



International Arbitration

2017

Third Edition

Contributing Editor:
Joe Tirado

glg global legal group

www.globallegalinsights.com

CONTENTS

Preface	Joe Tirado, <i>Garrigues UK LLP</i>	
Angola	Nuno Albuquerque, Conceição Manita & Luísa Castro Ferreira, <i>N-Advogados & CM Advogados</i>	1
Australia	Ernest van Buuren & Charles Street, <i>Norton Rose Fulbright</i>	11
Austria	Dr. Christian W. Konrad & Dr. Heidrun Halbartschlager, <i>Konrad & Partners</i>	23
Azerbaijan	Anna Dreyzina & Ummi Jalilova, <i>GRATA Azerbaijan LLC</i>	32
Belgium	Arnaud Nuyts & Hakim Boularbah, <i>Liedekerke Wolters Waelbroeck Kirkpatrick</i>	41
Canada	Julie Rosenthal, Brad Halfin & Tamryn Jacobson, <i>Goodmans LLP</i>	57
Cayman Islands	Jeremy Walton & Anna Snead, <i>Appleby (Cayman) Ltd.</i>	75
Congo – D.R.	Aimery de Schoutheete, <i>Liedekerke Wolters Waelbroeck Kirkpatrick – Liedekerke Africa</i>	84
Cyprus	Soteris Flourentzos & Evita Lambrou, <i>Soteris Flourentzos & Associates LLC</i>	99
Egypt	Sarah Rizk, <i>Mena Associates in association with Amereller Legal Consultants</i>	110
England & Wales	Joe Tirado, <i>Garrigues UK LLP</i>	120
Finland	Markus Kokko & Niki J. Welling, <i>Borenius Attorneys Ltd</i>	138
France	Christophe Dugué, <i>Avocat au Barreau de Paris</i>	146
Germany	Catrice Gayer & Thomas Weimann, <i>Herbert Smith Freehills Germany LLP</i>	163
Indonesia	Alexandra F. M. Gerungan, Lia Alizia & Rudy Andreas Sitorus, <i>Makarim & Taira S.</i>	176
Ireland	Kevin Kelly, <i>McCann FitzGerald</i>	185
Italy	Micael Montinari & Filippo Frigerio, <i>Portolano Cavallo</i>	198
Korea	Wonsik Yoon, Thomas P. Pinansky & Tom Villalon, <i>Barun Law LLC</i>	207
Kosovo	Dr. Christian W. Konrad, <i>Konrad & Partners</i> , & Virtyt Ibrahimaga	216
Lithuania	Paulius Docka, <i>Primus law firm</i>	225
Macedonia	Kristina Kragujevska, <i>Konrad & Partners</i>	234
Malaysia	Khong Aik Gan, Joon Liang Foo & Bee San Lim, <i>Gan Partnership</i>	241
Nigeria	Elizabeth Idigbe & Emuobonuvie Majemite, <i>PUNUKA Attorneys & Solicitors</i>	251
Norway	Erlend Haaskjold, <i>Arntzen de Besche Advokatfirma AS</i>	263
Portugal	Nuno Albuquerque, Luís Paulo Silva & Maria Amélia Mesquita, <i>N-Advogados & CM Advogados</i>	268
Romania	Adrian Iordache & Raluca Danes, <i>Iordache Partners</i>	279
Russia	Yaroslav Klimov & Andrey Panov, <i>Norton Rose Fulbright (Central Europe) LLP</i>	288
Sierra Leone	Glenna Thompson, <i>BMT Law</i>	299
Singapore	Kelvin Poon & Daryl Sim, <i>Rajah & Tann Singapore LLP</i>	303
Spain	Ana Ribó & Albert Poch, <i>Pérez-Llorca</i>	316
Sweden	Pontus Scherp & Fredrik Norburg, <i>Norburg & Scherp Advokatbyrå AB</i>	327
Switzerland	Dr. Urs Weber-Stecher & Flavio Peter, <i>Wenger & Vieli Ltd.</i>	338
USA	Chris Paparella, Andrea Engels & Sigrid Jernudd, <i>Hughes Hubbard & Reed LLP</i>	349

Azerbaijan

Anna Dreyzina & Ummi Jalilova
GRATA Azerbaijan LLC (member of GRATA International)

Introduction

The act which primarily governs international arbitration in the Republic of Azerbaijan is the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on International Commercial Arbitration, dated 18 November 1999 (“Law on Arbitration”). The Law on Arbitration is completely based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration 1985 (“Model Law”). Republic of Azerbaijan has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards with no reservation (“New York Convention”). Republic of Azerbaijan has also signed and ratified the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration, 1961 (with no reservation). The Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 1 September 2000 (“CPC”) also regulates matters related to the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards in the Republic of Azerbaijan and replicates provisions of the New York Convention in this respect.

