

SUMMARY CONTENTS

<i>Table of Cases</i>	xxi
<i>Table of Legislation</i>	xxxvii
<i>Table of Arbitration Awards</i>	lv
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	lxv
1. An Overview of International Arbitration	1
2. Agreement to Arbitrate	71
3. Applicable Laws	155
4. Establishment and Organisation of an Arbitral Tribunal	229
5. Powers, Duties, and Jurisdiction of an Arbitral Tribunal	305
6. Conduct of the Proceedings	353
7. Role of National Courts during the Proceedings	415
8. Arbitration under Investment Treaties	441
9. Award	501
10. Challenge of Arbitral Awards	569
11. Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards	605
Appendices	661
<i>Index</i>	809

CONTENTS

<i>Table of Cases</i>	xxi
<i>Table of Legislation</i>	xxxvii
<i>Table of Arbitration Awards</i>	lv
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	lxv
1. An Overview of International Arbitration	
A. Introduction	1.01
(a) Dispute resolution—worldwide	1.01
(b) What is arbitration?	1.04
(c) Conduct of an arbitration	1.06
(d) A brief historical note	1.13
(e) International rules, treaties, and conventions	1.18
(f) Meaning of ‘international’	1.19
(g) The meaning of ‘commercial’	1.35
(h) Key elements of an international arbitration	1.39
(i) Agreement to arbitrate	1.40
(j) Need for a dispute	1.60
(k) Commencement of an arbitration	1.66
(l) Arbitral proceedings	1.77
(m) Decision of the tribunal	1.80
(n) Enforcement of the award	1.87
(o) Summary	1.92
B. Why Arbitrate?	1.94
(a) Introduction	1.94
(b) Main reasons	1.97
(c) Additional reasons	1.103
(d) Is arbitration perfect?	1.108
(e) Summary	1.128
C. Alternative Dispute Resolution	1.135
(a) What is meant by alternative dispute resolution?	1.137
(b) <i>Amiables compositeurs</i> , equity clauses, and decisions <i>ex aequo et bono</i>	1.139
D. What Kind of Arbitration?	1.140
(a) Introduction	1.140
(b) Ad hoc arbitration	1.141
(c) Ad hoc arbitration—advantages and disadvantages	1.143
(d) Institutional arbitration	1.146

Contents

(e) Institutional arbitration—advantages and disadvantages	1.149
(f) Arbitral institutions	1.157
(g) Arbitrations involving a state	1.182
E. Sovereign States, Claims Commissions, and Tribunals	1.191
F. Regulation of International Arbitration	1.197
(a) Introduction	1.199
(b) Role of national systems of law	1.202
(c) State participation in the arbitral process	1.206
(d) Role of international conventions and the Model Law	1.224
(e) Practice of international arbitration	1.239
G. Summary	1.239
2. Agreement to Arbitrate	2.01
A. Overview	2.01
(a) Introduction	2.02
(b) Categories of arbitration agreement	2.06
(c) International conventions	2.09
(d) International standards	2.13
B. Validity of an Arbitration Agreement	2.13
(a) Formal validity—need for writing	2.25
(b) A defined legal relationship	2.29
(c) A subject matter capable of settlement by arbitration	2.31
C. Parties to an Arbitration Agreement	2.31
(a) Capacity	2.42
(b) Third parties to the arbitration agreement	2.59
(c) Joinder and intervention	2.63
D. Analysis of an Arbitration Agreement	2.63
(a) Scope	2.71
(b) Basic elements	2.101
(c) Separability	2.114
(d) Summary	2.119
E. Submission Agreements	2.124
F. Arbitrability	2.124
(a) Introduction	2.131
(b) Categories of dispute for which questions of arbitrability arise	2.160
(c) Conclusion	2.161
G. Confidentiality	2.163
(a) Privacy and confidentiality	2.165
(b) Confidentiality—classical position	2.170
(c) Confidentiality—the current trend	2.177
(d) Award	2.183
(e) Confidentiality in investor–state arbitrations	2.183

