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**CHAPTER 182****ARBITRATION (FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS)**

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**CHAPTER 182****ARBITRATION (FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS)****An Act to give effect in The Bahamas to the New York Convention on the recognition and enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.** *43 of 2009*

*[Assent 31st December, 2009]*  
*[Commencement 20th May, 2010]* *S.I. 50/2010.*

**PART I  
PRELIMINARY**

**1.** This Act may be cited as the Arbitration (Foreign Arbitral Awards) Act. *Short title.*

**2.** (1) In this Act — *Interpretation.*

(a) “arbitration agreement” means an agreement in writing to submit to arbitration present or future disputes;

(b) “convention award” means an award made pursuant to an arbitration agreement in a state other than The Bahamas that is a party to the New York Convention;

(c) “Minister” means the Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs;

(d) “New York Convention” means the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards adopted by the United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration on 10th June, 1958 and set out in the Schedule;

(e) “state that is party to the New York Convention”, in the case of a federal state whose constituent political subdivisions have legislative jurisdiction with respect to commercial arbitrations, includes a constituent political subdivision thereof that has given effect to the Convention by legislative or other action.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1), the expression “agreement in writing” includes an agreement contained in an exchange of letters, facsimile or other means of communication which provide a record of the agreement.

Proving  
adherence to  
Convention.

**3.** A certificate purporting to be issued under the hand of the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs to the effect that a state specified in the certificate is a party to the New York Convention is conclusive proof in any proceedings that the state is a party to the convention on the date of the certificate.

Effect of awards.

**4.** (1) Subject to this Act, a convention award is enforceable in The Bahamas either by action or in the same manner as the award of an arbitrator is enforceable by section 88 of the Arbitration Act.

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(2) A convention award that would be enforceable under this Act is binding for all purposes on the persons between whom it was made; and it may be relied upon by any of those persons by way of defence, set-off or otherwise in any legal proceedings in The Bahamas.

(3) A reference in this Act to enforcing a convention award shall be construed as including references to relying on that award.

Evidence to  
enforce award.

**5.** The party seeking to enforce a convention award must produce —

- (a) the duly authenticated original award or a duly certified copy of it;
- (b) the original arbitration agreement or a duly certified copy of it; and
- (c) a translation of the award or agreement certified by an official or sworn translator or by a diplomatic or consular agent, if the award or agreement is in a language other than English.

Refusal to  
enforce.

**6.** (1) Enforcement of a convention award may not be refused except in the circumstances set out in this section.

(2) Enforcement of a convention award may be refused if the person against whom it is invoked proves —

- (a) that a party to the arbitration agreement is under some incapacity under the law applicable to that party;
- (b) that the arbitration agreement was not valid under the law to which the parties subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the state where the award was made;
- (c) that he was not given proper notice of the appointment of the arbitrator or of the arbitration

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proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case;

- (d) subject to subsection (4), that the award deals with a difference 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;
- (e) that the composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure, was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties or, failing such agreement, with the law of the state where the arbitration took place; or
- (f) that the award has not yet become binding on the parties, or has been set aside or suspended by a competent authority in the state in which, or under the law of which, the award was made.

(3) Enforcement of a convention award may also be refused if the award is in respect of a matter that is not capable of settlement by arbitration or if it would be contrary to public policy to enforce the award.

(4) A convention award that contains decisions on matters not submitted to arbitration may be enforced to the extent that it contains decisions on matters submitted to arbitration that can be separated from those on matters not so submitted.

**7.** (1) When an application for the setting aside or suspension of a convention award has been made to a competent authority of the state in which, or under the law of which, the award was made, the court before which enforcement of the award is sought may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the proceedings.

Power to adjourn proceedings.

(2) The court hearing an application described in subsection (1) may on the application of the party seeking to enforce the award, order the other party to give security.

