

15-1133-cv(L)

CBF Indústria De Gusa S/A, et al. v. AMCI Holdings, Inc., et al.

1 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
2 FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT
3

4 August Term, 2015

5 (Argued: March 2, 2016

6 Final Briefs Submitted: October 5, 2016

7 Petition for Rehearing Granted: March 2, 2017

Decided: March 2, 2017)

8 Docket Nos. 15-1133-cv(L), 15-1146-cv(CON)
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10 CBF INDÚSTRIA DE GUSA S/A, DA TERRA SIDERÚRGICA LTDA,
11 FERGUMAR—FERRO GUSA DO MARANHÃO LTDA, FERGUMINAS
12 SIDERÚRGICA LTDA, GUSA NORDESTE S/A, SIDEPAR—SIDERÚRGICA DO
13 PARÁ S/A, SIDERÚRGICA UNIÃO S/A,

14 *Plaintiffs-Appellants,*

15 v.

16 AMCI HOLDINGS, INC., AMERICAN METALS & COAL INTERNATIONAL,
17 INC., K-M INVESTMENT CORPORATION, PRIME CARBON GMBH,
18 PRIMETRADE, INC., HANS MENDE, FRITZ KUNDRUN,

19 *Defendants-Appellees.*¹

¹ The Clerk of Court is respectfully instructed to amend the official caption in this case to conform to the listing of the parties above.

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Before: KEARSE, POOLER, and SACK, *Circuit Judges*.

Appeals from two judgments of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Sweet, J.) dismissing both the initial action to enforce and the subsequent action to confirm a foreign arbitral award brought by plaintiffs-appellants CBF Indústria de Gusa S/A, Da Terra Siderúrgica LTDA, Fergumar— Ferro Gusa do Maranhão LTDA, Ferguminas Siderúrgica LTDA, Gusa Nordeste S/A, Sidepar—Siderúrgica do Pará S/A, and Siderúrgica União S/A (collectively, “appellants” or “award-creditors”) against defendants-appellees AMCI Holdings, Inc., American Metals & Coal International, Inc., K-M Investment Corporation, Prime Carbon GmbH, Primetrade, Inc., Hans Mende, and Fritz Kundrun (collectively, “appellees”).

Appellants brought suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to enforce a foreign arbitral award against appellees as alter-egos of the then-defunct award-debtor. The district court first dismissed appellants’ cause of action to enforce the foreign arbitral award on the basis that the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of

1 Foreign Arbitral Awards and Chapter 2 of the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. §
2 201 *et seq.*, required appellants to seek confirmation of the award prior to
3 enforcement. The district court also dismissed appellants' five causes of action
4 for fraud on the basis of issue preclusion due to prior consideration of certain
5 fraud issues by the arbitral panel. After appellants filed a second proceeding
6 seeking to confirm the foreign arbitral award and filed an amended complaint in
7 the enforcement proceeding, the district court dismissed the action to confirm on
8 the basis that the award-debtor was immune from suit under Federal Rule of
9 Civil Procedure 17(b) and then dismissed the amended action to enforce for
10 failure to confirm the foreign arbitral award.

11 Today, we grant appellees' petition for rehearing for the limited purpose
12 of vacating the original decision and simultaneously issuing this amended
13 decision to correct our instructions to the district court with regards to the
14 applicable law for an enforcement action at Section I.c., *infra*.

15 In No. 15-1133, we hold that the district court both (1) erred in determining
16 that the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of
17 Foreign Arbitral Awards and Chapter 2 of the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. §

1 201 *et seq.*, require appellants to seek confirmation of a foreign arbitral award
2 before the award may be enforced by a United States District Court and (2) erred
3 in holding that appellants' fraud claims should be dismissed prior to discovery
4 on the ground of issue preclusion as issue preclusion is an equitable doctrine and
5 appellants plausibly allege that appellees engaged in fraud. Accordingly, we
6 vacate the district court's judgment dismissing the action to enforce and remand
7 for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. In No. 15-1146, we hold that
8 the appeal of the judgment dismissing the action to confirm is moot and
9 accordingly dismiss that appeal.

10 In No. 15-1133, Vacated and Remanded. In 15-1146, Dismissed as Moot.

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ADAM K. GRANT, Polsinelli PC (David L. Barrack, *on the brief*), New York, NY, *for Plaintiffs-Appellants*.

KEVIN P. LUCAS, Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney, PC (Bruce A. Americus, Alexandra P. West, Stuart P. Slotnick, *on the brief*), Pittsburg, PA, *for Defendants-Appellees*.

Peter Aronoff, Benjamin H. Torrance, Assistant United States Attorneys, Of Counsel; Benjamin C. Mizer, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General; Sharon Swingle, Attorney, Appellate Staff, Civil Division,

1 Department of Justice; Brian Egan, Legal Adviser,
2 Department of State, *for* Preet Bharara, United States
3 Attorney for the Southern District of New York, New
4 York, NY, *as amicus curiae in support of Plaintiffs-*
5 *Appellants.*

6
7 William H. Taft V, Richard L. Mattiaccio, Dana C.
8 MacGrath, Steven Skulnik, The Association of the Bar of
9 the City of New York, New York, NY, *as amicus curiae in*
10 *support of Defendants-Appellees' Petition for Rehearing.*

11 POOLER, *Circuit Judge:*

12 Plaintiffs-Appellants CBF Indústria de Gusa S/A, Da Terra Siderúrgica
13 LTDA, Fergumar — Ferro Gusa do Maranhão LTDA, Ferguminas Siderúrgica
14 LTDA, Gusa Nordeste S/A, Sidepar — Siderúrgica do Pará S/A, and Siderúrgica
15 União S/A (collectively, “appellants” or “award-creditors”) appeal two
16 judgments of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New
17 York (Sweet, J.) dismissing both appellants’ initial action to enforce and
18 appellants’ subsequent action to confirm a foreign arbitral award against
19 defendants-appellees AMCI Holdings, Inc., American Metals & Coal
20 International, Inc., K-M Investment Corporation, Prime Carbon GmbH,
21 Primetrade, Inc., Hans Mende, and Fritz Kundrun (collectively, “appellees”) as
22 alter-egos of the award-debtor.

1 Appellants brought suit in the United States District Court for the
2 Southern District of New York to enforce a foreign arbitral award against
3 appellees as alter-egos of the then-defunct award-debtor. The district court first
4 dismissed appellants' cause of action to enforce the foreign arbitral award on the
5 basis that the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of
6 Foreign Arbitral Awards and Chapter 2 of the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. §
7 201 *et seq.*, required appellants to seek confirmation of the foreign arbitral award
8 prior to enforcement. The district court also dismissed appellants' five causes of
9 action for fraud on the basis of issue preclusion² due to prior consideration of
10 certain fraud issues by the arbitral panel. After appellants filed a second
11 proceeding seeking to confirm the foreign arbitral award and filed an amended
12 complaint in the enforcement proceeding, the district court dismissed the action
13 to confirm on the basis that the award-debtor was immune from suit under

² The doctrine of issue preclusion is sometimes called "collateral estoppel," but as the Supreme Court has repeatedly noted, "'issue preclusion' is the more descriptive term." *Bravo-Fernandez v. United States*, 137 S. Ct. 352, 365 n.1 (2016) (citing *Yeager v. United States*, 557 U.S. 110, 120 n.4). Following the Supreme Court's suggestion, we use the term "issue preclusion" here.

1 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b) and then dismissed the amended action to
2 enforce for failure to confirm the foreign arbitral award.

3 We hold the district court erred (1) in determining that the United Nations
4 Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards and
5 Chapter 2 of the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*, require appellants
6 to seek confirmation of a foreign arbitral award before the award may be
7 enforced by a United States District Court and (2) in holding that appellants'
8 fraud claims should be dismissed prior to discovery on the ground of issue
9 preclusion as issue preclusion is an equitable doctrine and appellants plausibly
10 allege that appellees engaged in fraud. Accordingly, in No. 15-1133, we vacate
11 the district court's judgment dismissing the action to enforce and remand for
12 further proceedings consistent with this opinion; in 15-1146, we find the appeal
13 of the district court's order in the action to confirm is moot and dismiss the
14 appeal.

