Morgan Lewis

<u>Chart 2</u> to Russian Commercial Arbitration LawFlash

For arbitration agreements entered into	Foreign Institutional Arbitral Tribunal (e.g., ICC, LCIA)		Foreign Ad Hoc Arbitral Tribunal (e.g., UNCITRAL)	ICAC (and MAC)	Other Russian Institutional Arbitral Tribunal
	Seat in Russia	Seat outside Russia			
before 1 Sept. 2016 (but dispute arising after then)	Consider general risk that corporate disputes may be deemed non-arbitrable per current (pre- reform) Russian law, and the related further risk of challenge of such agreement and/or award				
after 1 Sept. 2016 (but before 1 Feb. 2017)	Consider general risk that arbitration agreements entered into before 1 February 2017 may be deemed incapable of being performed (in other words, essentially invalid). Further, taking this into account:				
	May be OK, if this tribunal gets RF gov't accreditation (but consider delaying until, or re-signing after, 1 Feb. 2017)	Not allowed for most corporate disputes (see linked Chart 1)	Prohibited for corporate disputes	May be OK (but consider delaying until, or re-signing after, 1 Feb. 2017)	May be OK (but consider delaying until, or re-signing after, 1 Feb. 2017); if accredited by RF gov't
after 1 Feb. 2017	Generally, OK, if the foreign tribunal gets RF gov't accreditation	Not allowed for most corporate disputes (see linked Chart 1)	Prohibited for corporate disputes	ОК	OK; if accredited by RF gov't

NOTE: See the "Navigating the transitional provisions" section of this LawFlash main text for a fuller discussion of the uncertainties and risks involved here.