedings are initiated despite the existence of a valid arbitration agreement and the defendant fails to object jurisdiction and presents its defences, it is deemed to have waived its right to arbitrate the dispute (Cass, 2nd Civ, 22 November 2001).

11 Third parties – bound by arbitration agreement

In which instances can third parties or non-signatories be bound by an arbitration agreement?

Arbitration agreements are only binding upon the contracting parties. There are, nevertheless, exceptions.

The first exception relates to the transfer of substantive contractual rights and obligations containing an arbitration clause. In a chain of contracts concerning goods, the transfer of the arbitration agreement to the third party extends automatically as an accessory to the right of action that, itself, constitutes an accessory to the substantive rights conveyed (Cass, 1st Civ, 27 March 2007).

The second exception is linked to the theory of the direct claim, that is, a buyer that purchases goods directly from a distributor is entitled to assert a claim not only against the latter but also against the manufacturer. Within this tripartite relationship, if the manufacturer-distributor contract contains an arbitration clause, this clause is considered as an accessory of the buyer's right to assert a claim against the manufacturer (Cass, 1st Civ, 9 July 2014).

The third exception applies to cases where a third party was involved in the negotiation or performance of the contract containing an arbitration clause. This participation can be analysed as an intention to be bound by that contract (Paris, 26 February 2013).

12 Third parties – participation

Does your domestic arbitration law make any provisions with respect to third-party participation in arbitration, such as joinder or third-party notice?

French arbitration law does not contain express provisions on this matter. However, in cases where the binding effect of the arbitration agreement cannot be extended to a third party, the latter is barred from the possibility of joining arbitral proceedings, even if it has an interest in the case's outcome (Paris, 19 December 1986).

13 Groups of companies

Do courts and arbitral tribunals in your jurisdiction extend an arbitration agreement to non-signatory parent or subsidiary companies of a signatory company, provided that the non-signatory was somehow involved in the conclusion, performance or termination of the contract in dispute, under the 'group of companies' doctrine?

Arbitration agreements may be extended to non-signatory parent or subsidiary companies of a signatory company. Mere group membership is insufficient since, to be bound by the contract and the arbitration clause, the existence of an intention (explicit or implicit) of the non-signatory is required. This intention can be found from a significant role played by the non-signatory in negotiations or performance of the contract (ICC award, 23 September 1982, Dow Chemical; Cass, 1st Civ, 27 March 2007).

14 Multiparty arbitration agreements

What are the requirements for a valid multiparty arbitration agreement?

There is no provision precluding multiparty arbitration agreements. If parties fail to agree on the procedure to appoint the arbitrators, the entity in charge of administering the arbitration or the judge acting in support of the arbitration shall appoint them (article 1453 CCP). The principle of party equality in appointing arbitrators is a public policy matter (Cass, 1st Civ, 7 January 1992, Dutco). It cannot be waived before the dispute has arisen.

Constitution of arbitral tribunal

15 Eligibility of arbitrators

Are there any restrictions as to who may act as an arbitrator? Would any contractually stipulated requirement for arbitrators based on nationality, religion or gender be recognised by the courts in your jurisdiction?

The constitution of arbitral tribunals is left to the parties' discretion. Arbitrators need not be selected from a list unless it is part of the selection process of the administering arbitral institution.

French law contains few requirements regarding the arbitrators' eligibility besides their required independence and impartiality. Unlike domestic arbitration (articles 1450, 1451 CCP), international proceedings are not submitted to any restriction. However, active judges may

not act as arbitrators. French scholars have highlighted that, despite the lack of specific CCP provisions, French law contains several provisions allowing courts to consider arbitration clauses based on discriminatory intent as contrary to the public policy.

16 Background of arbitrators

Who regularly sit as arbitrators in your jurisdiction?

As of November 2017, there are no statistics regarding the composition of arbitral tribunals in France.

17 Default appointment of arbitrators

Failing prior agreement of the parties, what is the default mechanism for the appointment of arbitrators?

For proceedings with a sole arbitrator, the administering entity or the judge acting in support of the arbitration has appointing authority. For arbitral tribunals composed of three arbitrators, each party appoints a co-arbitrator, and the two co-arbitrators appoint the president. If within a month, a party has not chosen its co-arbitrator, or if the two co-arbitrators fail to agree on the president, the administering entity, or the judge acting in support of the arbitration, will proceed with the designation (article 1452 CCP).