15 We further grant appellees' petition for rehearing for the limited purpose
16 of vacating the original decision and simultaneously issuing this amended

1 decision to correct our instructions to the district court with regards to the
2 applicable law for an enforcement action at Section I.c., *infra*.

3 BACKGROUND

4 I. The Parties

5 Appellants are a group of foreign companies organized under the laws of,
6 and with their offices located in, Brazil. They produce and supply “pig iron,”
7 which is a type of “intermediate metal made by smelting iron ore with high-
8 carbon fuel.” App’x at 789 ¶ 27. Pig iron can then be further refined to become
9 steel or wrought iron.

10 Appellees are a group of interrelated companies (collectively, the
11 “corporate appellees”) and two individuals, Hans Mende and Fritz Kundrun
12 (collectively, the “individual appellees”). According to appellants, the individual
13 appellees financially control, directly or indirectly, the corporate appellees.

14 II. Allegations in the Amended Complaint

15 As this is an appeal taken from a decision on a motion to dismiss, the facts
16 are largely drawn from the amended complaint and are accepted as true for the

1 purposes of this appeal. See *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009); *Bell Atl.*
2 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

3 Beginning in the mid-1990s, appellants sold pig iron to a Swiss company
4 called Primetrade AG. Some portion of that pig iron was then supplied to
5 Primetrade USA which, appellants allege, together with Primetrade AG,
6 “operated as one company” at all relevant times. App’x at 790 ¶ 30.³ On or about
7 February 28, 2004, a bulk carrier transporting cargo for Primetrade AG exploded
8 off the coast of Colombia, causing the death of the master and five crew
9 members. In April 2005, Primetrade AG transferred its assets, including its
10 agreements with appellants, to Steel Base Trade, AG (“SBT”), a Swiss company,
11 which “began operating with the same officers and directors as Primetrade AG
12 and at the same offices.” App’x at 790 ¶ 32. The transfer to SBT was apparently
13 due to the fact that Primetrade AG garnered negative publicity following
14 litigation arising out of the ship explosion. [JA 41] Silvio Moreira, a
15 representative of Primetrade AG in Brazil, informed two of the appellants that

³ Appellees make special note that the relevant contracts called for delivery in Brazil, and none called for delivery or performance in the United States, “much less New York.” Appellees’ Br. at 6-7 & n.5.

1 “the business would be the same, just under a different name.” App’x at 790 ¶
2 32.

3 On or about October 5, 2007, AMCI International GmbH (“AMCI
4 International”), a company owned and controlled by the individual appellees,
5 purchased SBT and its U.S. subsidiary, Primetrade USA. In 2008, appellants and
6 SBT entered into ten separate contracts for the sale and purchase of 103,500
7 metric tons of pig iron to SBT for more than \$76 million (the “Contracts”). Only
8 appellants and SBT are signatories of the Contracts; none of the appellees are
9 signatories. Appellants claim four of the ten Contracts provided for delivery of
10 pig iron in the United States. The delivery dates were set from April 2008
11 through December 1, 2008.

12 Each of the Contracts contained the following identical arbitration
13 provision:

14 All disputes arising in connection with the present contract shall be
15 finally settled under the rules of Conciliation and Arbitration of the
16 International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, by one or more arbiter,
17 appointed in accordance with said rules.

1 App'x at 72, 78, 84, 90, 96, 102, 109, 116, 123, 130, 792. The Contracts did not
2 provide that they were entered into on behalf of any other party or specify that
3 they are binding on successors-in-interest or assigns.

4 Initially, in accordance with the Contracts, SBT purchased 33,056 metric
5 tons of pig iron. Subsequently, however, SBT ceased purchasing pig iron from
6 appellants as required by the Contracts and, by October 2008, SBT was in default
7 of the Contracts. Indeed, in 2008, as the global economy declined, the so-called
8 "commodities bubble" burst, causing many commodities to drop in price by
9 more than a third. *See, e.g., Clifford Krauss, Commodity Prices Tumble, N.Y. Times,*
10 *Oct. 13, 2008, [http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/14/business/](http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/14/business/economy/14commodities.html)*
11 *economy/14commodities.html* (stating that "[m]etals, like aluminum, copper,
12 and nickel have declined by a third or more."). Soon thereafter, appellants
13 contacted SBT regarding its non-compliance with the Contracts and, on
14 November 20, 2008, SBT representative Dominic Sigrist responded via e-mail,
15 stating:

16 You know our group and it is not our style to walk away from
17 obligations. . . . We will need a long time to work this out together.
18 My message to your group is: we are not walking away!!!

1 App'x at 792 ¶ 42. Appellants allege this was a false representation made in
2 furtherance of Mende and Kundrun's fraudulent conveyance scheme, which
3 involved selling SBT's assets to a separate entity—a shell company owned by
4 Mende and Kundrun. Despite SBT's statement that it would not walk away from
5 its obligations, appellants allege they learned through publicly available
6 shipping records that SBT had been purchasing pig iron from other sources.

7 On September 11, 2009, appellants sent a written notice to SBT stating
8 amounts due from SBT under the Contracts and proposing negotiation prior to
9 submitting the contract breach to arbitration before the International Chamber of
10 Commerce, Paris (the "ICC Paris"). SBT allegedly asked for some time to
11 evaluate the Contracts and respond to the offer to negotiate. Appellants allege,
12 however, that this was simply a ruse to buy time to allow its alter-egos,
13 appellees, to "engage in a scheme to leave SBT assetless and unable to pay its
14 some of creditors, including [appellants]." App'x at 793 ¶ 45.

15 **III. Arbitration Proceedings, the Transfer Agreement, and SBT's**
16 **Bankruptcy**

17 When SBT ultimately responded but failed to either provide a settlement
18 proposal or provide an indication that it would perform the Contracts, appellants

1 filed a request for arbitration in accordance with the arbitration clause of the
2 Contracts with the ICC Paris on November 16, 2009. Soon thereafter, SBT
3 requested an extension of time from the ICC Paris until February 15, 2010 to
4 answer the request for arbitration. The ICC Paris granted an extension until
5 January 27, 2010. During this period, appellants allege that SBT, at Mende and
6 Kundrun's direction, formulated and enacted "their [fraudulent] scheme to
7 transfer all of SBT's assets to a preexisting shell company owned by Mende and
8 Kundrun" on December 23, 2009. App'x at 793 ¶ 48. For example, appellants
9 learned through publicly available records that a Swiss entity named Prime
10 Carbon GmbH ("Prime Carbon") had begun making significant purchases of pig
11 iron. On January 15, 2010, appellants sent a letter to the ICC Paris suggesting that
12 SBT appeared to be "transferring its business operations and assets to Prime
13 Carbon[.]" App'x at 794 ¶ 50. Appellants had discovered that: (a) Prime Carbon
14 had the same address as SBT's parent company AMCI International; (b) Mende
15 was the President of the Board of Directors of Prime Carbon; (c) former directors
16 of SBT had become directors of Prime Carbon; and (d) SBT's website was no
17 longer available. Ten days later, SBT responded by stating:

1 [SBT] does not try to evade from its obligations[.]

2
3 It is true that the website www.steelbasetrade.com was shut down at
4 the beginning of January 2010[.] The reason is that [SBT] first has to
5 analyze [its] position regarding pending or imminent claims for
6 damages from purchasers as well as against suppliers as well as [its]
7 financial situation[.] Therefore, [SBT] has at least temporarily
8 suspended [its] business activities. Please note, however, [SBT] is
9 still existing and has not resolved to be dissolved and liquidated.

10 App'x at 794 ¶ 51. According to appellants, this letter represents an additional
11 intentional misrepresentation made by appellees to both appellants and the ICC
12 Paris in order for the appellees to "buy time" while they "effectuate[d] their plan
13 to make SBT an assetless and judgment proof company." Appellants' Br. at 10.