Azerbaijan International Commercial Arbitration Court (“AICAC”), established on 11 November 2003, is the only arbitration institution functioning in the Republic of Azerbaijan. As in accordance with AICAC’s Charter, AICAC is an independent and permanently functioning arbitral institution. No public information is available with respect to the cases considered by AICAC. No special national courts exist in the court system in the Republic of Azerbaijan which are specifically responsible for international arbitration.

Arbitration agreement

As per Art. 7.2 of the Law on Arbitration, the arbitration agreement shall be in writing. An agreement shall be considered to be concluded in writing if it is contained in a document signed by the parties or in an exchange of letters, telex, telegrams or other means of telecommunication which the counter-party has not opposed.

An arbitration agreement may be concluded either by means of inclusion of an arbitration clause into the contract or as a separate agreement (Art. 7.1, Law on Arbitration). A reference, in a contract, to an arbitration clause shall be deemed an arbitration agreement, provided that the agreement is concluded in writing and such reference makes that clause a part of the agreement (Art. 7.2, Law on Arbitration). No other specific prerequisites exist for the arbitration agreement to be considered as valid. However, when drafting an arbitration clause, the following matters shall be taken into account: the court before which an action is brought in a matter in respect of which the parties have made an agreement shall, at the request of one of the parties, refer the parties to arbitration, unless it finds that the said agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed. (Art. 8.1, Law on Arbitration.) Therefore, as a rule, in case of the existence of an arbitration clause

in the contract (or separate arbitration agreement), the court in the Republic of Azerbaijan shall refer the parties to arbitration, unless it finds that the respective arbitration clause (or arbitration agreement) is null and void, inoperable or incapable of being performed.

The Law on Arbitration incorporates the principle of *kompetenz-kompetenz*, i.e. the arbitral tribunal may rule on its own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence or validity of an arbitration clause (Art. 16.1, Law on Arbitration).

The principle of separability is also recognised by the Law on Arbitration. An arbitration clause forming part of the contract shall be treated independently from other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitral tribunal regarding invalidity of the arbitration clause shall not entail the invalidity of the arbitration clause (Art. 16.1, Law on Arbitration).

The legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan does not specifically regulate matters related to joinder/consolidation of third parties. Article 42 of the AICAC's Charter states that third parties may be involved in the proceedings only with the consent of the parties to the dispute. In addition to the consent provided by the parties to the dispute, third parties should also provide their consent. Consent shall be provided in writing.

Arbitration procedure

The arbitral proceedings concerning a particular dispute commence on the date on which a request for that dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent, unless otherwise has been agreed by the parties (Art. 21, Law on Arbitration). The parties can agree on the procedure to be followed by the arbitral tribunal (Art. 19, Law on Arbitration). If no agreement exists between the parties, the arbitral tribunal may, subject to the provisions of Law on Arbitration, conduct the arbitration in such manner as it considers appropriate (Art. 19.2, Law on Arbitration). The arbitral tribunal is vested with the power to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence (Art. 19.2, Law on Arbitration).

The claimant shall state the facts supporting his claim, the points at issue and the relief or remedy sought within the time agreed by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal (Art. 23.1, Law on Arbitration). The respondent, in its own turn, shall state its defence in respect of the matters raised by the claimant, unless the parties have agreed otherwise as to the necessary prerequisites of such statements (Art. 23.1, Law on Arbitration). Moreover, the parties are free to submit together with their statements all documents which they consider relevant, or may provide reference to the documents or evince others to be submitted later (Art. 23.1, Law on Arbitration). The above-mentioned statements, documents or other information provided to the arbitral tribunal by the party shall be communicated to the other party accordingly. The same rule also applies to the expert report or evidentiary document on which the arbitral tribunal may rely during its decision-making process (Art. 24.3, Law on Arbitration).

