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### SCHLÜTER GRAF LEGAL CONSULTANTS

- International firm of business lawyers headquartered in Dubai (UAE) since 1995
- Long-standing cooperation with top tier firms in KSA,
   Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, Egypt, Iran and Jordan
- The firm specialises in legal, tax and business consultation for foreign companies investing in the Middle East
- Apart from Dubai, the firm maintains offices in Dortmund and Hamburg (Germany)

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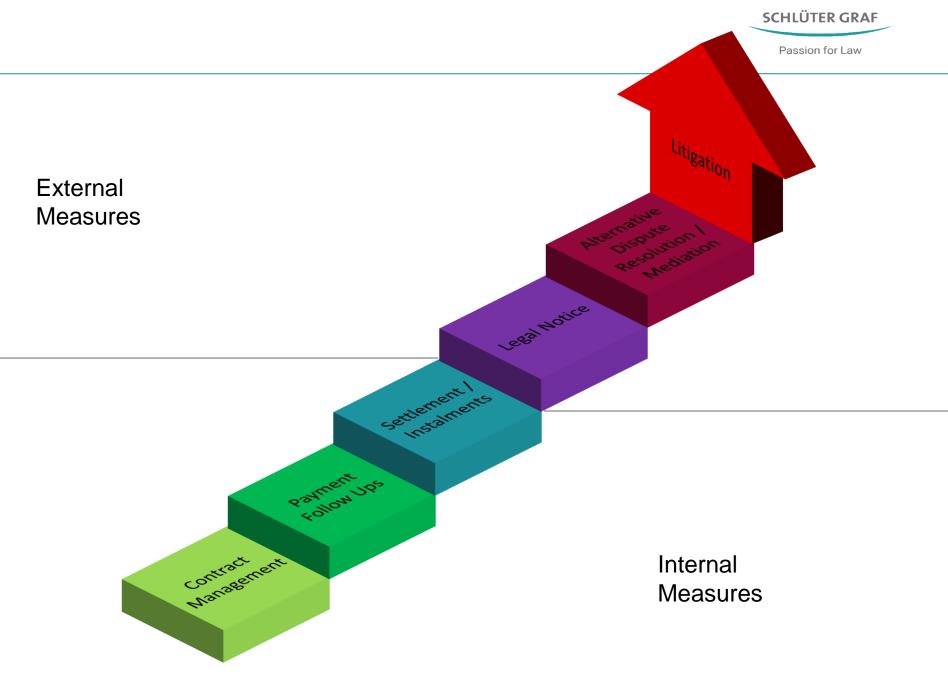
Passion for Law



### I. CLAIMS MANAGEMENT



#### 1. OVERVIEW





#### 2. CONTRACT MANAGEMENT



#### **CONTRACT MANAGEMENT**

- Drafting, maintaining and updating effective and valid contract clauses
- Maintaining and updating contractual deadlines, timeframes and periods
- When a party is in default, certain clauses have to be checked and an escalation plan for claims management has to implemented

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### CONTRACT MANAGEMENT CONTRACT CLAUSES

- Most important contract clauses:
  - Payment terms (conditional or unconditional)
  - Payment delay penalties (and procedures to claim them)
  - Extension clauses (for payment, delivery or project execution)
  - Termination clause (notice periods, compensation)
  - Time bar
  - Force Majeure Clause
  - Jurisdiction Clause



# CONTRACT MANAGEMENT – HARDSHIP & FORCE MAJEURE CLAUSES

- Force Majeure clauses allow contractual parties to (partially) terminate or postpone their obligations
- Force Majeure events are <u>unexpected</u>
   <u>circumstances outside the control</u> of either party
   and which <u>prevent the parties from carrying out</u>
   <u>their obligations</u> and results in a <u>hardship</u> for them
- Usually contracts include a FM clause describing the events that should be considered as a FM



# CONTRACT MANAGEMENT – HARDSHIP & FORCE MAJEURE CLAUSES

- Without a force majeure clause in place → UAE Civil Transaction Law (Federal Law No. 5 of 1985)
- Article 249 of the UAE Civil Transactions Law, in the event of exceptional, unpredictable circumstances of a public nature which result in making the execution of the contractual obligation <u>oppressive</u> (even if not impossible).
- Article 273 of the same law prescribes that if a force majeure event arises which makes the performance of the contract (partially) impossible, the corresponding obligation shall cease and the contract shall be automatically cancelled.



## CONTRACT MANAGEMENT – JURISDICTION CLAUSES

- Which law is applicable?
- What have the parties chosen litigation or arbitration?
- If litigation which courts are competent?
- If arbitration where is the seat of arbitration and under which rules will the arbitration be held?