14 Indeed, on December 27, 2009, around one month before SBT submitted its
15 answer to appellants' Request for Arbitration and two weeks before SBT sent its
16 letter to the ICC Paris stating it "ha[d] not resolved to be dissolved and
17 liquidated[,]" appellants allege SBT entered into a transfer agreement with Prime
18 Carbon. *See CBF Indústria de Gusa S/A/ v. AMCI Holdings, Inc.*, No. 13 Civ. 2581,
19 2015 WL 1190137, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 16, 2015) (hereinafter "Enforcement
20 Decision"). Under this transfer agreement, designated as a "single entity
21 succession" by the terms of the agreement, Prime Carbon became SBT's

1 successor in interest. SBT transferred nearly all of its assets, valued at
2 approximately \$126 million, along with liabilities of approximately \$130 million
3 to Prime Carbon in exchange for \$1. App'x at 795-96 ¶¶ 58-59. The transferred
4 assets included SBT's ownership stake in Primetrade USA (its main asset), shares
5 of an Aruba LLC, insurance policies and physical assets, and bank lines. SBT's
6 sole remaining asset after the transfer was a few thousand Swiss francs ("CHF").
7 SBT also retained approximately \$50 million in liability to appellants and \$4.5
8 million in liability to another creditor, Progress Rail. Appellants describe the
9 transfer agreement as a "turn-key operation" so that Prime Carbon could
10 "seamlessly assume SBT's place in the pig iron market without any contractual
11 obligations to [a]ppellants." Appellants' Br. at 11 (internal quotation marks
12 omitted).

13 On January 18, 2010, SBT sent letters to a variety of its pig iron suppliers
14 notifying them that

15 (i) as of November 30, 2009, SBT had transferred all Goods and the
16 respective title of the Goods to Prime Carbon; (ii) Prime Carbon was
17 the new and sole owner of the Goods; (iii) Prime Carbon assumes all
18 rights with respect to the transferred Goods; and (iv) Prime Carbon
19 is willing to enter in[to] all contracts between your company and
20 [SBT] and to perform under the same conditions.

1 App'x at 794-95 ¶ 53 (internal quotation marks omitted). Further, the letters
2 advised pig iron suppliers "to act from the time being only on [the] instruction of
3 Prime Carbon." App'x at 795 ¶ 54. According to appellants, "SBT, at Mende's
4 and Kundrun's direction, used the delay granted by the ICC Paris to effectuate
5 their plan to transfer SBT's assets to a new company ultimately owned by them."
6 Appellants' Br. at 12.

7 Following the transfer agreement, Prime Carbon (a) had at least five of the
8 same directors as SBT; (b) assumed ten of SBT's employment contracts;
9 (c) appointed Mende to serve as the President of its Board of Directors; and
10 (d) had, at all times, either the same address as SBT or the same address as AMCI
11 International. The boards of SBT and Prime Carbon formally approved the
12 transfer agreement on January 27, 2010, just two days after SBT had informed
13 ICC Paris that SBT "does not try to evade from its obligations" and that SBT "is
14 still existing and has not resolved to be dissolved and liquidated," App'x at 794
15 ¶ 51, and the same day SBT filed its answer to appellant's Request for
16 Arbitration, App'x at 797 ¶ 65.

1 On April 27, 2010, SBT mysteriously transferred 15,000 CHF to Prime
2 Carbon. Afterward, SBT was left with only 7,000 CHF in assets. The next day,
3 April 28, 2010, SBT filed for bankruptcy in Switzerland before the Cantonal Court
4 of Zug. Appellants note that, despite having little to no assets following the
5 transfer agreement, SBT waited four months to file for bankruptcy. Appellants
6 also contend that the transfer of 15,000 CHF to Prime Carbon on April 27, 2010
7 was an intentional act designed to make it impossible for SBT's bankruptcy
8 administrator to participate in the arbitration on SBT's behalf. Appellants,
9 however, admit that "none of SBT's records provide a contemporaneous
10 explanation" for the transfer. Appellants' Br. at 13.

11 SBT's bankruptcy administrator thereafter sought a stay of the arbitration
12 proceedings pending before the ICC Paris on June 18, 2010. The ICC Paris did not
13 initially rule on the request.

14 **IV. The Arbitration Proceedings**

15 On June 23, 2010, after appellants became aware of the transfer agreement
16 and after they had made several requests to ICC Paris to take action with regards
17 to SBT and the assets transferred to Prime Carbon during the arbitration

1 proceedings, appellants requested that the ICC Paris grant appellants interim
2 relief to allow appellants to seize up to approximately \$42 million of SBT's. In
3 their petition, appellants alleged wrongful asset transfers and requested the ICC
4 Paris grant them relief allowing them to seize assets held by SBT or held in the
5 name of Prime Carbon. Following a hearing, the ICC Paris ordered appellants to
6 specify the interim relief they sought from SBT. Appellants submitted a petition
7 for interim relief on July 2, 2010, and sought an order for SBT to post a guarantee
8 and to provide documents and information regarding its company (including its
9 shareholders, its directors, its assets, and its liabilities). In that request and
10 related correspondence, appellants specifically requested that the ICC Paris
11 "[r]ecognize the existence of fraudulent acts" as a basis upon which appellants
12 might reach the assets of related third parties, "recognize as illegal the fraud
13 perpetrated by [SBT], which shall then be held liable, permitting [appellants] to
14 pursue [their] credits against [SBT's] shareholders and managers, by application
15 of the disregard doctrine[,] "recognize these acts taken in the course of the
16 procedure as frauds[,] and "decide upon the interim measures which are
17 necessary to make an upcoming award effective." App'x at 151 ¶¶ 25-26, 155 ¶¶

1 35-36 (internal quotation marks omitted). Appellants also asserted that they were
2 “pursuing a reasonable relief by means of having their credit duly recognized, as
3 well as the fraud carried out by [SBT] in the course of the procedure, so that they
4 c[ould] pierce the corporate veil and make [SBT’s] shareholders, directors[,] and
5 affiliated companies liable for the losses caused to [appellants.]” App’x at 154 ¶
6 33.

7 On September 21, 2010, the ICC Paris held a hearing regarding whether
8 SBT was transferring its assets. SBT neither attended the hearing nor asked for
9 the hearing to be postponed. Thereafter, the ICC Paris sent questions to all
10 parties on September 27, 2010; these questions included inquiries into whether
11 SBT had “transferred goods and respective titles of goods to Prime Carbon AG or
12 to any other company after being notified of the Request for Arbitration” and
13 whether SBT “sold, donated[,] or transferred assets, receivables[,] or rights to
14 third parties after the date [SBT] w[as] notified of the instauration of th[e]
15 arbitration procedure” before the ICC Paris. App’x at 151-52 ¶ 28. SBT did not
16 provide any response and also did not respond to the ICC Paris’s order to
17 “provide information of which assets, receivables[,] and rights have been sold,

1 donated[,] or somehow transferred to third parties after the date they were
2 notified of the instauration of th[e] arbitration procedure." App'x at 592. After
3 considering these allegations, the ICC Paris deferred decision until the merits
4 phase of the arbitration.

5 As the ICC Paris did not initially rule on SBT's bankruptcy administrator's
6 seeking of a stay of the arbitration proceedings in June 2010, the administrator
7 renewed his request for a stay on December 15, 2010. On March 29, 2011, the
8 administrator informed the ICC Paris that he had determined that SBT had
9 insufficient funds to participate in the arbitration and that the estate and SBT's
10 creditors did not wish to defend the claims before the ICC Paris. The bankruptcy
11 administrator therefore admitted the claims against SBT as well as the damages
12 sought by appellants (51,756,269.75 CHF).

13 On November 9, 2011, the ICC Paris rendered an arbitral award (the
14 "award" or "foreign arbitral award") in favor of appellants for \$48,053,462.16
15 plus interest, and granted appellants arbitration costs and legal fees in the
16 amount of \$360,000. The ICC Paris did not grant appellants' requested relief to
17 reach Prime Carbon or any other third parties, shareholders, or directors, holding

1 that appellants “did not introduce sufficient evidence in the present proceedings
2 to demonstrate the existence of fraud in the bankruptcy proceedings.”
3 Enforcement Decision, 2015 WL 1190137, at *6 (internal quotation marks,
4 brackets, and citation omitted).

