# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	1-1341
Preface	vi
Abbreviations	xxvi
Table of Cases	xx
Table of Arbitration Awards	xxxvii
Table of Statutes	xli
Table of Major Arbitration Conventions	xlvii
Table of International Arbitration Rules	li
Table of Civil Codes	lv
Table of Treaties	lvi
	Para
CHAPTER 1—INTRODUCTION	Turu
1. They Edition of Millian Country of the Country o	1-0
(a) Generally	1-0.
(b) A blief instolled overview	1-0.
(c) Digimicant reactives of arbitration	1-13
The agreeouration agreement	1-14
The onotee of arom more	1-10
	1-18
The organization of the arrangement of the second of the s	1-19
Summary  (d) The meaning of "international"	1-20
International and domestic arbitrations contrasted	1-2
	1-24
(c) The relevant criteria	1-2:
The international nature of the dispute	1-2
The nationality of the parties  The Model Law criteria: a combined approach	1-29
	1-3
(f) The meaning of "commercial"  (g) Anatomy of a simple arbitration clause	1-34
Arbitrability	1-3:
Is there any need for a dispute?	1-3
Security III Decide and the security of the se	1-3
The continues of a convert small and the convert small and the convert small and the convert small sma	1-3
	1-39
	1-4
Other matters	1-4
2. Why Arbitrate?	1-4
(a) The principle reasons	1-4
A choice of a "neutral" forum and a "neutral" tribunal	1-4

		An enforceable decision	1-43
	(b)	Subsidiary reasons	1-44
		Perceived disadvantages of arbitration	1-45
		Costs	1-46
		Limited powers of arbitrators	1-47
		No joinder of parties	1-48
		Conflicting awards	1-49
		International arbitration or national litigation?	1-50
	(d)	Confidentiality	1-53
		The classical position	1-55
		The current trend	1-56
		The award	1-58
		Confidentiality in investor/state arbitrations	1-61
		Revisions to rules of arbitration	1-64
		LCIA Rules	1-65
		The WIPO Arbitration Rules	1-66
		Conclusion	1-68
	(e)	Alternative Dispute Resolution	
		Introduction	1-69
		What is meant by ADR?	1-71
		How does ADR work?	1-73
		Mediation Mediation	1-74
		Conciliation PSAGA INSTITUTE A INSTITUTE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	1-75
		The UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules	1–76
		The UNCITRAL Model Law on Conciliation	1-79
		Dispute Resolution Centres	1-80
		Mini-trial	1-81
		Mediation/Arbitration (Med/Arb.)	1-82
		The neutral listener agreement	1–83
		"Last offer" or "baseball" arbitration	1–84
		Court-annexed ADR	1-85
		Expert Determination (including adjudication and Dispute Review	1 05
		Boards)	1-87
		The enforceability of agreements for expert determination	1–90
		Why has ADR developed as it has?	1–91
		ADR—future perspectives	1–93
		The need for judicial control	1–94
		ADR and Arbitration combined	1–95
		Amiable compositeur, equity clauses, "ex aqueo et bono"	1–96
V	Vhat	Kind of Arbitration?	1 70
	(a)	Introduction	1-97
	(b)	Institutional and ad hoc arbitration	1–99
	(c)	Institutional arbitration—advantages and disadvantages	1-100
		Advantages	1-102
		Disadvantages	1-103
	(d)	Ad hoc arbitration—advantages and disadvantages	1 105
		Advantages	1-104
		Disadvantages	1–104
	(e)	Arbitral Institutions	1–107
		What to look for in an arbitral institution	1–109
		A degree of permanency	1-110
		Modern rules of arbitration	1-111
		Qualified staff	1-112
		Reasonable charges	1-113

3.