Contents

(f) Revisions to rules of arbitration	2.190
(g) Conclusion	2.196
H. Defective Arbitration Clauses	2.197
(a) Inconsistency	2.198
(b) Uncertainty	2.199
(c) Inoperability	2.202
I. Waiver of the Right to Arbitrate	2.204
J. Multiparty Arbitrations	2.212
(a) Introduction	2.212
(b) Class arbitrations	2.224
(c) Concurrent hearings	2.236
(d) Court-ordered consolidation	2.238
(e) Consolidation by consent	2.243
3. Applicable Laws	
A. Overview	3.01
(a) Introduction	3.01
(b) No legal vacuum	3.03
(c) A complex interaction of laws	3.07
B. Law Governing the Agreement to Arbitrate	3.09
(a) Law of the contract	3.12
(b) Law of the seat of the arbitration	3.15
(c) Parties' common intention—a French 'third way'	3.33
(d) Combining several approaches—a Swiss model	3.36
C. Law Governing the Arbitration	3.37
(a) Introduction	3.37
(b) What is the <i>lex arbitri</i> ?	3.42
(c) The content of the <i>lex arbitri</i>	3.43
(d) Procedural rules and the <i>lex arbitri</i>	3.48
(e) Seat theory	3.53
(f) Is the <i>lex arbitri</i> a procedural law?	3.62
(g) Choice of another procedural law	3.65
(h) Where an award is made	3.69
(i) Delocalisation	3.73
(j) Seat theory and the <i>lex arbitri</i>	3.84
D. Law Applicable to the Substance	3.91
(a) Introduction	3.91
(b) Autonomy of the parties	3.97
(c) National law	3.111
(d) Mandatory law	3.128
(e) Public international law and general principles of law	3.131
(f) Concurrent laws, combined laws, and the <i>trunc commun</i> doctrine	3.136

(g)	Transnational law (including the <i>lex mercatoria</i> , the UNIDROIT Principles, trade usages, and Shari'ah)	3.156
(h)	Equity and good conscience	3.192
E.	Conflict Rules and the Search for the Applicable Law	3.198
(a)	Introduction	3.201
(b)	Implied or tacit choice	3.205
(c)	Choice of forum as choice of law	3.208
(d)	Conflict rules	3.211
(e)	Does an international arbitral tribunal have a <i>lex fori</i> ?	3.214
(f)	International conventions, rules of arbitration, and national laws	3.218
(g)	Conclusion	3.221
F.	Other Applicable Rules and Guidelines	3.221
(a)	Ethical rules	3.229
(b)	Guidelines	
4.	Establishment and Organisation of an Arbitral Tribunal	4.01
A.	Background	4.01
(a)	Introduction	4.04
(b)	Commencement of an arbitration	4.08
(c)	Commencement of an arbitration under institutional rules	4.11
(d)	Commencement of an ad hoc arbitration under the applicable law	4.13
(e)	Selecting an arbitral tribunal	4.17
(f)	Emergency arbitrators	4.22
(g)	Sole arbitrators and multi-arbitrator tribunals	4.33
B.	Appointment of Arbitrators	4.33
(a)	Introduction	4.49
C.	Qualities Required in International Arbitrators	4.49
(a)	Introduction	4.50
(b)	Restrictions imposed by the contract	4.52
(c)	Restrictions imposed by the applicable law	4.53
(d)	Professional qualifications	4.58
(e)	Language	4.59
(f)	Experience and outlook	4.60
(g)	Availability	4.61
(h)	Nationality	4.68
(i)	Education and training	4.72
(j)	Interviewing prospective arbitrators	4.75
D.	Independence and Impartiality of Arbitrators	4.75
(a)	Introduction	4.79
(b)	Disclosure	4.89
E.	Challenge and Replacement of Arbitrators	4.89
(a)	Introduction	4.92
(b)	Grounds for challenge	4.92
(c)	Procedure for challenge	4.106

Contents

156	(d) Principal bases for challenge	4.118
192	(e) Waiver	4.143
198	(f) Conclusion on challenges	4.150
198	(g) Filling a vacancy	4.152
201	(h) Truncated tribunals	4.154
205	(i) Procedure following the filling of a vacancy	4.162
208	(j) Insuring against a vacancy	4.167
211	F. Organisation of the Arbitral Tribunal	4.169
214	(a) Introduction	4.169
218	(b) Meetings and hearings	4.170
221	(c) Administrative aspects	4.177
221	(d) Role of an arbitral secretary	4.192
229	G. Fees and Expenses of the Arbitral Tribunal	4.202
4.01	(a) Introduction	4.202
4.01	(b) Who fixes fees?	4.203
4.04	(c) Methods of assessing fees	4.204
4.08	(d) Negotiating arbitrators' fees	4.210
4.11	(e) Commitment or cancellation fees	4.212
4.13	(f) Expenses of the arbitral tribunal	4.215
4.17	(g) Securing payment of the fees and expenses of the arbitral tribunal	4.220
4.22	5. Powers, Duties, and Jurisdiction of an Arbitral Tribunal	
4.33	A. Background	5.01
4.33	(a) Introduction	5.01
4.49	(b) Practical considerations	5.03
4.49	B. Powers of Arbitrators	5.06
4.50	(a) Introduction	5.06
4.52	(b) Sources of arbitrators' powers	5.08
4.53	(c) Common powers of arbitral tribunals	5.15
4.58	(d) Supporting powers of the courts	5.41
4.59	C. Duties of Arbitrators	5.43
4.60	(a) Introduction	5.43
4.61	(b) Duties imposed by the parties	5.44
4.68	(c) Duties imposed by law	5.47
4.72	(d) Ethical duties	5.79
4.75	D. Jurisdiction	5.91
4.75	(a) Introduction	5.91
4.79	(b) Challenges to jurisdiction	5.92
4.89	(c) Autonomy (or separability) of the arbitration clause	5.100
4.89	(d) Court control	5.112
4.92	(e) Procedural aspects of resolving issues of jurisdiction	5.118
4.106	(f) Options open to the respondent	5.119
	(g) International agreements on the jurisdiction of national courts	5.128