5 V. The Action in Brazilian Courts

6 Concurrent with its requests for interim relief from the ICC Paris,
7 appellants also took additional actions in an effort to prevent SBT’s attempts to
8 flout its contractual obligations. In particular, appellants sought an order in the
9 Judicial Body of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Second District Court of Rio de
10 Janeiro (the “Brazilian District Court”), against both SBT and Prime Carbon to
11 prevent the departure of pig iron from Brazilian ports that had been purchased
12 by Prime Carbon during the pendency of the ICC Paris arbitration. On March 22,
13 2010, the Brazilian District Court granted the preliminary order, finding that:

14 “Postponing” the adoption of the measures (requested by
15 [appellants]) can “realistically” cause them a serious, irreparable or
16 hardly repairable damage, also taking into account the “uncertainty”
17 regarding the current economic situation of [SBT and Prime
18 Carbon], considering the “fraud” that might have been perpetrated
19 in the case at stake.

1 App'x at 798 ¶ 73. SBT and Prime Carbon appealed the Brazilian District Court's
2 order to the Court of Justice, Thirteenth District Court of Rio de Janeiro (the
3 "Brazilian Appeals Court"). On March 31, 2010, the Brazilian Appeals Court
4 upheld the Brazilian District Court's order because "it [wa]s certain that [SBT
5 and Prime Carbon] d[id] not provide evidence to 'prove' that they have sufficient
6 'means' for 'in theory' honoring the mentioned debt (that appears to be 'partly'
7 acknowledged)." App'x at 798 ¶ 74. During the week the appeal was pending,
8 however, Prime Carbon left port with the pig iron cargo and appellants were
9 thereafter unable to secure relief in the Brazilian action.

10 **VI. Appellants' Attempts to Collect on the Arbitral Award**

11 On January 24, 2012, the SBT bankruptcy administrator issued a final
12 report and, on January 27, 2012, SBT's bankruptcy was declared closed. Because
13 SBT had transferred almost all of its assets to Prime Carbon, appellants were
14 unable to enforce their award from the ICC Paris against SBT. When appellants
15 sent notices to SBT-related companies, most did not reply and those that replied
16 denied involvement with SBT. Appellants allege they were also unable to pursue
17 claims against Prime Carbon because appellees had transferred Prime Carbon's

1 ownership stake in Primetrade USA to AMCI Holdings, Inc., a United States
2 company under the ownership of Mende and Kundrun.

3 **VII. The Enforcement Action**

4 On April 18, 2013, appellants filed an action to enforce their foreign
5 arbitral award in the district court for the Southern District of New York, seeking
6 to enforce the award against SBT's "alter egos" and "successor[s]-in-interest" as
7 well as to recover on state law fraud claims (the "Enforcement Action"). App'x at
8 37. On July 30, 2013, appellees filed a motion to dismiss the Enforcement Action
9 on the grounds that, among other things, forum in the United States was
10 improper (forum non conveniens), that the action was an improper effort to
11 modify the award, and that appellants were precluded from asserting the state
12 law fraud claims because their fraud claims had been denied by the ICC Paris.
13 Appellants assert that while briefing was "ongoing" in the Enforcement Action,
14 unbeknownst to appellants, SBT was deleted from the Swiss Commercial
15 Register on September 30, 2013. Appellants' Br. at 19 (citing App'x at 1249 & n.6).
16 Appellants also allege that appellees never disclosed this fact to the district court
17 in their reply brief or in any of their other motions in the Enforcement Action.

1 On April 9, 2014 and again on March 16, 2015,⁴ the district court dismissed
2 the Enforcement Action, holding that appellants could enforce the award only
3 after the award was confirmed in Switzerland or another court of competent
4 jurisdiction, and dismissed the state law fraud claims on the basis that appellants
5 were precluded from asserting them. Enforcement Decision, 2015 WL 1190137, at
6 *1, *8-*9 (dismissing enforcement action); *CBF Indústria de Gusa S/A/ v. AMCI*
7 *Holdings, Inc.*, 14 F. Supp. 3d 463, 473-79 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (hereinafter “Initial
8 Order”) (dismissing enforcement claim for failure to file confirmation action and
9 dismissing fraud claims). The district court held that under *Orion Shipping &*
10 *Trading Co., Inc. v. E. States Petroleum Corp.*, 312 F.2d 299, 301 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*,
11 373 U.S. 949 (1963), appellants could not pursue enforcement of an arbitral award
12 under the Convention for the Enforcement and Recognition of Foreign Arbitral
13 Awards (the “New York Convention”) and its implementing legislation, Chapter
14 2 of the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*, without first confirming the

⁴ The district court initially granted appellants leave to amend their complaint. *CBF Indústria de Gusa S/A/ v. AMCI Holdings, Inc.*, 14 F. Supp. 3d 463, 480 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (hereinafter “Initial Order”). After appellants did so, however, the district court again granted appellees’ motion to dismiss. For the sake of brevity, we will discuss the district court’s reasoning as outlined in both decisions together.

1 award. Enforcement Decision, 2015 WL 1190137, at *8-*9; Initial Order, 14 F.
2 Supp. 3d at 476-79. The district court held that *Orion* required a two-step process
3 by which appellants were required to confirm the award prior to seeking
4 enforcement of that award. Initial Order, 14 F. Supp. 3d at 478-79. Appellants had
5 proposed a “carve-out” whereby confirmation was not required when
6 confirmation was made impossible by appellees’ alleged fraudulent acts. *See*
7 Enforcement Decision, 2015 WL 1190137, at *8. Appellants argued in support that
8 the confirmation “prerequisite should not apply where alter ego defendants,
9 through their own intentional wrongdoing, foreclosed any opportunity to
10 confirm the award.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). The
11 district court rejected appellants’ argument, reasoning that this proposed
12 exception would “undermine ‘the twin goals of arbitration, namely, settling
13 disputes efficiently and avoiding long and expensive litigation.’” *Id.* at *9
14 (quoting *Encyclopaedia Universalis S.A. v. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.*, 403 F.3d
15 85, 90 (2d Cir. 2005)).

16 The district court also dismissed appellants’ five causes of action for fraud
17 on the basis that the claims sought “a remedy previously sought by [appellants]

1 in the ICC [a]rbitration” and therefore were barred under a theory of issue
2 preclusion. Initial Order, 14 F. Supp. 3d at 480. The district court observed that,
3 as it sat in secondary jurisdiction with regard to appellants’ arbitral award, it
4 could not modify that award either during the enforcement of the award or
5 pursuant to appellants’ fraud-based causes of action. Enforcement Decision, 2015
6 WL 1190137, at *9 (citing Initial Order, 14 F. Supp. 3d at 480); Initial Order, 14 F.
7 Supp. 3d at 480.

8 **VIII. The Confirmation Action**

9 In response to the district court’s initial ruling that *Orion* required
10 appellants to confirm their award prior to seeking its enforcement, appellants
11 initiated an action on April 29, 2014 to confirm the arbitral award in the same
12 district court (the “Confirmation Action”). As a legal entity, however, SBT was
13 effectively a nullity after it was deleted from the Swiss Commercial Register. *See*
14 Peter Forstmoser et al., *Swiss Company Law* § 56, N 153 (1996) (“A practical effect is,
15 however, had by the striking of the corporation from the register, as this means
16 the corporation is *no longer able to act externally*: it is no longer able to . . . be sued
17 or have debt collection proceedings filed against it.” (italics in original)). As a

1 result, the district court held that, under Rule 17(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil
2 Procedure, SBT lacked capacity to be sued because it was no longer a corporate
3 entity according to Swiss law. *CBF Indústria de Gusa S/A v. Steel Base Trade AG*,
4 No. 14 Civ. 3034, 2015 WL 1191269, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 16, 2015) (hereinafter
5 “Confirmation Decision”).