Some well-known institutions	1–114
The LCIA	1–117
The American Arbitration Association	1–118
The WIPO Arbitration Centre	1–119
Domain names	1–120
(f) Arbitrations involving a state or state entity	1–121
ICSID	1–123
ICSID—an international institution	1-126
ICSID's Additional Facility	1-128
The Permanent Court of Arbitration ("the PCA")	1-129
4. Claims Commissions and Tribunals	1-130
(a) The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal	1-131
(b) The United Nations Compensation Commission	1-132
(c) The Holocaust Tribunals (c	1-133
5. Regulation of International Arbitration	
(a) Generally	1-134
(b) The role of national law	1-138
State participation in the arbitral process	1-139
(c) The role of international conventions and the Model Law	1-141
Bilateral Investment Treaties	1-142
Literational Conventions congrally	1-144
The Geneva Protocol of 1923	1-145
The Geneva Convention of 1927	1-146
The New York Convention of 1958	1-147
Conventions after 1958	1-149
Regional conventions	1-150
The Model Law	1-151
(d) Practice—national or international	1-152
How procedure is determined	1-154
6. Summary	1-158
er-C and Secondary	
2 Defection and the control of the c	
CHAPTER 2—Applicable Laws	
1. Introduction	
	2-01
(a) Generally (b) No legal vacuum	2-02
(c) A complex interaction of laws	2-04
	2-01
2. The Law Governing the Arbitration (a) Introduction	2-05
(b) What is the lex arbitri?	2-08
	2-09
	0 10
(e) The seat theory	2-14
(f) Is the <i>lex arbitri</i> a procedural law?	2 20
(g) Choice of a foreign procedural law	0 00
(h) Where an award is made  (i) De-localisation	2 25
	2-23
The arguments considered	
The position in reality  (i) The "seet" theory and low arbitri	2–28 2–29
(j) The "seat" theory and lex arbitri  3. The Law Applicable to the Substance	
(a) C 11	2-31
Crossing national frontiers	2-31
Clossing national frontiers	2-33

(b)	The autonomy of the parties  Recognition by international conventions  Time of choice	2-34 2-35
		2–36
	Restrictions on party autonomy The choices	2-37
(c)		2–38
(0)		2-40
	Choice of a system of national law	2-41
	Precluding unfair treatment Stabilisation clauses	2-43
		2-44
(d)	Summary  Public International Learning Control District C	2-45
(u)	Public International Law and General Principles of Law	2-46
(6)	Concurrent laws, combined laws and the tronc commum doctrine The Libyan oil nationalisation arbitrations	2-48
(f)	Transnational law (including Lex Mercatoria; the UNIDROIT	2–50
467-1	Principles; the Shari'ah; international development law and trade usages)	
	Introduction wal language to sleet eff.	0.57
	The lex mercatoria	2-57
	The list method	2-59
	The functional method	2-61
	UNIDROIT Principles	2–62
	The Shari'ah	2–65
	International Development Law	2–67
	Trade usages	2–68
	Authority to apply non-national law	2-70
(g)	Equity and good conscience	2–71 2–73
4. Confl	ict Rules and the Search for Applicable Law	2-13
(a)	Generally Englishment to English and Engli	2 75
	Implied or tacit choice	2–75 2–76
351-1	Choice of forum as choice of law	2-78
(c)	Conflict rules	2-79
	Does an international arbitral tribunal have a lex fori?	2-19
	International conventions, rules of arbitration and national laws	2-80
(d)	Conclusion	2-84
	aw Governing the Agreement to Arbitrate	2-85
(a)	Summary	2-93
	a) Generally reserved to the control of the control	
CHAPTER	3—Arbitration Clauses and Submission Agreements	
1. Backg	round round	
The Part of the Pa	Generally	
	Categories of arbitration agreements	3-01
(c)	International conventions	3–02
21-5	The Geneva Treaties	2.04
(d)	International standards	3-04
2. The V	alidity of an Arbitration Agreement	3–05
(a)	Formal validity—the need for writing	2 07
(b)	A defined local relational:	3-07
(c)	Arbitrability	3–10
	Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights	3-12
	Antitrust and competition laws	3–15
12-5	Securities transactions	3–10
	Bribery and corruption	3-19