6. Conduct of the Proceedings	6.01
A. Overview	6.01
(a) Introduction	6.07
(b) Party autonomy	6.09
(c) Limitations on party autonomy	6.19
(d) International practice	6.22
(e) Procedural structure of a typical international arbitration	6.26
B. Expedited Procedures	6.26
(a) Introduction	6.28
(b) Expedited formation	6.32
(c) Fast-track procedures	6.38
(d) Early, or summary, determinations	6.41
C. Preliminary Steps	6.41
(a) Introduction	6.53
(b) Preliminary issues	6.65
D. Written Submissions	6.65
(a) Introduction	6.71
(b) Terminology	6.73
(c) Time and length limits	6.75
E. Collecting Evidence	6.75
(a) Introduction	6.89
(b) Categories of evidence	6.92
(c) Documentary evidence	6.120
(d) Fact witness evidence	6.133
(e) Experts	6.146
(f) Inspection of the subject matter of the dispute	6.155
F. Hearings	6.155
(a) Introduction	6.158
(b) Organisation of hearings	6.168
(c) Procedure at hearings	6.191
(d) Default hearings	6.200
G. Proceedings after the Hearing	6.200
(a) Introduction	6.201
(b) Post-hearing briefs	6.201
(c) Introduction of new evidence	6.203
7. Role of National Courts during the Proceedings	7.01
A. Introduction	7.04
(a) Increasing independence of arbitration	7.06
(b) Limitations on independence	7.07
(c) 'A relay race'	7.09
B. At the Beginning of the Arbitration	7.10
(a) Enforcing the arbitration agreement	

Contents

	(b) Establishing the arbitral tribunal	7.11
	(c) Challenges to jurisdiction	7.12
	C. During the Arbitral Proceedings	7.13
	(a) Interim measures—powers of the arbitral tribunal	7.14
	(b) Interim measures—powers of the competent court	7.22
	(c) Measures relating to the attendance of witnesses	7.32
	(d) Measures related to the preservation of evidence	7.37
	(e) Measures related to documentary disclosure	7.39
	(f) Measures aimed at preserving the status quo	7.45
	(g) Interim relief in respect of parallel proceedings	7.51
	D. At the End of the Arbitration	7.62
	(a) Judicial control of the proceedings and the award	7.62
	E. Conclusion	7.63
	8. Arbitration under Investment Treaties	
	A. Introduction	8.01
	B. Jurisdictional Issues	8.14
	(a) Existence of an applicable treaty	8.14
	(b) Protected investors	8.17
	(c) Protected investments	8.28
	(d) Consent and conditions to access investment treaty arbitration	8.45
	(e) Bilateral investment treaties and contractual dispute resolution clauses	8.54
	(f) Parallel claims before local courts	8.57
	C. Law Applicable to the Substance of the Dispute	8.62
	D. Merits of the Dispute	8.78
	(a) No expropriation without prompt, adequate, and effective compensation	8.79
	(b) 'Fair and equitable treatment' and the international minimum standard	8.96
	(c) Full protection and security	8.113
	(d) No arbitrary or discriminatory measures impairing the investment	8.118
	(e) National and 'most favoured nation' treatment	8.124
	(f) Free transfer of funds related to investments	8.129
	(g) Observance of specific investment undertakings	8.134
	E. Measures of Compensation under Bilateral Investment Treaties	8.141
	(a) Expropriation remedies	8.146
	(b) Compensation for other treaty breaches	8.159
	(c) Moral damages	8.164
	(d) Interest	8.166
	(e) Costs and attorneys' fees	8.168

