



## Ohio Revised Code

### Section 2329.91 Enforcement of foreign country judgment.

Effective: August 29, 1985

Legislation: Senate Bill 19 - 116th General Assembly

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(A) Except as provided in sections 2329.92 and 2329.93 of the Revised Code, any foreign country judgment that is final, conclusive, and enforceable where rendered shall be recognized and enforced by the courts of this state, even though an appeal from the judgment is pending or the judgment is subject to an appeal. Such a foreign country judgment is enforceable in this state in the same manner as a judgment of another state that is entitled to full faith and credit.

(B) For purposes of division (A) of this section, a foreign country judgment is conclusive between the parties to the extent that it grants or denies the recovery of a sum of money, except that, if any of the following applies, a foreign country judgment is not conclusive:

(1) The judgment was rendered under a system that does not provide impartial tribunals or procedures that are compatible with the requirements of the due process of law;

(2) Subject to divisions (C) and (D) of this section, the foreign court did not have personal jurisdiction over the defendant;

(3) The foreign court did not have jurisdiction over the subject matter.

(C) A foreign country judgment shall be considered conclusive, and shall not be refused recognition and enforcement for lack of personal jurisdiction, if any of the following applies:

(1) The defendant was personally served in the foreign country;

(2) The defendant voluntarily appeared in the proceedings other than for the purpose of protecting seized property or property threatened with seizure in the proceedings, or other than to contest the jurisdiction of the foreign court over him;

(3) Prior to the commencement of the proceedings, the defendant agreed to submit to the jurisdiction



of the foreign court with respect to the subject matter involved;

(4) The defendant was domiciled in the foreign country when the proceedings were commenced or, if the defendant was a corporation, it had its principal place of business, was incorporated, or otherwise had acquired corporate status in the foreign country;

(5) The defendant had a business office in the foreign country and the proceedings in the foreign court involved a claim for relief that arose out of the business done by the defendant through that office;

(6) The defendant operated a motor vehicle or airplane in the foreign country and the proceedings involved a claim for relief that arose out of that operation.

(D) A court of this state may recognize bases for jurisdiction over a defendant that are not listed in division (C) of this section and that have been recognized by the courts of this state or the general assembly.