Fraud	3-23
3. The Parties to an Arbitration Agreement	1 60
(a) Capacity	3-25
Material payeous configure and subject processing its at the material	3-26
Comparations to logaritation saken collections as to transportation	3-27
States and State Agencies	3-28
(b) Third parties to the arbitration agreement	3-30
Piercing the corporate veil within groups of companies	3–31
	3–34
Tibbiginiciti, agency and statement	3–35
Commission and Monation	3–36
	3 30
4. Analysis of an Arbitration Agreement	3-37
(a) scope	3–38
10,1110 0)	3–42
(b) Basic Elements	3-45
A valid arbitration agreement	3–45
The number of arbitrators	
Establishment of the arbitral tribunal	3-47
Ad hoc or institutional arbitration	3-48
Filling vacancies in the tribunal	3-49
Place of arbitration	
Governing law	
Default clauses	
Language Language	3–54
Entry of judgment and rule of court clauses	3–55
Other procedural matters	3–56
(c) Submission agreements	
Generally	
Drafting a submission agreement	3–58
An illustration gaines of the mointenance	3–59
(d) Separability	3–60
(e) Summary monstide to sometime with a	3–65
5. Defective Arbitration Clauses	
(a) Inconsistency	3–68
(b) Uncertainty	3-69
(c) Inoperability	3-71
(d) Repudiation and waiver of arbitration agreements	2 72
6. Multi-Party Arbitrations	
(a) Generally	2 72
Several parties to one contract	2 71
Several contracts with different parties	2 77
(b) String Arbitrations	2 00
(c) Concurrent Hearings	2 01
(d) Court ordered consolidation	2 02
(e) Consolidation by consent	
77 7	2 01
Under an arbitration agreement Under institutional rules	2 05
Color Diny to act hidically	
CHAPTER 4—THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANISATION OF AN ARBITRAL TR	IBUNAL
tenudal landar en lo nouestag	
1. Background	
(a) Generally  (b) Commencement of an arbitration	4-01
In I ommencement of an arhitration	/1_114

		Time-limits	4-04
		Statutory time-limits	4-05
		Contractual time-limits	4-07
	(c)	Commencement of an arbitration under the applicable law	
	(d)	Commencement of an arbitration under institutional rules	
	(e)	Selecting an arbitral tribunal	4-10
	(f)	Sole arbitrators and multi-arbitrator tribunal	4–12
	(-)	Sole arbitrators	4-14
		The state of the s	4-15
		A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	4–16
		smalls for assembler emany 1950 month mark	4–17
2.	Anno		4–19
-		Generally	美国加发力学
		Agreement of the parties	4–21
		Arbitral institution	4-22
		The state of the s	4–25
		List system	4–26
		Existing arbitrators	4–28
		Professional institution	4-29
	(g)	Trade association	4-30
2	01	Designation by the Secretary-General of the PCA	4-36
3.	Quali	ties Required in International Arbitrators	
		Generally	4-39
	(b)	Restrictions imposed by the parties	4-40
	(c)	Restrictions imposed by the applicable law	4-41
	(d)	Professional qualifications	4-42
		Sole arbitrator	4-43
		Three arbitrators	4-44
		Language	4-45
	(b)	Experience and outlook	4-46
	(c)	Education and training	4-47
	(d)	Interviewing prospective arbitrators	4-50
4.	Impar	tiality and Independence of Arbitrators	(3)
	(a)	Generally	4-52
	(b)	Independence and/or Impartiality	4-54
		Impartiality distinguished from neutrality	4-56
		Nationality	4-58
	(c)	Disclosure William To my Law box nother burg 97	4-61
		Governmental agencies	4-65
		Communication with the parties	
5.	Challe	nge and Replacement of Arbitrators	4–66
		Generally Addition to the state of the state	1 67
		Grounds for challenge	4-67
		Procedure for challenge	4-68
		Challenges under the ICSID Rules	4-72
		Waiver Massago vd nodabilosno)	4-74
		Filling a vacancy	4–76
		Truncated tribunals	4–78
		Procedure following the filling of a vacancy	4–79
	(8)	Transcripts	4–82
			4–83
6.	The O	Insuring against a vacancy ganisation of the Arbitral Tribunal	4–85
	(a)	Generally	3-15
		Meetings and hearings	4–86
		Meetings and hearings at which the parties are present	4-87
			4 00