Both a party (with approval of the arbitral tribunal) and the arbitral tribunal may request from a Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan ("Supreme Court") support in taking evidence (Art. 27, Law on Arbitration).

Confidentiality matters are not specifically regulated by the Law on Arbitration. However, the parties are free to agree on the procedure to be followed by an arbitral tribunal in conducting the proceedings (Art. 19.1, Law on Arbitration), and consequently can agree for the proceedings to be confidential. IBA rules on the taking of evidence in international arbitration are not taken into account in the Republic of Azerbaijan. However, the parties are free to agree on the applicability of respective rules to their arbitral proceedings.

No specific guidelines exist with respect to taking into account LCIA and IBA guidelines. However, the parties are free to stipulate these matters in the arbitration agreement.

Arbitrators

As a rule, the parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators (Art. 10.1, Law on Arbitration). A person shall not be precluded by reason of his nationality from acting as an arbitrator, unless it has been agreed otherwise by the parties (Art. 11.1, Law on Arbitration).

The parties can determine the procedure of arbitrators' appointment (Art. 11, Law on Arbitration).

If parties fail to agree on the procedure, the following rules will be applicable, as per the Law on Arbitration (Art. 11.2, Law on Arbitration):

- (a) In case of arbitration with the participation of three arbitrators, one arbitrator is appointed by each party; afterwards, two arbitrators shall appoint the third arbitrator. In case a party fails to appoint the arbitrator within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of the respective request from the other party, or if the two arbitrators cannot agree on the third arbitrator within 30 (thirty) days of their appointment, such an appointment shall be made, upon request of a party, by the Supreme Court.
- (b) In case of arbitration with the participation of a sole arbitrator, if the parties fail to agree on the arbitrator, such appointment shall be made, upon request of a party, by the Supreme Court.

In case, under the agreed appointment procedure, i) any party fails to act as per such procedure, ii) either party or two arbitrators fail to reach an agreement as per such procedure, or iii) a third party, including an institution, does not perform any function required to be performed from a third party under such procedure, and another appointment procedure is not stipulated by the arbitration agreement, any party may request the Supreme Court to take the necessary action (Art. 11.4, Law on Arbitration).

Mandate of the arbitrator (Art. 14.1, Law on Arbitration) is terminated in case an arbitrator cannot perform his/her functions, or for any other reason fails to act for a long period of time, or if s/he withdraws from his office, or in case the parties agree on termination. In case of controversy due to any of the above-mentioned grounds, any party may request the Supreme Court to decide on the termination of the arbitrator's mandate. Such a decision shall not be subject to appeal (Art. 14.1, Law on Arbitration).

The Law on Arbitration also prescribes the arbitrators' challenge procedure. Parties can agree on the respective procedure (Art. 13.1, Law on Arbitration). In case such an agreement does not exist, a party who intends to challenge an arbitrator shall, within 15 days of becoming aware of the arbitral tribunal's composition or after becoming aware of any circumstances referred to in Art. 12.2 (if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to the impartiality or independence of the arbitrator, or if s/he does not have qualifications agreed by the parties), submit a written statement of the reasons for the challenge to the arbitral tribunal. The respective arbitral tribunal shall decide on the challenge, unless the challenged arbitrator withdraws from his office or another party agrees to the challenge (Art. 13.2, Law on Arbitration).

The Law on Arbitration does not have any specific provision with respect to use of secretaries. However, the Regulation of AICAC (Arts. 9, 11, 14, 16, 18-20, 24, 26, 29, 36, 47, 52) stipulates the matters related to the mandate and responsibilities of secretaries

and the Secretariat in general. There is no public information with respect to actual use of secretaries in the arbitral proceedings.

The IBA Guidelines on conflict of interest are not adopted in the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan. However, parties are free to agree on the use of IBA Guidelines during their arbitral proceedings. Matters related to arbitrators' immunity are not specifically regulated by the Law on Arbitration.

