

OBI RESPONSE FEBRUARY 16

presse@obi.de

10:09 AM (12
minutes ago)

to me, presse@obi.de

Ladies and Gentlemen,
dear B4Ukraine team,

Thank you very much for your email of 3 February 2023 to our CEO Dr. Sebastian Gundel and the letter sent to his attention.

First of all, we would like to ask for your understanding that we are unfortunately unable to fulfil your wish for a meeting due to a tight schedule on the part of Mr Gundel. However, we are happy to answer your questions in writing and to comment on the points you have raised.

We are pleased that B4Ukraine has taken positive note of OBI's withdrawal from the Russian business. We can assure you that our company has neither agreed to buy back any assets nor does it have other plans to return to the Russian market.

Furthermore, since the complete sale of our Russian business in April 2022 ended all business activity of the OBI Group there, we are consequently not affected by further measures of the Russian government, including the "Article 9 of Federal Law No. 31-FZ" you mentioned.

We hope that we have provided you with all the answers you require.

Thanks again for contacting OBI, best regards,

Thorsten Lewandowski – OBI Communications Team

Dr. Sebastian Gündel
Chief Executive Officer
OBI Group Holding GmbH,
Albert-Einstein-Strasse 7-9,
Wemelskirchen,
D-42929,
Germany

February 3, 2023

RE: OBI Group's business operations in Russia

Dear Dr. Gündel,

We write to you as [B4Ukraine](#), a coalition of Ukrainian and international civil society organizations working to curtail the financial resources enabling the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The coalition expects companies to demonstrate public support for the people, democracy, and territorial integrity of Ukraine; opposition to Russia's war of aggression; and alignment with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Such support will also demonstrate respect for the fundamental human rights of all people, the rules-based international order, and a prosperous global economy.

We are encouraged by OBI Group's decision to withdraw from Russia in response to this unprovoked and unjustified war.¹ With your April move to sell your Russian business, the company has joined the growing ranks of multinational companies which, according to the Kyiv School of Economics Institute's #LeaveRussia [company tracker](#), have exited the Russian market,² thus minimising the risks of enabling and financing Russia's violations of international humanitarian and human rights law during the ongoing invasion and occupation of Ukraine.³

We note however that it has been reported that the deal was worth one euro - a nominal price which, under similar deals, is often accompanied by a clause granting the right to buy back an asset at the same price after a certain period. We write now to seek clarification on whether the sale of your Russian business included such a buyback clause and to urge you to maintain your position and, further, to use your leadership and influence to encourage other companies to follow your example.

As you may well be aware, Russia continues to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity through attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure, mass executions, the bombing of schools, hospitals, and apartment buildings, sexual violence, torture, and forcible transfer of civilians. More

¹ Reuters, "German DIY retail chain OBI says it has definitely left Russia," April 27, 2022, <https://www.reuters.com/article/ukraine-crisis-germany-obi-idUKKCN2MJ18H> (accessed February 1, 2023); NewsUnrolled, "Vedomosti: OBI closes deal to sell Russian business for one euro," <https://newsunrolled.com/economy/70781.html> (accessed February 1, 2023).

² Kyiv School of Economics Institute, "Leave Russia," <https://leave-russia.org/companies-that-exited> (accessed November 14, 2022).

³ The UN Working Group on Transnational Corporations, Business, human rights and conflict-affected regions states: "Businesses are not neutral actors; their presence is not without impact. Even if business does not take a side in the conflict, the impact of their operations will necessarily influence conflict dynamics."

than 15,000 Ukrainians have been killed or injured and millions more have been forced to flee their homes, creating one of the largest humanitarian and refugee crises of modern times.

On September 21, President Vladimir Putin escalated the war by announcing a “partial mobilisation” of the Russian population. The accompanying legislation ([Article 9 of Federal Law No. 31-FZ](#)) mandates all organisations, including more than 1,500 international companies that are currently operating on a full or limited scale in Russia, to conduct military registration of the staff if at least one of the employees is eligible for military service.⁴ They must also assist with delivering the military summons to their employees, ensure the delivery of equipment to assembly points or military units, and provide information, buildings, communications, land plots, transport, and other material means of support to the war effort.