	Fixing dates for hearings	4–89
	Avoiding local public holidays	4–90
	Length of hearing	4–91
(c)	Administrative aspects	4–94
5143	Arbitration centres	4–96
	Arbitral institutions	4–97
	Universities, clubs and other institutions	4–98
	Hotels The Control of	4-99
	Interpreters	4–100
	Verbatim records	4-101
	Hearing hours	4-103
	Relations between the parties and the arbitral tribunal	4-106
	Functions of the presiding arbitrator	4-107
(d)	The role of an administrative secretary or registrar	4-108
(u)	Institutional arbitrations	4-109
	Who to appoint	4-110
7 Fees	and Expenses of the Arbitral Tribunal	4-113
	Who fixes fees	4-114
	Commitment or cancellation fees	4-115
	Methods of assessing fees	4-117
(6)	The ad valorem method	4-118
	The "time spent" method	4-119
	The "fixed fee" method	4-120
(4)	THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF	4-121
	Negotiating arbitrators' fees	4–122
(e)	Expenses of the arbitral tribunal	4–123
	The reimbursement method	4–124
	The per diem method	4–125
6-05	The ICSID method	4–126
(f)	Securing payment of the fees and expenses of the arbitral tribunal	4-120
	Arbitration rules	
Снарте	R 5—Powers, Duties and Jurisdiction of an Arbitral Tribunal	
U1-0	Adversaria in a support of suppor	
1. Back		5 01
	Generally	5-01
	Practical considerations	5–02
	rs of Arbitrators	<b>5</b> 00
	Generally	5-03
(b)	Powers conferred by the parties	5-04
	Directly validation will be a second of the	5-05
	Indirectly and the second seco	5-06
	Powers conferred by operation of law	5–07
3. Dutie	s of Arbitrators	
(a)	Generally	5–11
(b)	Duties imposed by the parties	7 10 10 10 10
(c)	Duties imposed by law	
	Duty to act with due care	5–15
	Duty to act with due diligence	5–23
	Duty to act judicially	5-24
	Ethical duties Ethical duties	5-27
4. Juriso	diction discussion of the state	
(a)	Generally Sebusal your limiting notice.	5-30
(b)	Challenges to jurisdiction	5-31
	Partial challenge	5-32

Total challenge	
(c) The autonomy (or conorability) of the live is	
Who judges?	
Competence/Competence	
Competence	5–39
Limitations on jurisdiction	5–43
Award made without jurisdiction	5–44
(d) Court control	5–45
Concurrent control	5-46
	5–47
The choices open to the arbitral tribunal	5–48
(e) Procedural aspects of resolving issues of jurisdiction	5-52
The time at which issues of jurisdiction should be raised	5-53
(f) Options open to the respondent	5-54
Boycott the arbitration	5-55
Raise objections with the arbitral tribunal	5-56
Application to a national court	
Attacking the award	
The combined approach	
Form of court intervention	5–61
(g) International agreements on the jurisdiction of national courts	5–62
CHAPTER 6—THE CONDUCT OF THE PROCEEDINGS	
COLID Professional and Miles and Mil	
1. Background	
(a) Generally	0-01
(b) Party autonomy	6_03
(c) Restrictions on party autonomy	6-05
Equality Equality	6–06
Public policy	6–07
Arbitration rules	6–08
Third parties	6–09
(d) Adversarial and inquisitorial processes	6–10
2. Choice of the Place of Arbitration	0-10
(a) Generally	6–12
(b) The law governing the arbitration	6–12
The lex arbitri	
Local restrictions on arbitrators and party representatives	6–17
Ethical and other duties	6–18
(c) Enforceability	6–19
(d) Meetings need not all be hald at the cost of all its	
(e) Where should as award be "made"?	0 20
(f) Changing the seat of arbitration	6–24
Agreement inoperative or incapable of being performed	6–25
3. Preliminary steps	6–26
(a) Generally	ing (q)
Conduct of!:	
Damas and di	
A diagramma and af 1' '	
Adjournment of preliminary meetings	
Matters to be determined at preliminary meetings	6–31
UNCITRAL Notes on Organizing Arbitral Proceedings (b) Other preliminary issues	6–32
(b) Other preliminary issues  Applicable laws	6–33
Separation of liability and quantum	6–34
separation of tubility and quantum	6-35