Interim relief

As per Art. 27 of the Law on Arbitration, with the approval of the arbitral tribunal a party may request the assistance of the Supreme Court in taking evidence. The Supreme Court may execute this request within its competence and in accordance with the rules on taking evidence. The Law on Arbitration (Art. 9) provides for the possibility of a party to request, before or during arbitral review, an interim measure of protection from the Supreme Court and for a court to grant such measure. In practice, the Supreme Court considers requests for interim relief only if arbitral proceedings have already commenced.

Arbitration award

According to the Law on Arbitration, an arbitral award must be in writing and signed by an arbitrator (if the dispute has been heard by a sole arbitrator) or by a majority of arbitrators. If signed by a majority of arbitrators, not all the reasons for the absence of other arbitrators' signatures need be stated in the award.

The Law on Arbitration does not regulate fee structures. Regulation of AICAC, however, provides for the fees. Amounts of fees under the Regulation depend on the amount of the dispute, i.e. if the amount of dispute is up to US\$ 20,000, then the arbitration fee is US\$ 1,000, and if above US\$ 10,000,001, then the fee will be equal to US\$ 32,200 plus 0.05% of the dispute amount.

The Law on Arbitration does not regulate the way costs and expenses should be borne. However, in accordance with the AICAC Regulation on costs, if there is no agreement between the parties, the unsuccessful party will be required to pay the arbitration fees (*Art. 6.1, AICAC Regulation on costs*).

Challenge of the arbitration award

Arbitration law does not provide for rights of appeal. Arbitral awards may not be appealed in the local courts of Azerbaijan. An award can be set aside by the Supreme Court, however. This is the only recourse against an arbitral award. According to Art. 34 of the Law on Arbitration, this is possible if the applicant proves that:

- A party to the arbitration agreement was under some incapacity, or the agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it (or failing any choice of law, under Azerbaijan law).
- The applicant was not given proper notice about the appointment of an arbitrator or the arbitral proceedings, or was otherwise unable to present his case.
- The award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the arbitration, or contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the arbitration (provided that, if decisions on matters submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not submitted, only that part of the award relating to decisions not submitted to arbitration can be set aside).

- The composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure did not accord with the parties' agreement, unless the agreement was in conflict with a provision of the Arbitration Law from which the parties cannot derogate (or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with the Arbitration Law).

An award can also be set aside if the court finds that:

- the dispute is not subject to settlement by arbitration under Azerbaijani law; or
- the award violates the Constitution of Azerbaijan.

Enforcement of the arbitration award

Republic of Azerbaijan has signed and ratified the New York Convention. Therefore, the provisions of the New York Convention with respect to enforcement of foreign arbitral awards are incorporated into the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan. As a rule, the arbitral award shall be recognised as binding and shall be enforced accordingly (Art. 35, Law on Arbitration). The Supreme Court is the body responsible for review of petitions in respect of enforcement and recognition of arbitral awards. The party seeking enforcement shall supply the duly authenticated original award or a duly certified copy accordingly, as well as the arbitration original of the arbitration agreement or its certified copy. If the arbitration agreement is not made in the Azerbaijani language, a duly certified translation of the arbitration agreement shall be supplied (Art. 35.2, Law on Arbitration).

Enforcement of a foreign arbitral award may be refused by the Supreme Court based on the below grounds (Art. 476 of CPC):

- (a) if the party against whom the award has been made presents to the court evidence that:
 - i) one of the parties to the arbitration agreement did not have a capacity to this or other extent, or that the arbitration agreement was invalid in accordance with the legislation to which the parties made such agreement subject or, in the absence of reference to such legislation, with the legislation of the State where the award was rendered; or
 - ii) the party against whom the award was made was not duly notified about the appointment of the arbitrator or the arbitration process, or that such party was not able to present his case; or
 - iii) the award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of submission to arbitration, or it contains decisions on matters beyond the scope 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
 - iv) the composition of the arbitration tribunal or the arbitration procedures were not in compliance with the arbitration agreement signed between the parties or, where the parties have not concluded any such agreement, with the Law of the State where the arbitration was held; or
 - v) the decision is not final for the parties or has been cancelled or suspended by the court in accordance with the legislation of the State where such decision was adopted; or
- (b) if the court determines:

- i) that the object of the dispute may not be the subject of an arbitration process according to the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan; or
- ii) if the recognition or enforcement of the arbitral award contradicts the main principles of the legislation and sovereignty of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

It should be also noted that the following matters relate to exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Republic of Azerbaijan (Art. 444 of CPC):

- court proceedings related to property rights, rent or mortgage where the case is related to real estate and is located in Republic of Azerbaijan;
- cases related to legal status of entities: dissolution or de-registration of legal entities if such legal entities have a legal address in Republic of Azerbaijan;
- cases relating to claims in respect of recognition of validity of patents, marks or other rights where registration or application for registration of these rights has been carried out in the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- if the decision on mandatory enforcement measures, taken in the course of court proceedings, has been implemented in the Republic of Azerbaijan; or
- cases related to claims against cargo shippers, deriving from contracts on transportation services.