18 Challenge and replacement of arbitrators

On what grounds and how can an arbitrator be challenged and replaced? Please discuss in particular the grounds for challenge and replacement, and the procedure, including challenge in court. Is there a tendency to apply or seek guidance from the IBA Guidelines on Conflicts of Interest in International Arbitration?

Arbitrators must disclose circumstances affecting their independence and impartiality prior and after their nomination (article 1456 CCP). Disclosure depends on the notoriety of the situation and its likely consequence on the arbitrator's decision (Cass, 1st Civ, 10 October 2012). The IBA Guidelines on Conflicts of Interest in International Arbitration are frequently used for guidance.

Arbitrators may be challenged before the administering entity or the judge acting in support of the arbitration within a month after the disclosure of contentious facts.

Failure to disclose relevant information may constitute a ground for annulment provided that the contentious facts raise reasonable doubts as to the independence and impartiality of an arbitrator (Cass, 1st Civ, 10 October 2012). It is also a ground for setting aside and refusing the recognition of an award (Cass, 2nd Civ, 6 December 2001).

When an arbitrator must be replaced, the successor is designated according to the same designation process as its predecessor. The proceedings resume once the new arbitrator accepts his or her mandate (article 1473 CCP).

19 Relationship between parties and arbitrators

What is the relationship between parties and arbitrators? Please elaborate on the contractual relationship between parties and arbitrators, neutrality of party-appointed arbitrators, remuneration and expenses of arbitrators.

The relationship between the arbitrator and the parties is of a contractual and jurisdictional nature. Arbitrators must remain impartial and independent. Parties are also jointly and severally liable for arbitrators' fees and expenses.

20 Immunity of arbitrators from liability

To what extent are arbitrators immune from liability for their conduct in the course of the arbitration?

Arbitrators benefit from qualified immunity for their conduct in arbitrations. They are not liable for objective legal or factual errors. Exceptions to this rule relate to denial of justice, gross negligence and fraud (Cass, 1st Civ, 15 January 2014). Arbitrators may be responsible in case of breach of their 'contract' with the parties or involvement in criminal matters such as corruption or bribery of persons exercising a judicial function (articles 434-9, 435-7, Penal Code).

Jurisdiction and competence of arbitral tribunal

21 Court proceedings contrary to arbitration agreements

What is the procedure for disputes over jurisdiction if court proceedings are initiated despite an existing arbitration agreement, and what time limits exist for jurisdictional objections?

If court proceedings are initiated despite the existence of an arbitration agreement, courts must decline jurisdiction unless the arbitral tribunal has not been seized and the arbitration agreement is manifestly null and void or manifestly inapplicable (article 1448 CCP). Parties must raise the objection prior to any further defences on admissibility or the merits (Cass, 2nd Civ, 22 November 2001), otherwise they are deemed to have waived their right to arbitrate the dispute.

22 Jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal

What is the procedure for disputes over jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal once arbitral proceedings have been initiated and what time limits exist for jurisdictional objections?

Arbitrators decide on their own jurisdiction (article 1465 CCP). There is no time limit for jurisdictional objections. However, should a party knowingly refrain from raising an objection in a timely manner without good cause, this party is considered to have waived its right to make such objection (article 1466 CCP).

Arbitral proceedings

23 Place and language of arbitration

Failing prior agreement of the parties, what is the default mechanism for the place of arbitration and the language of the arbitral proceedings?

Failing prior agreement of the parties, arbitrators determine the applicable procedural rules (articles 1464, 1509 CCP).

24 Commencement of arbitration

How are arbitral proceedings initiated?

Arbitral proceedings are initiated when one of the parties submits, or the parties jointly submit, a dispute to the arbitral tribunal (article 1462 CCP). Proceedings administered by an arbitral institution may be subject to further requirements. The ICC Rules require requests to include, among others, the parties' names, a description of the circumstances in which the dispute arose and a statement of the relief sought (article 4). Arbitral tribunals are deemed constituted and seized of the dispute once the arbitrators accept their nomination (article 1456 CCP).

25 Hearing

Is a hearing required and what rules apply?

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, arbitrators decide on the procedure. French arbitration law does not contain any provisions regarding the conduct of the hearing. However, certain rules must be applied such as the principle of due process (article 1510 CCP).