#### 3. ESCALATION PLAN



#### **ESCALATION – PAYMENT FOLLOW UP**

- Implement a system which monitors payment due dates
- Decide on how many payment reminders should be sent before further escalation steps will be taken (e.g. forwarding case to concerned sales representative, forwarding case to management)



## ESCALATION – SETTLEMENT / INSTALMENT

- Try to settle with customer before initiating court proceedings, considering legal and court fees and expenses
- Consider the economic and financial situation of your customer (and the market in general) – enforceability of your claim?



#### **ESCALATION – LEGAL NOTICE**

- Legal notice can be sent out by you (but with the support of a legal advisor working in the background)
- Legal notice can be sent out by your legal advisor 

   adds more "weight" to the claim but may also change the tone of discussions
- Legal notice can also prompt new settlement talks



### ESCALATION – ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- Some jurisdiction clauses provide for a mediation before the actual proceedings
- Dubai Courts have installed the Center for Amicable Settlement of Disputes for all civil and commercial claims with a value of up to AED 100,000 (mandatory pre-stage for court claims)



#### **ESCALATION – LITIGATION**

- If all escalation stages fail → litigation (or arbitration) as a last resort
- Where the case has to be filed, will depend on the contractual clause reg. jurisdiction
- Arbitration clauses have to be checked carefully for their validity and applicability







II. LITIGATION



#### 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW



#### **GENERAL OVERVIEW**

- The Emirates of Sharjah, Ajman, Fujairah and Umm Al Quwain follow the <u>federal</u> <u>judicial system</u>, governed by the Ministry of Justice
- However, at the local level, Abu Dhabi,
   Dubai and Ras Al Khaimah maintain their own <u>local</u> judicial departments



#### **GENERAL OVERVIEW**

Supreme

Court (federal)

**Court of Cassation (local)** 

**Court of Appeal** 

(federal and local)

Court of First Instance (federal and local)



#### **GENERAL OVERVIEW**

- Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC) and Abu Dhabi Global Markets (ADGM) are the only free zones in the UAE to have their own courts
- They have jurisdiction over civil and commercial disputes in or relating to their free zone
- The DIFC/ADGM Courts consist of a Small Claims Tribunal, Court of First Instance and Court of Appeal
- Both, DIFC and ADGM also maintain arbitration centers
- Other arbitration centers in the UAE
  - Dubai International Arbitration Centre (DIAC)
  - Abu Dhabi Commercial Conciliation and Arbitration Center (ADCCAC)



#### **ALTERNATIVE APPLICATIONS**

Before filling a court case, creditor may execute one of the following applications:

- Declaration of indebtedness: debtor has to sign the declaration in front of notary public; in case of non-payment, declaration can be used as a writ of execution
- Payment order: usually issued without a hearing and based on written documentation; if not appealed, can be used as writ of execution



#### 2. CURRENT SITUATIONS IN COURTS



#### **CURRENT SITUATION – DUBAI**

- On 17 March 2020, the Dubai Courts announced that court hearings from 22 March 2020 onwards will be postponed till 16 April 2020 → likely to be extended due to curfew
- Specifically excluded are urgent matters, criminal cases and appeals that include detainees and inmates
- Judgements are being issued without the presence of the parties
- Smart services remain unchanged
- Notary publics are closed and transactions are being handled through email and BOTIM



#### **CURRENT SITUATION – ABU DHABI**

- Abu Dhabi Judicial Department has suspended all rental property eviction cases and execution procedures related to civil cases (including the capture, seizure and arrest of people; the blocking of bank accounts and the attachment over assets)
- All hearings are suspended for at least 30 days (starting from March 23, 2020) → likely to be extended
- Judgements will be rendered in absence of parties
- Public notaries are closed and appointments for signature have been substituted with a WebEx meeting



### CURRENT SITUATION – OTHER EMIRATES

- Ajman Court suspended physical court hearings as of 22
   March 2020; Court hearings in Ajman since then are being held remotely via virtual courtroom facilities and e-Trials
- RAK Courts have suspended certain execution procedures (enforcing eviction of leased residential units, arrest of debtors, attachment over movables, real estate, stocks and bonds); Ordinary hearings and other judicial services are being conducted via their electronic court system



#### 3. PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS



#### PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- COVID-19 did not change the legal framework → all previously installed contract and claims management procedures should be followed
- Check contracts for payment clauses and force majeure clauses and build documentation/correspondence accordingly
- Attempt to negotiate an amicable out of court settlement in light of the suspended court hearings and limited liquidity of your contract partner
- Current suspension of litigation hearings does not suspend or prolong the legally prescribed time bar or period of limitation → filing cases is possible (!)







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