As a matter of practice, arbitral awards are enforced in the Republic of Azerbaijan, if the above-mentioned preconditions are met.

Investment arbitration

Republic of Azerbaijan has concluded the following bilateral investment treaties:¹

Country	Date (Signed)	Status (Ratified)
Albania	09/02/2012	22/05/2012
Austria	04/07/2000	28/05/2001
Belarus	03/06/2010	30/09/2012
Bulgaria	07/10/2004	01/03/2005
BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union)	18/05/2004	27/05/2009
China	08/03/1994	01/04/1995
Croatia	02/10/2007	30/05/2008
Czech Republic	17/05/2011	09/02/2012
Egypt	24/10/2002	13/05/2003
Estonia	07/04/2010	08/06/2010
Finland	26/02/2003	10/12/2004
France	01/09/1998	24/08/2000
Georgia	08/03/1996	10/07/1996
Germany	22/12/1995	29/07/1998
Greece	21/06/2004	03/09/2006
Hungary	18/05/2007	26/02/2008
Islamic Republic of Iran	28/10/1996	20/06/2002
Israel	20/02/2007	16/01/2009
Italy	25/09/1997	04/02/2000

Country	Date (Signed)	Status (Ratified)
Jordan	05/05/2008	25/12/2008
Kazakhstan	16/09/1996	30/04/1998
Korea	23/04/2007	25/01/2008
Kyrgyzstan	28/08/1997	28/08/1997
Latvia	03/10/2005	10/05/2006
Lebanon	11/02/1998	04/12/1998
Lithuania	08/06/2006	01/07/2007
Macedonia	19/04/2013	21/06/2013
Moldova	27/11/1997	28/01/1999
Montenegro	16/09/2011	02/11/2012
Norway	25/09/1996	n/a
Pakistan	09/10/1995	12/03/2006
Poland	26/08/1997	10/02/1999
Qatar	28/08/2007	19/10/2007
Romania	29/10/2002	29/01/2004
Russian Federation	29/09/2014	16/11/2015
San Marino	25/09/2015	18/12/2015
Saudi Arabia	09/03/2005	10/05/2005
Serbia	08/06/2011	14/12/2011
Switzerland	23/02/2006	25/06/2007
Syrian Arab Republic	08/07/2009	04/01/2010
Tajikistan	17/03/2007	26/02/2008
Turkey	25/10/2011	02/05/2013
Ukraine	21/03/1997	09/12/1997
United Arab Emirates	01/11/2006	24/08/2007
United Kingdom	04/01/1996	11/12/1996
United States of America	01/08/1997	02/08/2001
Uzbekistan	27/05/1996	02/11/1996

The Republic of Azerbaijan has also signed and ratified the Agreement on protection and promotion of investment with the OPEC Fund for International Development² (dated 19 November 2002).

The Republic of Azerbaijan has signed and ratified with no reservation the following multilateral conventions:

- Washington Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (entered into force on 14 October 1965); and
- Energy Charter Treaty.

Only three cases have been raised against Republic of Azerbaijan before the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“ICSID”):

- *AZPETROL INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS B.V. AZPETROL GROUP B.V. AZPETROL OIL SERVICES GROUP B.V. v. Republic of Azerbaijan* (hereinafter, “Azpetrol case”);

- *Barmek Holding A.S. v. Republic of Azerbaijan*, ICSID Case No. ARB/06/16 (hereinafter “Barmek case”); and
- *Fondel Metal Participations B.V. v. Republic of Azerbaijan*, ICSID Case No. ARB/07/1 (hereinafter “Fondel case”).