26 Evidence

By what rules is the arbitral tribunal bound in establishing the facts of the case? What types of evidence are admitted and how is the taking of evidence conducted?

Arbitrators may 'take all measures necessary' to establish the facts of the case providing that due process is respected. They may call any person to provide oral statements, enjoin a party to produce evidence and appoint their own experts (article 1467 CCP). In international arbitration, arbitrators may seek guidance from the IBA Rules on the Taking of Evidence in International Arbitration.

27 Court involvement
In what instances can the arbitral tribunal request assistance from a court and in what instances may courts intervene?

Prior to the constitution of the arbitral tribunal, domestic courts may issue orders to preserve evidence, or order provisional or conservatory measures (article 1449 CCP). The judge acting in support of the arbitration may appoint an arbitrator (articles 1451, 1454 CCP), declare that no arbitral tribunal shall be constituted (article 1455 CCP) or rule on any challenge of an arbitrator (articles 1456, 1457 CCP).

28 Confidentiality
Is confidentiality ensured?

Domestic arbitration is confidential unless parties agree otherwise (article 1464 CCP). French law remains silent on the confidentiality of international arbitration. The existence of a presumption of confidentiality in international arbitration is uncertain. Interestingly, an ICC arbitral tribunal held that the new arbitration law did not create a presumption of confidentiality (ICC Case No. 16383/VRO). By contrast, deliberations of arbitral tribunals are always confidential (article 1479 CCP).

Interim measures and sanctioning powers

29 Interim measures by the courts
What interim measures may be ordered by courts before and after arbitration proceedings have been initiated?

Prior to the constitution of the arbitral tribunal and unless the parties provided otherwise, courts may order interim measures including urgent provisional measures justified by the circumstances in the absence of serious controversy, conservatory measures to prevent irreparable harm or to end manifestly illegal situations and the performance of an obligation (articles 808, 809, 872, 873 CCP). After constitution, courts may only order conservatory seizures and registration of judicial mortgages and pledges (article 1468 CCP).

30 Interim measures by an emergency arbitrator
Does your domestic arbitration law or do the rules of the domestic arbitration institutions mentioned above provide for an emergency arbitrator prior to the constitution of the arbitral tribunal?

French law does not provide for an emergency arbitrator. However, since 2012 the ICC Rules offer an emergency arbitrator procedure for urgent situations (2017 ICC Rules, article 29 and Appendix V). Emergency arbitrators render decisions in the form of an order within 15 days after receiving of the file.

31 Interim measures by the arbitral tribunal
What interim measures may the arbitral tribunal order after it is constituted? In which instances can security for costs be ordered by an arbitral tribunal?

Arbitrators may order, modify or complete any provisional measure they deem appropriate (article 1468 CCP). Conservatory seizures and registration of judicial mortgages and pledges are reserved for state courts. The compulsory enforcement of provisional measures requires the assistance of the judiciary. Arbitrators may compel parties to execute those measures by including a cumulative daily penalty in the event of non-compliance (article 1468 CCP; Paris, 7 October 2004).

There are no specific provisions on security for costs. The power to order security for costs should fall within the general power of arbitrators to order provisional measures.

32 Sanctioning powers of the arbitral tribunal
Pursuant to your domestic arbitration law or the rules of the domestic arbitration institutions mentioned above, is the arbitral tribunal competent to order sanctions against parties or their counsel who use 'guerrilla tactics' in arbitration? May counsel be subject to sanctions by the arbitral tribunal or domestic arbitration institutions?

Parties and counsels must respect fundamental procedural principles during the proceedings (article 1464 CCP). Arbitrators may use their general powers to sanction 'guerrilla tactics'. Delaying or contradictory tactics may be sanctioned by state courts in the context of annulment proceedings. Counsels using 'guerilla tactics' risk disciplinary proceedings before the President of the Bar Association. Under the ICC Rules, 'guerrilla tactics' may be sanctioned through the allocation of costs (article 38).

Awards

33 Decisions by the arbitral tribunal
Failing party agreement, is it sufficient if decisions by the arbitral tribunal are made by a majority of all its members or is a unanimous vote required? What are the consequences for the award if an arbitrator dissents?

