

2015/SOM3/EC/WKSP4/012

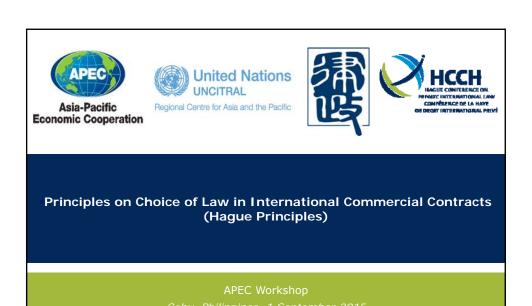
Session 11

Principles on Choice of Law in International Commercial Contracts (Hague Principles)

Submitted by: HCCH



Workshop on Effective Enforcement of Business Contracts and Efficient Resolution of Business Disputes Through the Hague Choice of Court Agreements Convention Cebu, Philippines 1 September 2015



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The Hague Principles in a nutshell

- First normative soft-law instrument developed by the HCCH; first drawn up by Working Group, then approved by Members of HCCH on 19 March 2015
- A "package" consisting of Preamble and 12 Articles, with an Introduction and a Commentary
- Designed to promote party autonomy in international commercial contracts
 - By acknowledging that parties to a contract may be best positioned to determine
 which set of legal norms is most suitable for their transaction, party autonomy
 enhances predictability and legal certainty important conditions for effective crossborder trade and commerce
- Hague Principles also set balanced boundaries
 - provide a refinement of the concept of party autonomy where it is already accepted
- In essence, Principles may be considered an international code of current best practice in relation to party autonomy in international commercial contracts
- They provide a comprehensive blueprint to guide users in the creation, reform, or interpretation of choice of law regimes at the national, regional, or international level

Main Provisions

Freedom to choose the applicable law (Art. 2(1))

Different laws governing different parts of the contract (Art. 2(2))

Modification of the applicable law at any time (Art. 2(3))

No connection to the transaction or the parties needed (Art. 2(4))

Expressly or tacitly choose the applicable law (Art. 4)

No requirement as to the form of choice of law (Art. 5)

Requiring consent (Art. 6(2))

Note that the Principles do *not* provide a unified conflicts rules for applicable law *in the absence* of a choice

Other Important Provisions

Choosing Non-State Law

Art.



May select rules that are:

- generally accepted on an international, supranational or regional level
- neutral and balanced set of rules,
- · unless the law of the forum provides otherwise

When selecting non-State law:

• "gap filling" law may be needed

Standard Terms and Battle of Forms

Art.



- Providing rules for two sets of standard form which are conflicting (battle of forms)
- · Limited exception clause