6 The district court also held that appellees were not judicially estopped
7 from asserting SBT’s lack of capacity as a defense. Appellants had argued that
8 “[appellees] asserted repeatedly that Switzerland and France provided adequate
9 forums for [appellants’] claims [against SBT] and, indeed, were the proper
10 forums for this action[,]” thereby estopping appellees from arguing SBT lacked
11 capacity to be sued in any fora. Confirmation Decision, 2015 WL 1191269, at *3
12 (internal quotation marks omitted). The district court noted that, under Second
13 Circuit precedent, a party may be judicially estopped from asserting a position if
14 “(1) the party took an inconsistent position in a prior proceeding and (2) that
15 position was adopted by the first tribunal in some manner, such as by rendering
16 a favorable judgment.” *Id.* (quoting *Holtz v. Rockefeller & Co.*, 258 F.3d 62, 80 (2d
17 Cir. 2001) and citing *Mitchell v. Washingtonville Cent. Sch. Dist.*, 190 F.3d 1, 6-8 (2d

1 Cir. 1999)). The district court noted that “[t]he purposes of the doctrine are to
2 preserve the sanctity of the oath and to protect judicial integrity by avoiding the
3 risk of inconsistent results in two proceedings.” *Id.* (quoting *Mitchell*, 190 F.3d at
4 6). But the district court held that, because the Enforcement Action was not
5 dismissed on the grounds of forum non conveniens, the second prong of *Holtz*
6 did not apply and appellees were therefore not judicially estopped from making
7 the argument that SBT presently lacked capacity to be sued. *Id.* at *4.

8 IX. Appeal

9 Appellants timely filed their appeals from both the Enforcement Decision
10 (No. 15-1133) and the Confirmation Decision (No. 15-1146). In their consolidated
11 appeals, appellants argue, in relevant part, that: (1) the district court erred in
12 holding that *Orion Shipping & Trading Co.*, 312 F.2d at 300-01, required appellants
13 to confirm their foreign arbitral award prior to enforcement; (2) the district court
14 erred in dismissing appellants’ fraud claims on the basis of issue preclusion; and
15 (3) the district court erred in determining that equitable estoppel did not
16 preclude appellees from using SBT’s immunity from suit as a basis for dismissing
17 the Confirmation Action.

1 Appellees contest each of appellants' arguments and further argue in
2 response that this court should affirm the district court's dismissal of appellants'
3 Enforcement Action and Confirmation Action on the alternative grounds of
4 forum non conveniens and international comity.

5 DISCUSSION

6 I. The District Court Erred in Holding Appellants were Required to 7 Confirm their Foreign Arbitral Award Prior to Enforcement

8 a. Standard of Review

9 This court "review[s] a district court's legal interpretations of the New
10 York Convention as well as its contract interpretation *de novo*; findings of fact are
11 reviewed for clear error." *VRG Linhas Aereas S.A. v. MatlinPatterson Glob.*

12 *Opportunities Partners II L.P.*, 717 F.3d 322, 325 (2d Cir. 2013) (citations omitted).

13 b. Analysis

14 This action arises under the United Nations Convention on the
15 Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, June 10, 1958, 21
16 U.S.T. 2517. The United States acceded to the New York Convention on
17 September 30, 1970, and it entered into force in the United States on December

1 29, 1970. Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, June 10,
2 1958, 21 U.S.T. 2517 (hereinafter "N.Y. Convention").

3 The New York Convention only applies to "the recognition and
4 enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of a State other than the
5 State where the recognition and enforcement of such awards are sought" and to
6 "arbitral awards not considered as domestic awards in the State where their
7 recognition and enforcement are sought." N.Y. Convention, art. I(1). According
8 to the Restatement (Third) of the U.S. Law of International Commercial
9 Arbitration, an arbitral award is "made" in the country of the "arbitral seat,"
10 which is "the jurisdiction designated by the parties or by an entity empowered to
11 do so on their behalf to be the juridical home of the arbitration." Restatement
12 (Third) of the U.S. Law of Int'l Commercial Arbitration §1-1 (s), (aa) (Am. Law
13 Inst., Tentative Draft No. 2, 2012). Thus, the New York Convention applies to
14 arbitral awards "made" in a foreign country that a party seeks to enforce in the
15 United States (known as foreign arbitral awards), to arbitral awards "made" in
16 the United States that a party seeks to enforce in a different country, and to
17 nondomestic arbitral awards that a party seeks to enforce in the United States.

1 *See, e.g.*, Restatement (Third) of the U.S. Law of Int'l Commercial Arbitration §1-1
2 (i), (k), (o) (Am. Law Inst., Tentative Draft No. 2, 2012).

3 Here, the parties set the seat of the arbitration as the ICC Paris in Paris,
4 France. The arbitral award which appellants seek to enforce was rendered by the
5 ICC Paris under French law. Initial Order, 14 F. Supp. 3d at 474. The parties are
6 thus correct that the New York Convention governs this case as a matter of
7 international arbitration law. Since the arbitral award was made in France while
8 recognition and enforcement is sought in the Southern District of New York, this
9 litigation presents a classic case of a foreign arbitral award.

10 Under the New York Convention, the country in which the award is made
11 "is said to have *primary* jurisdiction over the arbitration award." *Karaha Bodas Co.,*
12 *L.L.C. v. Perusahaan Pertambangan Minyak Dan Gas Bumi Negara*, 500 F.3d 111, 115
13 n.1 (2d Cir. 2007) (internal quotation marks omitted) (hereinafter "*Karaha Bodas*
14 *2d Cir.*"). "The [New York] Convention specifically contemplates that the state in
15 which, or under the law of which, [an] award is made, will be free to set aside or
16 modify an award in accordance with its domestic arbitral law and its full
17 panoply of express and implied grounds for relief." *Yusuf Ahmed Alghanim &*

1 *Sons v. Toys “R” Us, Inc.*, 126 F.3d 15, 23 (2d Cir. 1997) (citing N.Y. Convention,
2 art. V(1)(e)). Here, that country is France because the parties agreed to arbitrate
3 before the ICC Paris. “All other signatory States are *secondary* jurisdictions, in
4 which parties can only contest whether that State should enforce the arbitral
5 award.” *Karaha Bodas 2d Cir.*, 500 F.3d at 115 n.1 (citation omitted). “[C]ourts in
6 countries of *secondary* jurisdiction may refuse enforcement only on the limited
7 grounds specified in Article V” of the New York Convention. *Id.* (citation
8 omitted); *Yusuf Ahmed Alghanim & Sons*, 126 F.3d at 23 (“[T]he [New York]
9 Convention is equally clear that when an action for enforcement is brought in a
10 foreign state, the state may refuse to enforce the award only on the grounds
11 explicitly set forth in Article V of the [New York] Convention.”). The district
12 court here sits in secondary jurisdiction with respect to the foreign arbitral award
13 at issue. Initial Order, 14 F. Supp. 3d at 474.

14 Chapter 2 of the Federal Arbitration Act (“FAA”), 9 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*,
15 implements the United States’ obligations under the New York Convention. *See*
16 *Scherk v. Alberto-Culver Co.*, 417 U.S. 506, 520 n.15 (1974). Section 203 provides
17 that original jurisdiction for “[a]n action or proceeding falling under the [New

1 York] Convention” lies in the United States federal district courts. 9 U.S.C. § 203.
2 Under Section 202, actions or proceedings that “fall[] under the [New York]
3 Convention” include “arbitration agreement[s] or arbitral award[s] arising out of
4 a legal relationship, whether contractual or not, which is considered as
5 commercial” between any parties, *unless* both parties are citizens of the United
6 States *and* “that relationship involves [neither] property located abroad, [nor]
7 envisages performance or enforcement abroad, [n]or has some other reasonable
8 relation with one or more foreign states.” 9 U.S.C. § 202. As the instant case
9 involves non-U.S. citizens—all of the appellants, for example, are Brazilian
10 corporate entities—this case properly falls under Chapter 2 of the FAA as well as
11 under the New York Convention.

12 “The goal of the [New York] Convention, and the principal purpose
13 underlying American adoption and implementation of it, was to encourage the
14 recognition and enforcement of commercial arbitration agreements in
15 international contracts and to unify the standards by which agreements to
16 arbitrate are observed and arbitral awards are enforced in the signatory
17 countries.” *Scherk*, 417 U.S. at 520 n. 15 (citations omitted). Thus, both the New

1 York Convention and its implementing legislation in Chapter 2 of the FAA
2 “envision a single-step process for reducing a foreign arbitral award to a
3 domestic judgment.” Amicus Curiae Memorandum Br. at 6.