Domestic awards are rendered by a majority vote (article 1480 CCP). For international awards, the default rule is also the majority vote (article 1513 CCP). The president of the tribunal may rule on his or her own if no majority can be met. As for domestic awards, all arbitrators are required to sign the award. If a minority refuses to sign, the award should state it. Awards signed by the president of the tribunal alone will produce the same legal effects as an award signed by the majority of arbitrators (article 1513 CCP).

34 Dissenting opinions
How does your domestic arbitration law deal with dissenting opinions?

Provided that deliberations remain confidential (article 1479 CCP), arbitrators may express a dissenting opinion. Except where there was no collegial deliberation whatsoever, the expression of a dissenting opinion is not a ground for challenging an award or a violation of international public policy (Paris, 7 April 2011).

35 Form and content requirements
What form and content requirements exist for an award?

Article 1481 CCP specifies that domestic and international awards must:

- be in writing since they must be produced for the purposes of their enforcement (articles 1487, 1514, 1515 CCP);
- indicate the identity of the parties, counsel and arbitrators;
- indicate the date and place of the award; and
- summarise the parties' claims and submissions and the tribunal's reasoning.

Contrary to domestic awards (article 1492 CCP), international awards that do not meet these requirements will not be subject to annulment since they are not grounds for annulment under article 1520 CCP. A failure to state reasons in an international award may constitute a ground to set aside or decline its enforcement for violation of international public policy (Paris, 18 November 2010).

36 Time limit for award
Does the award have to be rendered within a certain time limit under your domestic arbitration law or under the rules of the domestic arbitration institutions mentioned above?

Unless parties agree otherwise, domestic awards must be rendered within six months (article 1463). Fraud may put on hold this time limit (Cass, 1st Civ, 30 June 2016). By contrast, international arbitration is not subject to such a restriction. The ICC Rules also set out a six-month time limit for rendering the award that may be extended (article 31) and is often in practice.

37 Date of award**For what time limits is the date of the award decisive and for what time limits is the date of delivery of the award decisive?**

Arbitral awards have *res judicata* effect upon issuance (article 1484 CCP). Parties may seek their annulment within a month of their notification (articles 1494, 1519 CCP). Applications for the interpretation, and correction of errors or material omissions may be brought within three months of the notification of the award (article 1486 CCP).

38 Types of awards**What types of awards are possible and what types of relief may the arbitral tribunal grant?**

Arbitrators may render diverse types of award – final, partial, interim or consent orders. However, only decisions ruling definitively on the dispute, in full or in part, whether on the merits, jurisdiction or a procedural issue that put an end to the proceedings qualify as an award and are subject to annulment (Cass, 1st Civ, 12 October 2011). Regardless of the characterisation made by the arbitrators, courts will assess whether the decision constitute an ‘award’ (Cass, 1st Civ, 5 March 2015).

39 Termination of proceedings**By what other means than an award can proceedings be terminated?**

Domestic arbitration may be terminated by arbitral tribunals if the parties fail to take necessary measures to resume the arbitration after a stay or a discontinuation of the proceedings and upon expiration of the time limit to render the award (articles 1474, 1477 CCP).

The default of the claimants when no counterclaims are made or settlement – whether by consent or by withdrawal from the proceedings – will terminate both domestic and international proceedings. French law does not mention any formal requirements, however.

40 Cost allocation and recovery**How are the costs of the arbitral proceedings allocated in awards? What costs are recoverable?**

Absent agreement of the parties or reference to institutional rules, cost allocation is left to the arbitrators’ discretion. Recoverable costs generally comprise arbitrators’ fees and expenses, administrative expenses of arbitral institutions where applicable and reasonable attorneys’ fees. Cost allocation usually depends on the circumstances of the case including the success of claims, the reasonableness of the parties’ legal fees and the parties’ attitude throughout the proceedings.

41 Interest**May interest be awarded for principal claims and for costs and at what rate?**

Interest may be awarded for principal claims and costs at the discretion of the arbitrators who may determine the rate and the starting date. If this is not done, the legal interest rate fixed every year by decree will apply. For awards enforced in France, even if the arbitrator does not award any interest, the legal interest rate will apply (article 1231-7 CC).

Proceedings subsequent to issuance of award**42 Interpretation and correction of awards****Does the arbitral tribunal have the power to correct or interpret an award on its own or at the parties’ initiative? What time limits apply?**

Parties may request arbitral tribunals to interpret an award, correct clerical errors or make an additional award where the tribunal failed to decide on a claim (article 1485 CCP). The request shall be presented within three months of the award’s notification (article 1486 CCP). The reconstituted arbitral tribunal shall rule exclusively over the rectification request without altering the meaning of the award.

