The Use of Preliminary Objections in ICSID Annulment Proceedings

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Bernardo M. Cremades Román (B. Cremades y Asociados)


It is not uncommon to see the losing party of an ICSID arbitration filing a frivolous request for annulment merely to engage the opposing party in settlement negotiations. Another frequent abuse of ICSID’s annulment mechanism is to attempt to re-litigate the merits at the annulment stage. An annulment proceeding under the ICSID Rules typically takes a couple of years and involves costs similar to those in a regular ICSID proceeding. For this reason, when an annulment request is filed, some opposing parties prefer to reach an early settlement for a discounted amount rather than waiting more time to receive full satisfaction.

In 2006, the ICSID Arbitration Rules were amended to include Rule 41(5). Under this Rule a party may, no later than 30 days after the constitution of the Tribunal but before the first session, “file an objection that a claim is manifestly without legal merit.” The Rule requires the Tribunal to issue a decision on the objection at the “first session or promptly thereafter.” Mr. Antonio Parra, one of the driving forces behind ICSID’s 2006 amendments, described Rule 41(5) as having the purpose of allowing an “early dismissal by arbitral tribunals of patently unmeritorious claims.” Antonio R. Parra, The Development of the Regulations and Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, 41 INT’L LAW. 47, 56 (2007).


The ICSID Tribunal in Brandes v. Venezuela was the first to recognize the applicability of Rule 41(5) to jurisdictional issues. This Tribunal found that “[t]here exist no objective reasons why the intent not to burden the parties with a possibly long and costly proceeding when dealing with such unmeritorious
claims should be limited to an evaluation of the merits of the case and should not also englobe an
examination of the jurisdictional basis on which the tribunal’s powers to decide the case rest.”
*Brandes Investment Partners, LP v. Venezuela*, ICSID Case No. ARB/08/03, Decision of February 2,
2009, ¶ 52. This same passage was quoted with approval in *Global Trading Resource Corp. et al. v.
Ukraine*, ICSID Case No. ARB/09/11, Award of December 1, 2010, ¶ 30. A few days later, another
Tribunal reached a similar conclusion and found that an “objection under Article 41(5) . . . may go
either to jurisdiction or the merits.” *Rachel S. Grynberg et al. v. Grenada*, ICSID Case No. ARB/10/6,
Award of September 1, 2010, ¶ 6.1.1. Moreover, in early 2013, two ICSID tribunals partially granted
Rule 41(5) preliminary objections on jurisdiction issues in two different but related cases against
ARB/12/2, Decision of March 11, 2013, ¶¶ 70-72, 85.

In light of the foregoing, there is little doubt that the more accepted practice is to interpret Rule 41(5)
of ICSID Arbitration Rules as to apply to both merits and jurisdiction.

Both the ICSID Convention and the ICSID Arbitration Rules permit the application of Rule 41(5) in the
context of an annulment proceeding. Indeed, Rule 41(5) does not provide that it only applies to
respondents, but instead says that “a party may . . . file an objection. . .” In the author’s opinion, it is
abundantly clear that this Rule applies to both claimants and respondents. Other scholars agree with
the author. See e.g., Michele Potestà and Marija Sobat, *Frivolous Claims in International Adjudication:
a Study of ICSID Rule 41(5) and of Procedures of Other Courts and Tribunals to Dismiss Claims

Article 52(4) of the ICSID Convention expressly provides that “[t]he provisions of Articles 41-45, 48,
49, 53 and 54, and of Chapters VI and VII shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to proceedings before the
Committee.” The author agrees with Professor Christoph Schreurer in the meaning of *mutatis
mutandis* in Article 52(4), for whom it “means that any necessary adaptations must be made to the
listed provisions in order to make them suitable” and, more precisely, that (i) “references to ‘the
Tribunal’ must be read as ‘the ad hoc Committee’”; and (ii) “[r]eferences to ‘the award’ must be read
as ‘the decision on annulment.’” Christoph Schreurer et al., THE ICSID CONVENTION: A COMMENTARY
1057 (Cambridge University Press 2009).

As advanced, Article 52(4) of the ICSID Convention extends its application to Article 41(2) of the ICSID
Convention without limitation whatsoever. The latter Article stipulates that “[a]ny objection by a party
to the dispute that that dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or for other reasons is
not within the competence of the Tribunal, shall be considered by the Tribunal which shall
determine whether to deal with it as a preliminary question or to join it to the merits of the dispute.”
(Emphasis added). The language in the emphasized portion is open and thus should be read as
covering any preliminary objection, including under Rule 41(5).

The same is true under Rule 53 of the Arbitration Rules, which provides that “[t]he provisions of these
Rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any procedure relating to the interpretation, revision or
annulment of an award and to the decision of the Tribunal or Committee.” This Rule expressly refers
to “annulment” and contains no limitation whatsoever on the application of the Arbitration Rules –
including Rule 41(5) – to an annulment proceeding.

In light of the above and since there is no limitation as to the use of Rule 41(5), any party may file a
preliminary objection in an annulment proceeding. But why would a party choose to file a preliminary
objection in an annulment proceeding? The answer is fourfold:

1. **Have a Second Bite of the Apple.** The party opposing the annulment may have two chances of
fighting the other party’s arguments. However, the party considering filing an objection should be aware that the threshold “manifestly without legal merit” is very high. Therefore, if the annulment request is not patently unmeritorious, the preliminary objection will be rejected. In such case, since a preliminary objection proceeding can take anywhere from a few weeks to several months, the party filing such objection would have lost this time before the award becomes final. There is also the risk of facing an adverse award on costs for filing a weak preliminary objection.

2. **Save Time.** A preliminary objection may allow the arbitrators to dismiss an annulment request within a substantially shorter period than a full annulment procedure. Timing may sometimes be a key factor for a party.

3. **Save Costs.** An annulment proceeding is very expensive, especially when multiple grounds for annulment are being argued. A preliminary objection may be targeted to certain grounds but not to others. The ICSID Secretariat itself recognized that under Rule 41(5) “the tribunal may at an early stage of the proceeding be asked on an expedited basis to dismiss all or part of a claim on the merits.” *Suggested Changes to the ICSID Rules and Regulations, Working Paper of the ICSID Secretariat*, May 12, 2005, p. 7 (emphasis added).

An early dismissal is particularly important when a party tries to re-litigate the merits of the case or bases the annulment on grounds clearly outside Article 52 of the ICSID Convention. By filing the preliminary objection, a party may clear *ab initio* the annulment proceeding of certain unmeritorious arguments and, consequently, avoid discussing them in detail (and, in turn, avoid reviewing and/or submitting larger amounts of documents). In other words, having the parties and the committee focus on the relevant issues exclusively may streamline the proceeding and thus reduce costs.

4. **Financial Pressure.** According to Regulation 14(3)(e) of ICSID’s Administrative and Financial Regulations, “the [annulment] applicant shall be solely responsible for making the advance payments requested by the Secretary-General to cover expenses following the constitution of the Committee.” Consequently, this may persuade less wealthy parties or parties unsure of the annulment prospects to discontinue the proceeding (as they may face higher advances due to the preliminary objection). In addition, an ongoing preliminary objection may encourage the opposing party to enter into a more beneficial settlement agreement.