4 Under the New York Convention, this process of reducing a foreign
5 arbitral award to a judgment is referred to as “recognition and enforcement.”
6 N.Y. Convention, arts. III, IV, V. “Recognition” is the determination that an
7 arbitral award is entitled to preclusive effect; “Enforcement” is the reduction to a
8 judgment of a foreign arbitral award (as contrasted with a nondomestic arbitral
9 award, discussed below). Restatement (Third) of the U.S. Law of Int’l
10 Commercial Arbitration §1-1(l), (z) (Am. Law Inst., Tentative Draft No. 2, 2012).
11 Recognition and enforcement occur together, as one process, under the New
12 York Convention. N.Y. Convention, arts. III, IV, V.

13 Chapter 2 of the FAA implements this scheme through Section 207, which
14 provides that any party may, “[w]ithin three years after an arbitral award . . . is
15 made, . . . apply to any court having jurisdiction under this chapter for an order
16 confirming the award.” 9 U.S.C. § 207. Additionally, Chapter 2 of the FAA
17 provides that “[t]he court shall confirm the award unless it finds one of the

1 grounds for refusal or deferral of recognition or enforcement of the award
2 specified in the [New York] Convention” at Article V. 9 U.S.C. § 207. Read in
3 context with the New York Convention, it is evident that the term “confirm” as
4 used in Section 207⁵ is the equivalent of “recognition and enforcement” as used
5 in the New York Convention for the purposes of foreign arbitral awards. As the
6 United States as *amicus curiae*⁶ explained, “the ‘confirmation’ proceeding under
7 Chapter Two of the FAA fulfills the United States’ obligation under the [New
8 York] Convention to provide procedures for ‘recognition and enforcement’ of
9 [New York] Convention arbitral awards.” Amicus Curiae Memorandum Br. at 7.
10 A single proceeding, therefore, “facilitate[s] the enforcement of arbitration

⁵ Section 207’s use of the term “confirm” may be one source of the confusion we now attempt to rectify. *See, e.g., VRG Linhas*, 717 F.3d at 325 (noting first that “a party may petition a United States district court to *confirm* a foreign arbitral award that the party received within the previous three years” before explaining that “the [New York] Convention allows courts to refuse to *recognize* a foreign arbitral award” in certain circumstances (emphases added)); *Frontera Res. Azer. Corp. v. State Oil Co. of Azer. Rep.*, 582 F.3d 393, 396-97 (2d Cir. 2009) (using the terms “confirm” and “confirmation” to describe the process of enforcement of a foreign arbitral award).

⁶ Because the United States is a party to the New York Convention and participated in its negotiation, the government’s “interpretation of [the] treaty is entitled to great weight.” *Medellín v. Texas*, 552 U.S. 491, 513 (2008) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

1 awards by enabling parties to enforce them in third countries without first
2 having to obtain either confirmation of such awards or leave to enforce them
3 from a court in the country of the arbitral situs." *Karaha Bodas Co., L.L.C. v.*
4 *Perusahaan Pertambangan Minyak Dan Gas Bumi Negara*, 335 F.3d 357, 366-67 (5th
5 Cir. 2003) (footnote omitted).

6 This, in fact, was the entire purpose of the New York Convention, which
7 "succeeded and replaced the Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral
8 Awards ('Geneva Convention'), Sept. 26, 1927, 92 L.N.T.S. 301." *Yusuf Ahmed*
9 *Alghanim & Sons*, 126 F.3d at 22. "The primary defect of the Geneva Convention
10 was that it required an award first to be recognized in the rendering state before
11 it could be enforced abroad[.]" *Id.* (citation omitted). This was known as the
12 "double *exequatur*" requirement, and the New York Convention did away with it
13 "by eradicating the requirement that a court in the rendering state recognize an
14 award before it could be taken and enforced abroad." *Id.* (citations omitted)
15 (stating that the New York Convention "intentionally liberalized procedures for
16 enforcing foreign arbitral awards" (internal quotation marks and citations
17 omitted)).

1 For the sake of completeness and in an effort to dispel confusion in this
2 area, we will briefly discuss the components of and process for a nondomestic
3 arbitral award.

4 As noted above, in addition to covering foreign arbitral awards (awards
5 made in one country for which enforcement is sought in another, such as the
6 arbitral award at issue here), the New York Convention also applies to “arbitral
7 awards not considered as domestic awards in the State where their recognition
8 and enforcement are sought.” N.Y. Convention, art. I(1). Under Second Circuit
9 precedent, a nondomestic arbitral award is an award that is “made” in the
10 United States because the parties agreed to arbitrate before an arbitrator in the
11 United States, but which nonetheless falls under the New York Convention and
12 Chapter 2 of the FAA for one of two reasons: (1) it was “made within the legal
13 framework of another country, e.g., pronounced in accordance with foreign
14 law[,]” *Bergesen v. Joseph Muller Corp.*, 710 F.2d 928, 932 (2d Cir. 1983), or (2) it
15 was decided under the laws of the United States but involves either entities that
16 are not U.S. citizens or, even if only U.S. citizens are involved, also involves
17 “property located abroad, [or] envisages performance or enforcement abroad, or

1 has some other reasonable relation with one or more foreign states.” 9 U.S.C. §
2 202; see *Yusuf Ahmed Alghanim & Sons*, 126 F.3d at 18-19 (noting “[t]he Seventh
3 Circuit similarly has interpreted [Section] 202 to mean that any commercial
4 arbitral agreement, unless it is between two United States citizens, involves
5 property located in the United States, and has no reasonable relationship with
6 one or more foreign states, falls under the [New York] Convention” (internal
7 quotation marks and citations omitted)). These types of awards are sometimes
8 referred to as *Bergesen* awards or U.S. Convention awards; we will use the term
9 nondomestic arbitral award for the sake of precision.

10 As a nondomestic arbitral award is made in the United States, a federal
11 district court sits in *primary* jurisdiction over a nondomestic arbitral award. See
12 *Karaha Bodas 2d Cir.*, 500 F.3d at 115 n.1. The process by which a nondomestic
13 arbitral award is reduced to a judgment of the court by a federal court under its
14 *primary* jurisdiction is called “confirmation.” Restatement (Third) of the U.S. Law
15 of Int’l Commercial Arbitration §1-1(g) (Am. Law Inst., Tentative Draft No. 2,
16 2012). Under its primary jurisdiction in a confirmation proceeding, the district
17 court is, as this court has recognized, “free to set aside or modify an award in

1 accordance with its domestic arbitral law and its full panoply of express and
2 implied grounds for relief." *Yusuf Ahmed Alghanim & Sons*, 126 F.3d at 23 (citing
3 N.Y. Convention, art. V(1)(e)); *see also id.* ("The confirmation of an arbitration
4 award is a summary proceeding that merely makes what is already a final
5 arbitration award a judgment of the court." (internal quotation marks, brackets,
6 and citation omitted)). Once a nondomestic arbitral award has been confirmed, it
7 becomes a court judgment and is enforceable and entitled to full faith and credit
8 in any other court in the United States. *See* U.S. Const. art IV, § 1; *see also*
9 *Hatzlachh Supply, Inc. v. Moishe's Elecs. Inc.*, 848 F. Supp. 25, 28 (S.D.N.Y. 1994)
10 (noting domestic arbitral award must be confirmed before it is enforceable).

11 Accordingly, the district court erred in holding that appellants were
12 required to confirm their foreign arbitral award before they would be allowed to
13 enforce it. The New York Convention and Chapter 2 of the FAA require only that
14 the award-creditor of a foreign arbitral award file one action in a federal district
15 court to enforce the foreign arbitral award against the award-debtor. *See Yusuf*
16 *Ahmed Alghanim & Sons*, 126 F.3d at 22. *Orion Shipping & Trading Co.*, a pre-New
17 York Convention decision under Chapter 1 of the FAA and involving what

1 would today be considered a nondomestic arbitral award, does not mandate a
2 different result. 312 F.2d at 300-01. Chapter 1 of the FAA, which generally covers
3 domestic arbitral awards that do not fall under the New York Convention,
4 applies to “actions and proceedings brought under” Chapter 2 only “to the
5 extent that [Chapter 1] is not in conflict with [Chapter 2] or the [New York]
6 Convention as ratified by the United States.” 9 U.S.C. § 208. To the extent, then,
7 that a confirmation proceeding is required for nondomestic arbitral awards, such
8 a procedure would be in conflict with the single step procedure mandated by
9 Chapter 2 and the New York Convention for foreign arbitral awards.