This legislation entails new and significant legal risks for companies remaining in Russia, including potential civil and criminal liability under comprehensive sanctions regimes and recent international jurisprudence holding corporations and their officers responsible for human rights abuses abroad.⁵ Companies may also be exposed to financially material risks through operational restrictions such as limitations of future government contracts.⁶ By remaining in Russia, companies may not only be exposed to these risks but may also become directly complicit in war crimes.⁷

In addition to these risks, any re-entry into the Russia market would now bring further exposure to the heightened legal, regulatory, operational, and financial risks associated with companies being required to provide direct support to the internationally sanctioned Russian military.

⁴ Federal Law No. 31-FZ of February 26, 1997 "On mobilization training and mobilization in the Russian Federation" (as amended), <https://base.garant.ru/136945/> (accessed November 14, 2022).

⁵ International companies remaining in Russia are now at a greater risk of violating sanctions regimes as implementation of the legislation will likely involve transacting with sanctioned individuals or entities. Furthermore, new domestic civil and criminal cases against companies involved in violations of international law demonstrate the risk of significant liability for facilitating state-sponsored human rights abuses abroad (e.g., Lafarge case, Lundin case, Castel Group indictment, Nevsun holding, and Dassault Aviation, Thales, and MBDA France criminal complaint.) Victoria Riello and Larissa Furtwengler, “Corporate Criminal Liability for International Crimes: France and Sweden Are Poised To Take Historic Steps Forward,” September 6, 2021, <https://www.justsecurity.org/78097/corporate-criminal-liability-for-human-rights-violations-france-and-sweden-are-poised-to-take-historic-steps-forward/> (accessed November 14, 2022); The Sentry, “Breaking: France Opens War Crimes Inquiry Focused on Iconic Food and Beverage Conglomerate,” July 1, 2022, <https://thesentry.org/2022/07/01/7216/breaking-france-opens-war-crimes-inquiry-focused-iconic-food-beverage-conglomerate/> (accessed November 14, 2022); Rfi, “French technology firm charged over Libya cyber-spying,” July 2, 2022, <https://www.rfi.fr/en/business-and-tech/20210701-french-tech-firm-charged-over-libya-cyber-spying> (accessed November 14, 2022); Preston Lim, “Canadian Supreme Court Allows Corporate Liability for International Law Violations,” *Lawfare*, March 12, 2022, <https://www.lawfareblog.com/canadian-supreme-court-allows-corporate-liability-international-law-violations> (accessed November 14, 2022); Sherpa, “Aiding and abetting war crimes in Yemen: Criminal complaint submitted against French arms companies,” June 2, 2022, <https://www.asso-sherpa.org/aiding-and-abetting-war-crimes-in-yemen-criminal-complaint-submitted-against-french-arms-companies> (accessed November 14, 2022).

⁶ Venable LLP, “Do You Contract with State Governments? If So, Beware of Emerging State Sanctions’ Obligations Related to Russia and Belarus,” *JD Supra*, June 3, 2022, <https://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/do-you-contract-with-state-governments-6537229/> (accessed November 14, 2022).

⁷ Nataliya Popovych and Bennett Freeman, “Russia’s Putin is forcing foreign-owned companies to participate in his conscription campaign. It’s time to get out,” *Fortune*, October 13, 2022, <https://fortune.com/2022/10/13/russia-putin-foreign-owned-companies-conscription-campaign-sanctions-ukraine-war-international-europe-popovych-freeman/> (accessed November 14, 2022).

We request a dialogue with OBI Group's senior management and staff to discuss how the company may exert its influence with other companies and consider its potential future relationship with Russia as well as Ukraine. Please contact B4Ukraine at contact@b4ukraine.org to schedule a call. We kindly ask for your response by 5:00pm CET, February 17th, 2023.

Sincerely,

The B4Ukraine Coalition