Article 36 of the ICC Rules allows the arbitral tribunal to correct clerical errors either within 30 days of the date of the award ‘on its own initiative’ or when requested by parties within 30 days of the award’s notification.

Update and trends

In 2016, Law No. 2016-1691 of 9 December 2016 on transparency, combating corruption and the economic modernisation also known as ‘Sapin II’ was enacted. It has raised concerns among arbitration practitioners as the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure of enforcement make it more difficult to seize properties of foreign states located in France. Once *exequatur* is obtained, French law now requires the interested party to seek the prior authorisation of a judge to enforce conservatory measures or proceed to the forced execution (article L 111-1-1). Such authorisation is conditioned upon (i) the acceptance by the state to the execution of the measure whose enforcement is sought, (ii) the reservation of the property to that effect by the state, or (iii) the issuance of an award against the state in question and the property is not used or intended to be used for non-commercial public services by the state and is linked with the entity against which the proceedings were launched (article L 111-1-2). Diplomatic properties may not be seized, unless by express and special waiver by the state concerned (article L 111-1-3).

43 Challenge of awards**How and on what grounds can awards be challenged and set aside?**

Arbitral awards may be subject to challenge before French courts (articles 1491, 1519 CCP). Parties may waive their right to challenge international awards issued in France by means of a petition to set aside (article 1522 CCP), although they will always be able to appeal enforcement orders.

The grounds for the annulment of awards are strictly limited (articles 1492, 1520 CCP):

- The arbitral tribunal wrongly upheld or declined jurisdiction. French courts exercise full control over arbitral tribunals’ decisions on jurisdiction (Cass, 1st Civ, 6 October 2010, *Abela*).
- Improper constitution of the arbitral tribunal (Paris, 14 October 2014).
- Arbitrators failed to comply with their mandate (Cass, 2nd Civ, 9 December 1997).
- Violation of due process (Paris, 2 April 2013, *Blow Pack*).
- The recognition or enforcement of the award would be contrary to international public policy.
- A failure to state reasons or indicate the date of issuance of the award, the names or signatures of the arbitrators, or the award was not made by majority decision (for domestic awards).

44 Levels of appeal**How many levels of appeal are there? How long does it generally take until a challenge is decided at each level? Approximately what costs are incurred at each level? How are costs apportioned among the parties?**

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, domestic awards are not subject to appeal. If so, the appeal must be brought before the court of appeal, which has territorial jurisdiction within one month of the award’s notification (articles 1489-1490, 1494 CCP).

Parties may request the annulment of domestic and international awards rendered in France before a competent court of appeal within a month of the award notification (articles 1491, 1519 CCP). The Court of Cassation may review annulment decisions. Proceedings before those courts usually last more than a year.

Costs usually comprise administrative and translation costs, and attorneys’ fees.

45 Recognition and enforcement**What requirements exist for recognition and enforcement of domestic and foreign awards, what grounds exist for refusing recognition and enforcement, and what is the procedure?**

For the enforcement of international awards, parties must submit copies or originals of the award and of the arbitration agreement along with their translations if the documents are not in French (article 1515, 1516 CCP).

For international awards rendered in France, requests must be brought before the Tribunal de Grande Instance (TGI) having territorial jurisdiction, and before the TGI of Paris for foreign awards (article 1516 CCP).

Administrative courts may be competent for the exequatur of awards issued in France regarding disputes concerning public tenders between a French public entity and a foreign legal person executed in France where commercial interests are at stake, when 'the underlying contract to the dispute on which the arbitrator ruled is subject to imperative rules of French public law related to the occupation of the public domain or those related the public order' (Tribunal des Conflits, 24 April 2017, State Council, 9 November 2016, Fosmax).

If the authenticity of an award is demonstrated and the recognition and enforcement thereof are not manifestly contrary to international public policy, the execution order is granted (article 1514 CCP). If the order is denied, such a decision shall be motivated (article 1517 CCP).

Orders denying enforcement and recognition may be appealed within a month of their notification (article 1523 CCP). Enforcement orders of foreign awards may be appealed on the grounds for setting aside international awards issued in France (articles 1520, 1525 CPC).