10 None of the other cases the district court cites are to the contrary. Like
11 *Orion Shipping & Trading Co., Productos Comerciales E Industriales, S.A. v. Faberge*
12 *USA, Inc.*, 23 F.3d 41 (2d Cir. 1994), *Overseas Private Investment Corp. v. Marine*
13 *Shipping Corp.*, No. 02 Civ. 475, 2002 WL 31106349 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 19, 2002), and
14 *Sea Eagle Maritime, Ltd. v. Hanan Int’l Inc.*, No. 84 Civ. 3210, 1985 WL 3828
15 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 14, 1985), all involve nondomestic arbitral awards over which the
16 federal district court sits in primary jurisdiction rather than secondary
17 jurisdiction. *See Productos*, 23 F.3d at 43 (arbitration occurred in New York);

1 *Overseas Private Inv.*, 2002 WL 31106349, at *1 (parties agreed to arbitration in
2 Washington, D.C. under the rules of the American Arbitration Association); *Sea*
3 *Eagle*, 1985 WL 3828, at *1 (noting parties “agreed to arbitration in New York”).
4 On the other hand, one of the cases cited by the district court—*Arbitration between*
5 *Monegasque De Reassurances S.A.M. v. Nak Naftogaz of Ukraine*, 311 F.3d 488, 491
6 (2d Cir. 2002) (hereinafter “*Monde Re*”)—did involve a foreign arbitral award.
7 There, however, although the award-creditor had sought confirmation of the
8 foreign award, this circuit never held that such confirmation was a necessary
9 precondition to enforcement of a foreign arbitral award because the circuit never
10 reached the substantive contentions of the parties, instead dismissing the action
11 on an alternative ground. *Id.* at 495.

12 The confusion regarding whether parties need to confirm a foreign arbitral
13 award is understandable because Section 207 uses the term “confirm” to describe
14 the process by which a district court acts under its secondary jurisdiction to
15 recognize and enforce a foreign arbitral award. 9 U.S.C. § 207; *see, e.g., VRG*
16 *Linhas*, 717 F.3d at 325 (employing the term “confirm” as it is used in 9 U.S.C. §
17 207 to describe the process by which the district court sat in secondary

1 jurisdiction over a foreign arbitral award). The Restatement (Third) of the U.S.
2 Law of International Commercial Arbitration indicates that the proper term for
3 the single-step process in which a federal district court engages when it sits in
4 secondary jurisdiction over a foreign arbitral award is “Enforcement,” in contrast
5 to the process in which a federal district court engages when it sits in primary
6 jurisdiction over a nondomestic arbitral award, which is called “Confirmation.”
7 Restatement (Third) of the U.S. Law of Int’l Commercial Arbitration §1-1(g), (l)
8 (Am. Law Inst., Tentative Draft No. 2, 2012). In order to avoid such confusion in
9 the future, we encourage litigants and district courts alike to take care to specify
10 explicitly the type of arbitral award the district court is evaluating (domestic,
11 nondomestic, or foreign), whether the district court is sitting in primary or
12 secondary jurisdiction, and, accordingly, whether the action seeks confirmation
13 of a domestic or nondomestic arbitral award under the district court’s primary
14 jurisdiction or enforcement of a foreign arbitral award under its secondary
15 jurisdiction.

1 **c. Applicable Law for an Enforcement Action**

2 Here, appellants properly sought to have the district court enforce a
3 foreign arbitral award under its secondary jurisdiction. On remand, therefore, we
4 instruct the district court to evaluate appellants' Enforcement Action,
5 particularly appellants' effort to reach appellees as alter-egos of SBT, under the
6 standards set out in the New York Convention, Chapter 2 of the FAA, and
7 applicable law in the Southern District of New York.

8 The New York Convention provides that a signatory State "shall recognize
9 arbitral awards as binding and enforce them in accordance with the rules of
10 procedure of the territory where the award is relied upon, under the conditions
11 laid down in the following articles." N.Y. Convention, art. III. The New York
12 Convention clarifies that this means that "[t]here shall not be imposed
13 substantially more onerous conditions or higher fees or charges on the
14 recognition or enforcement of arbitral awards to which this Convention applies
15 than are imposed on the recognition or enforcement of domestic arbitral
16 awards." *Id.* Thus, the question of whether a third party not named in an arbitral
17 award may have that award enforced against it under a theory of alter-ego

1 liability, or any other legal principle concerning the enforcement of awards or
2 judgments, is one left to the law of the enforcing jurisdiction, here the Southern
3 District of New York, under the terms of Article III of the New York Convention.
4 See Brief of Amicus Curiae Association of the Bar of the City of New York at 2-3,
5 6; cf. *Orion Shipping & Trading Co.*, 312 F.2d at 301 (explaining Orion could bring
6 an action to enforce its nondomestic arbitral award against a non-party to the
7 award and invoke the alter-ego theory of liability to reach the non-party in that
8 enforcement action); *Leeward Constr. Co. v. Am. Univ. of Antigua-Coll. of Med.*, No.
9 12 Civ. 6280, 2013 WL 1245549, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 26, 2013) (dismissing action
10 to confirm against a non-party to arbitral award “without prejudice to [award-
11 creditor’s] filing a separate [enforcement] action against [non-party] to enforce
12 the judgment . . . under an alter[-]ego or other theory.” (emphasis omitted)
13 (citing *Orion Shipping & Trading Co.*, 312 F.2d at 301)).

14 The New York Convention additionally provides that “[r]ecognition and
15 enforcement of [a foreign arbitral] award may be refused . . . only if [the
16 requesting] party furnishes to the competent authority where the recognition and
17 enforcement is sought, proof that” one of five enumerated conditions has been

1 met. N.Y. Convention, art. V(1). Here, the “competent authority” is the federal
2 district court to which the award-creditor has applied for enforcement. *See* 9
3 U.S.C. § 203. The five conditions laid out under the New York Convention are:

- 4 (a) The parties to the [arbitration] agreement referred to in article II
5 [of the New York Convention] were, under the law applicable to
6 them, under some incapacity, or the said agreement is not valid
7 under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing
8 any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the
9 award was made; or
- 10 (b) The party against whom the award is invoked was not given
11 proper notice of the appointment of the arbitrator or of the
12 arbitration proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his
13 case; or
- 14 (c) The award deals with a difference not contemplated by or not
15 falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration, or it
16 contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission
17 to arbitration, provided that, if the decisions on matters
18 submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not so
19 submitted, that part of the award which contains decisions on
20 matters submitted to arbitration may be recognized and enforced;
21 or
- 22 (d) The composition of the arbitral authority or the arbitral
23 procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the
24 parties, or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with
25 the law of the country where the arbitration took place; or
- 26 (e) The award has not yet become binding on the parties, or has been
27 set aside or suspended by a competent authority of the country in
28 which, or under the law of which, that award was made.

1 N.Y. Convention, art. V(1) (*italics in original*). The burden of proving any one of
2 these five conditions rests with the party challenging the arbitral award, here
3 appellees. *Id.* Appellees have not, to date, explicitly invoked any of these five
4 conditions under which a district court may refuse enforcement of a foreign
5 arbitral award, although they may do so on remand.

6 The New York Convention further states that the federal district court, as
7 the “competent authority[,]” may refuse to enforce the foreign arbitral award if
8 the court determines that “(a) [t]he subject matter of the difference is not capable
9 of settlement by arbitration under the law of [the United States]; or (b) [t]he
10 recognition or enforcement of the award would be contrary to the public policy
11 of [the United States].” N.Y. Convention, art. V(2) (*italics in original*).