In the *Azpetrol* case, the Respondent lodged a preliminary objection in which it contested the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.³ The parties notified the Tribunal that they had reached “an in-principle settlement of the case”. However, the Claimants subsequently denied that a binding agreement to settle the case was concluded. In this respect the Respondent disagreed and applied for an order dismissing the proceedings by reason of binding settlement.⁴ The Tribunal concluded that the parties concluded a binding settlement agreement in the form of an exchange of emails. Accordingly, the Tribunal held that it had no jurisdiction to hear the claim under the Energy Charter Treaty and the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States (“ICSID Convention”).⁵

In the *Barmek* case, the award was not published. However, as per available information, the Tribunal rendered an award, embodying the parties’ settlement as per ICSID Arbitration Rules 43(2).⁶

In the *Fondel* case, the details of the award were not made public. However, as per available information, the Respondent filed a request for the discontinuance of the proceedings pursuant to ICSID Arbitration Rule 43(1). The Claimant has informed the Tribunal that it does not object to the Respondent’s request for the discontinuance of the proceedings. As a result, the Tribunal issued a procedural order for discontinuance of the proceedings, pursuant to ICSID Arbitration Rule 43(1).⁷

Since no award was issued by ICSID with respect to compensation to investors, there is no track record *per se* with respect to enforcement of such awards in Republic of Azerbaijan.

* * *

Endnotes

1. <http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/IIA/CountryBits/13> (last visited 12 April 2017).
2. Republic of Azerbaijan ratified the Agreement on 9 December 2003.
3. Para. 1 of the Award, available at <http://www.italaw.com/sites/default/files/case-documents/ita0059.pdf> (last visited 12 April 2017).
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.* para. 2.
6. <https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/cases/casedetail.aspx?CaseNo=ARB/06/16> (last visited 12 April 2017).
7. <https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/cases/casedetail.aspx?CaseNo=ARB/07/1> (last visited 12 April 2017).

**Anna Dreyzina****Tel: +994 12 597 48 33 / Email: adreyzina@gratanet.com**

Anna Dreyzina is a lawyer at GRATA Azerbaijan. Ms. Dreyzina has over eight years of experience in the Azerbaijani legal services market. Prior to joining GRATA Azerbaijan, she worked as a Deputy Head of the Investment & Strategy Department at Azerenerji JSC, the largest power utility company in the Republic of Azerbaijan and South Caucasus.

Professional qualifications: Azerbaijan, Lawyer, 2005; LL.B. and LL.M. in International Law, Baku State University, Azerbaijan; LL.M. in International Business Law, Central European University (Hungary).

Areas of practice: Banking and finance, capital markets, contract law, energy and utilities, international commercial arbitration, international law, project finance.

Languages: Azerbaijani, Russian, English.

**Ummi Jalilova****Tel: +994 12 597 48 53 / Email: ujalilova@gratanet.com**

Ummi Jalilova is a Partner of GRATA International. She heads GRATA International law firm's Baku office and represents local and international clients in a wide range of international business transactions, employment and corporate issues, including reorganisation transactions, mergers and acquisitions involving multiple jurisdictions.

Apart from business law, Ms. Jalilova has significant experience in establishing international cooperation as well as analysing and reporting on the implementation of international human rights standards.

Professional qualifications: Azerbaijan, Lawyer, 2004; LL.B. and Master of Civil and Commercial law degrees, Baku State University, Azerbaijan; LL.M., Indiana University (USA).

Areas of practice: commercial law, contract law, corporate law, employment law, international law, administrative law.

Languages: Azerbaijani, Russian, English, Turkish.

GRATA Azerbaijan LLC (member of GRATA International)

43, Samad Vurghun Street, World Business Center, 17th floor, Baku, AZ1014, Azerbaijan
Tel: +994 12 597 48 33 / Fax: +994 12 597 48 53 / URL: www.gratanet.com/en/locations/azerbaijan

Other titles in the **Global Legal Insights** series include:

- **Banking Regulation**
- **Bribery & Corruption**
- **Cartels**
- **Commercial Real Estate**
- **Corporate Tax**
- **Employment & Labour Law**
- **Energy**
- **Fund Finance**
- **Initial Public Offerings**
- **Litigation & Dispute Resolution**
- **Merger Control**
- **Mergers & Acquisitions**



Strategic partner