**8.** Nothing in this Act affects any right to enforce or rely on an award made under the Arbitration Act or otherwise.

Saving.  
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**9.** *Repealed.*

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**SCHEDULE****CONVENTION ON THE RECOGNITION AND  
ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS****ARTICLE I**

1. This Convention shall apply to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of a state other than the state where the recognition and enforcement of such awards are sought, and arising out of differences between persons whether physical or legal. It shall also apply to arbitral awards not considered as domestic awards in the state where their recognition and enforcement are sought.
2. The term “arbitral awards” shall include not only awards made by arbitrators appointed for each case but also those made by permanent arbitral bodies to which the parties have submitted.
3. When signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, or notifying extension under Article X hereof, any state may on the basis of reciprocity declare that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State. It may also declare that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of the state making such declaration.

**ARTICLE II**

1. Each Contracting State shall recognise 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. 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,

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unless it finds that the said agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed.

### ARTICLE III

Each Contracting State shall recognise 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.

### ARTICLE IV

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.

### 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

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- 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 recognised 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.

#### ARTICLE VI

If an application for the setting aside or suspension of the award has been made to a competent authority referred to in Article V (1)(e), the authority before which the award is sought to be relied upon may, if it considers it proper, adjourn the decision on the enforcement of the award and may also, on the application of the party claiming enforcement of the award, order the other party to give suitable security.

#### ARTICLE VII

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect the validity of multilateral or bilateral agreements concerning the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards entered into by the Contracting States nor deprive any interested



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party of any right he may have to avail himself of an arbitral award in the manner and to the extent allowed by the law or the treaties of the country where such award is sought to be relied upon.

2. The Geneva Protocol on Arbitration Clauses of 1923 and the Geneva Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1927 shall cease to have effect between Contracting States on their becoming bound and to the extent that they become bound, by this Convention.

#### **ARTICLE VIII**

1. This Convention shall be open until 31 December 1958 for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other state which is or hereafter becomes a member of any specialised agency of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or any other state to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.
2. This Convention shall be ratified and the instrument of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### **ARTICLE IX**

1. This Convention shall be open for accession to all states referred to in Article VIII.
2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### **ARTICLE X**

1. Any state may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the state concerned.
2. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the state concerned, whichever is the later.

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- 3 With respect to those territories to which this Convention is not extended at the time of signature, ratification or accession, each state concerned shall consider the possibility of taking the necessary steps in order to extend the application of this Convention to such territories, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the governments of such territories.

#### **ARTICLE XI**

In the case of a federal or non-unitary state, the following provisions shall apply —

- (a) with respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal authority, the obligations of the federal government shall to this extent be the same as those of Contracting States which are not federal states;
- (b) with respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent states or provinces which are not, under the constitutional system of the federation, bound to take legislative action, the federal government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of constituent states or provinces at the earliest possible moment;
- (c) a federal state party to this Convention shall, at the request of any other Contracting State transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, supply a statement of law and practice of the federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of this Convention, showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

#### **ARTICLE XII**

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each state ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such state of its instrument of ratification or accession.

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**ARTICLE XIII**

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.
2. Any state which has made a declaration or notification under Article X may, at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Convention shall cease to extend to the territory concerned one year after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.
3. This Convention shall continue to be applicable to arbitral awards in respect of which recognition or enforcement proceedings have been instituted before the denunciation takes effect.

**ARTICLE XIV**

A Contracting State shall not be entitled to avail itself of the present Convention against other Contracting States except to the extent that it is itself bound to apply the Convention.

**ARTICLE XV**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the states contemplated in Article VIII of the following —

- (a) Signature and ratifications in accordance with Article VIII;
- (b) Accessions in accordance with Article IX;
- (c) Declarations and notifications under Articles I, X and XI;
- (d) The date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with Article XII;
- (e) Denunciations and notifications in accordance with Article XIII.

**ARTICLE XVI**

- (1) This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.
- (2) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of this Convention to the states contemplated in Article VIII.