9. Award	9.01
A. Introduction	9.01
(a) Destination of an international arbitration—the award	9.05
(b) Definition of an award	9.09
(c) Which rulings/orders have the status of an award?	9.14
(d) Rendering an internationally enforceable award	9.18
B. Categories of Award	9.19
(a) Partial awards	9.29
(b) Foreign and domestic awards	9.30
(c) Default awards	9.33
(d) Additional awards	9.34
(e) Consent awards and termination of proceedings without an award	9.40
C. Remedies	9.41
(a) Monetary compensation	9.44
(b) Punitive damages and other penalties	9.52
(c) Specific performance	9.53
(d) Restitution	9.59
(e) Injunctions	9.60
(f) Declaratory relief	9.63
(g) Rectification	9.65
(h) Filling gaps and adaptation of contracts	9.72
(i) Interest	9.85
(j) Costs	9.99
(k) Requirements imposed by national law	9.100
D. Deliberations and Decisions of the Tribunal	9.100
(a) Introduction	9.113
(b) Tribunal psychology	9.117
(c) Bargaining process	9.119
(d) Majority voting	9.128
(e) Concurring and dissenting opinions	9.139
E. Form and Content of Awards	9.139
(a) Generally	9.142
(b) Form of the award	9.151
(c) Contents of the award	9.162
(d) Time limits	9.169
(e) Notification of awards	9.171
(f) Registration or deposit of awards	9.173
F. Effect of Awards	9.173
(a) <i>Res judicata</i>	9.177
(b) Existing disputes	9.179
(c) Subsequent disputes	9.182
(d) Effect of award on third parties	9.186
G. Proceedings after the Award	9.188
(a) Under national law	

Contents

(b)	Under rules of arbitration	9.190
(c)	Review procedures other than by national courts	9.195
(d)	Review of the award by way of settlement	9.198
(e)	Publication of awards	9.199
10. Challenge of Arbitral Awards		
A.	Introduction	10.01
(a)	Purpose of challenge	10.06
(b)	Preconditions to challenge	10.07
(c)	Time limits for challenge	10.10
B.	Methods of Challenge	10.11
(a)	Internal challenge	10.12
(b)	Correction and interpretation of awards; additional awards; remission of awards	10.17
(c)	Recourse to the courts	10.24
C.	Grounds for Challenge	10.34
(a)	Grounds under the Model Law	10.38
(b)	Adjudicability	10.42
(c)	Procedural grounds	10.52
(d)	Substantive grounds	10.64
D.	Effects of Challenge	10.89
E.	State Responsibility for Wrongful Setting Aside	10.93
11. Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards		
A.	Background	11.01
(a)	Introduction	11.01
(b)	Performance of awards	11.07
(c)	General principles governing recognition and enforcement	11.17
(d)	Difference between recognition and enforcement	11.19
(e)	Place of recognition and enforcement	11.24
(f)	Methods of recognition and enforcement	11.30
(g)	Time limits	11.33
(h)	Consequences of refusal of recognition or enforcement	11.34
(i)	Role of the international conventions	11.35
B.	Enforcement under the New York Convention	11.40
(a)	Introduction	11.40
(b)	Refusal of recognition and enforcement	11.55
(c)	Grounds for refusal	11.63
(d)	First ground for refusal—incapacity; invalid arbitration agreement	11.66
(e)	Second ground—no proper notice of appointment of arbitrator or of the proceedings; lack of due process	11.71
(f)	Third ground—jurisdictional issues	11.78

Contents

(g) Fourth ground—composition of tribunal or procedure not in accordance with arbitration agreement or the relevant law	11.82
(h) Fifth ground—award suspended, or set aside	11.87
(i) Arbitrability	11.101
(j) Public policy	11.105
(k) Other grounds	11.123
C. Enforcement under the ICSID Convention	11.125
D. Enforcement under Regional Conventions	11.131
(a) Moscow Convention	11.131
(b) Panama Convention	11.134
(c) Middle Eastern and North African Conventions	11.138
(d) Other regional conventions	11.140
E. Defence of State Immunity	11.141
(a) Jurisdictional immunity	11.144
(b) Immunity from execution	11.146
 Appendices	
A UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration 1985	663
B New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards 1958	677
C Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States 1965 ('Washington Convention') (excerpts)	681
D UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules (as revised in 2010)	685
E ICSID Institution and Arbitration Rules 2006	701
F ICC Arbitration Rules 2012	719
G ICDR International Arbitration Rules	743
H LCIA Arbitration Rules	761
I UNCITRAL List of Matters for Possible Consideration in Organizing Arbitral Proceedings	783
J IBA Rules on the Taking of Evidence in International Commercial Arbitration	785
K IBA Guidelines on Conflicts of Interest in International Arbitration	795
 <i>Index</i>	 809