12 Thus, it appears that the sole issue at present for the district court to
13 consider on remand pertains to the liability of appellees for satisfaction of
14 appellants’ foreign arbitral award as alter-egos of the award-debtor under the
15 applicable law in the Southern District of New York. We leave further legal and
16 factual development of this issue, and any other barriers to enforcement that
17 appellees may argue on remand, to the district court.

1 **II. The District Court Erred in Dismissing Appellants' Fraud Claims Under**
2 **the Doctrine of Issue Preclusion**

3 **a. Standard of Review**

4 “On appeal from a dismissal under [Federal] Rule [of Civil Procedure]
5 12(b)(1), we review the [district] court’s factual findings for clear error and its
6 legal conclusions *de novo*.” *Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp. v. Hellas Telecomms. S.à.r.L.*,
7 790 F.3d 411, 417 (2d Cir. 2015) (citation omitted). This Court must “accept as
8 true all material allegations [in] the complaint” and “construe the complaint in
9 favor of the complaining party.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation
10 omitted). The complaining party “bears the burden of alleging facts that
11 affirmatively and plausibly suggest that it has standing to sue.” *Id.* (internal
12 quotation marks, brackets, and citation omitted).

13 We also review “*de novo* a district court’s decision to dismiss a complaint
14 pursuant to [Federal] Rule [of Civil Procedure] 12(b)(6), accepting all factual
15 allegations as true and drawing all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff’s favor.”
16 *Crawford v. Cuomo*, 796 F.3d 252, 256 (2d Cir. 2015) (citation omitted). “To survive
17 a 12(b)(6) motion, the complaint must contain factual allegations that plausibly
18 give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Id.* (citation omitted).

1 **b. Analysis**

2 The district court dismissed appellants' five causes of action for fraud on
3 the basis that these claims sought "a remedy previously sought by [appellants] in
4 the ICC Arbitration . . . [and] are therefore barred." Initial Order, 14 F. Supp. 3d
5 at 480 (citations omitted).

6 We understand the district court's finding to be one of as issue preclusion,
7 *i.e.*, that appellants, having already had a "full and fair opportunity" to litigate
8 their fraud claims and having received an unfavorable determination from the
9 ICC Paris, are not permitted to relitigate the issue in the federal district court in
10 an attempt to achieve a more favorable outcome. *See Kulak v. City of New York*, 88
11 F.3d 63, 72 (2d Cir. 1996).

12 "It is settled law that the doctrine of issue preclusion is applicable to issues
13 resolved by an earlier arbitration." *Khandhar v. Elfenbein*, 943 F.2d 244, 247 (2d
14 Cir. 1991) (internal quotation marks, brackets, and citations omitted). The mere
15 fact, however, that an issue appears to have been resolved by an earlier
16 arbitration does not necessarily mean that issue preclusion applies. "An
17 arbitration decision may effect [issue preclusion] in a later litigation . . . [only] if

1 the proponent can show with clarity and certainty that the same issues were
2 resolved." *Bear, Stearns & Co., Inc. v. 1109580 Ontario, Inc.*, 409 F.3d 87, 91 (2d Cir.
3 2005) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

4 [Issue Preclusion] is permissible as to a given issue if[:] (1) the
5 identical issue was raised in a previous proceeding; (2) the issue was
6 actually litigated and decided in the previous proceeding; (3) the
7 party had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue; [] (4) the
8 resolution of the issue was necessary to support a valid and final
9 judgment on the merits[;] . . . [and (5)] application of the doctrine is
10 fair.

11 *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

12 The Second Circuit, applying New York law, has further instructed district
13 courts to consider the following factors in determining whether a party has had a
14 full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue in a prior action:

15 the size of the claim, the forum of the prior litigation, the use of initiative,
16 the extent of the litigation, the competence and experience of counsel, the
17 availability of new evidence, indications of a compromise verdict,
18 differences in the applicable law[,] and foreseeability of future litigation.

19 *King v. Fox*, 418 F.3d 121, 130 (2d Cir. 2005) (internal quotation marks and citation
20 omitted).

21 Because issue preclusion is an equitable doctrine, the Second Circuit and
22 federal courts adhere to the maxim that "[h]e who comes into equity must come

1 with clean hands.” *Keystone Driller Co. v. Gen. Excavator Co.*, 290 U.S. 240, 241
2 (1933). This principle, known as the “doctrine of unclean hands,” is “that the
3 equitable powers of this court can never be exerted [o]n behalf of one who has
4 acted fraudulently, or who by deceit or any unfair means has gained an
5 advantage. To aid a party in such a case would make this court the abettor of
6 iniquity.” *PenneCom B.V. v. Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.*, 372 F.3d 488, 493 (2d Cir.
7 2004) (internal quotation marks, brackets, and citations omitted).

8 Here, appellants argue that they were denied a full and fair opportunity to
9 litigate the merits of their fraud claims due to appellees’ fraud and misconduct
10 before the ICC Paris. Specifically, appellants claim that appellees misled the ICC
11 Paris as to the extent of the fraud committed by appellees, thereby leading the
12 ICC Paris to issue an unfavorable decision on the issue which appellees now seek
13 to enforce for purposes of issue preclusion.

14 Appellants’ allegations against appellees are very similar to those made in
15 *PenneCom*, 372 F.3d at 491-93. There, PenneCom alleged that Merrill Lynch
16 “devised a fraudulent scheme to dupe the arbitrators” which led to a decision
17 unfavorable to PenneCom regarding the “extent of loss incurred by PenneCom”

1 under the arbitrated contract. *Id.* at 493. The district court determined that
2 collateral estoppel barred PenneCom from relitigating the extent of its loss under
3 the contract. *Id.* at 491. The Second Circuit reversed, holding that “before the
4 court invokes [issue preclusion,] . . . PenneCom must be allowed discovery to
5 collect evidence which might support a finding either that PenneCom was not
6 afforded a full and fair opportunity to prove its loss in the arbitration, or that
7 Merrill Lynch should be precluded by its own (alleged) misconduct from
8 asserting the equitable doctrine of [issue preclusion].” *Id.* at 493.

9 We find the same outcome is warranted here. Given appellants’ assertions
10 of fraud on the part of appellees, assertions we must accept as true at the motion
11 to dismiss stage, *see Crawford*, 796 F.3d at 256, we find the district court’s
12 application of the equitable doctrine of issue preclusion was inappropriate. On
13 remand, appellants should be allowed to conduct discovery with respect to the
14 fraud claims. Appellees may be given the opportunity to re-raise the issue
15 preclusion issue after discovery at the district court’s discretion.

16 **III. The Court Declines to Affirm the Rulings of the District Court on the**
17 **Alternative Grounds of Forum Non Conveniens and International**
18 **Comity**

1 In addition to challenging appellants’ affirmative arguments on appeal,
2 appellees also urge this court to affirm the district court’s dismissal of appellants’
3 Enforcement Action on the alternative grounds of forum non conveniens and
4 international comity.

5 “It is well settled that we may affirm [a district court’s decision] on any
6 grounds for which there is a record sufficient to permit conclusions of law,
7 including grounds not relied upon by the district court.” *In re Arab Bank, PLC*
8 *Alien Tort Statute Litig.*, 808 F.3d 144, 157-58 (2d Cir. 2015) (internal quotation
9 marks and citations omitted). We, however, have “discretion to choose not to do
10 so based on prudential factors and concerns.” *Id.* at 158 (citing *Bacolitsas v. 86th &*
11 *3rd Owner, LLC*, 702 F.3d 673, 681 (2d Cir. 2012)).

12 We decline to affirm the district court’s dismissal on the alternative
13 grounds of forum non conveniens and international comity here. We leave these
14 issues for consideration by the district court in the first instance should appellees
15 choose to raise them again.

1 to affirm the district court's dismissal of appellants' Enforcement Action on the
2 alternative bases of forum non conveniens or international comity. Accordingly,
3 in No. 15-1133, we VACATE the district court's judgment dismissing the
4 Enforcement Action and REMAND for further proceedings consistent with this
5 opinion. In No. 15-1146, we hold that the appeal of the judgment dismissing the
6 Confirmation Action is moot and accordingly DISMISS that appeal.

longer able to . . . be sued or have debt collection proceedings filed against it."),
we need not and do not decide the capacity issue.