Orders granting the recognition and enforcement of an international award issued in France may not be appealed (article 1524 CCP). Parties may nonetheless petition to set aside the award.

When parties have explicitly waived their right to apply for annulment, they may appeal the enforcement order within a month after signing, on the grounds of setting aside of international awards rendered in France (articles 1522, 1524 CCP). Once the enforcement order is issued, the interested party may seek the forced execution of the award, which may not be suspended by a petition to set aside the award or an appeal against the enforcement order (article 1526 CPC).

46 Enforcement of foreign awards

What is the attitude of domestic courts to the enforcement of foreign awards set aside by the courts at the place of arbitration?

International awards are deemed to be disconnected from any domestic legal system. They may be enforced despite their annulment at the seat of arbitration (Cass, 1st Civ, 9 October 1984, Norsolor; 1st Civ, 29 June 2007, Putrabali). Courts only verify whether foreign awards comply with the requirements for their enforcement. The grounds for the denial of enforcement of foreign awards are the same as those provided for the annulment of foreign awards (article 1525 CCP; see question 42).

47 Enforcement of orders by emergency arbitrators

Does your domestic arbitration legislation, case law or the rules of domestic arbitration institutions provide for the enforcement of orders by emergency arbitrators?

French law does not contain provisions on emergency arbitrator. When agreeing on the ICC Rules, parties undertake to comply with orders rendered by ICC emergency arbitrators. Their enforcement before

domestic courts is uncertain, however. While arbitrators may not enforce their orders, they may be able to attach daily penalties thereto (article 1468 CCP). The arbitrators subsequently seized of the dispute may also draw inferences from the non-execution of an emergency arbitrator's order.

48 Cost of enforcement

What costs are incurred in enforcing awards?

Parties may recover some of the costs incurred in enforcing awards, such as administrative costs. Other costs may not be recoverable such as attorneys' fees and the costs incurred in the tracing of assets.

Other

49 Judicial system influence

What dominant features of your judicial system might exert an influence on an arbitrator from your country?

In France, judges play an important role in the fact-finding process. Great weight is given to documentary evidence. Judges may order the production of documents by a party or a third party if such a request is made and the document identified. However, there is no discovery provision as it exists in the United States. Parties do not have any obligation to disclose relevant documents.

50 Professional or ethical rules applicable to counsel

Are specific professional or ethical rules applicable to counsel in international arbitration in your country? Does best practice in your country reflect (or contradict) the IBA Guidelines on Party Representation in International Arbitration?

French arbitration law does not impose any ethical rules applicable to counsel in international arbitration. However, lawyers admitted to the French Bar are bound by the Code of Ethics, even if they intervene as counsel in arbitration. In fact, the Paris Bar and the French National Council of Bars consider the specificities of international arbitration in adapting French rules. Hence, although French ethical rules prohibit all preparation of witnesses for cross-examination, the National Council of Bars considers that, in the context of arbitration, this practice does not affect the essential principle of the profession (26 February 2008, Bar Bulletin 2008, No. 9).

French lawyers must also respect the fundamental principles contained in the CCP (article 1464). Even though the preamble of the IBA Guidelines on Party Representation in International Arbitration reflects those principles, the Guidelines may appear in contradiction with French law, notably regarding disclosure since under French law each party decides at its discretion which evidence to produce and how to establish its own case.

Finally, parties may choose the Guidelines as rules applicable to the arbitral proceedings (article 1509 CCP).

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51 Third-party funding**Is third-party funding of arbitral claims in your jurisdiction subject to regulatory restrictions?**

There are currently no regulatory restrictions concerning the third-party funding of arbitral claims. This issue has been covered only by non-binding guidelines including the ICC Third-Party Funding Guide (2014) and the Report on third-party funding published in June 2014 by the Commission of the Club des juristes. Moreover, the Paris Bar Council recently released a Resolution in favour of third-party funding, which should permit the establishment of a framework in France.

52 Regulation of activities**What particularities exist in your jurisdiction that a foreign practitioner should be aware of?**

Depending on their nationality, practitioners may need a temporary Schengen 'business' visa. Attorneys' fees cannot be solely based on a success fee basis (Law No. 71-1130 of 31 December 1971, article 10). In international arbitrations, such a restriction will not apply if the agreed fees are not manifestly excessive (Paris, 10 July 1992). Parties located overseas are exonerated from VAT (article 259-B of the General Taxes Code).

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