	Separation and other issues		6-37
(c)	Expedited remedies		6-39
(0)	Pre-arbitral referee		6-40
	Expedited formation of the arbitral tribunal		6-42
	"Fast track" arbitrations		6-43
(4)	Avoiding delay and disruption		6-46
(u)	Special procedures in small cases		6-47
4 White	en Submissions		4
4. WIIII	Generally		6-48
(a)	The function of written submissions		6-49
			6-51
	The need to avoid ambiguity		6-52
(b)	Written pleadings in institutional arbitration		
	Definition of the issues		6-55
	Terminology		6–56
	1tme-timits		6–58
	Admissibility of counterclaims	A relay race	6–59
5. Evide			7. At the
(a)	Generally		6–61
	Common and Civil law procedures		6–62
	Admicciniliv		6–65
	Rurden of proof		6-67
	Methods of presenting evidence		6-68
(b)	Production of documents		6-69
	Favourable and unfavourable documents		6-70
	Common law practice		6-71
	Civil law practice		6-73
	Practice in international arbitrations		6-74
	Disputed document requests		6-76
	Documents in the possession of third parties	intern measures; power	6-79
	Presentation of documents		6–80
	Translations		6-82
(c)	Testimony of witnesses		6-83
(0)	Presentation of witness evidence		6-85
			6–88
	Evidentiary weight of witness evidence		6–89
(4)	Taking evidence overseas		
0E_ (a)	Expert evidence		6–90
	Experts appointed by the arbitral tribunal		6–91
	Power to appoint experts		6–92
	Presentation of expert evidence	usion	6–94
	Alternative methods of presenting expert evi	dence	6–96
	Admissibility of expert evidence		6–98
	Categories of expert evidence		6–99
(e)	Inspection of the subject-matter of the dispu		6–100
	Power of the arbitral tribunal to inspect the	subject-matter	6–101
	Procedure for inspection		6–102
8-04	Inspection under institutional rules of arbiti	ration	6–103
6. Hear			
	Generally		6–104
(b)	Organisation of the hearing		6-105
	Representation		6-107
	Pre-hearing conferences		6-109
	Revised ICSID Rules		6-111
(c)	Procedure at hearings		6-112
	International practice		6-113

	Examination of witnesses	6–115
	Who has the last word?	6-118
(d)	Ex parte hearings	
	Refusal to participate	6-120
	Procedure in ex parte hearings	6-121
7. Proce	eedings after the Hearing	0-121
	Generally	6-123
	Post-hearing briefs	
(c)	New evidence	
64-9		0-125
Снарте	R 7—THE ROLE OF NATIONAL COURTS DURING THE PROCEEDINGS	
1. Intro	duction of the issues to the respondent and another to motive and the motive and the state of th	7-01
(a)	The increasing independence of arbitration	7-03
(b)	Limitations on independence	7-04
	A relay race	7-05
	e Beginning of the Arbitration	7-06
(a)	Enforcing the arbitration agreement	7-07
(b)	Establishing the arbitral tribunal	7-07
	Challenges to jurisdiction	7-08
	ng the Arbitral Proceedings	7–09
	Interim measures: powers of the arbitral tribunal	7–10
ed a	(1) No powers	
	(2) Inability to act prior to the formation of the tribunal	7–13 7–14
	(3) An order can only affect the parties to the arbitration	
	(4) Enforcement difficulties	7–15
	(5) No ex parte application	7–16
(b)	Interim measures: powers of the competent court	7–17
61-9 (0)	Incompatibility with the arbitration agreement?	7–18
	Should application be made to a national court or to the	7–19
	arbitrators?	7.01
(c)	Measures relating to the attendance of witnesses and preservation of	7–21
28-0	evidence	7.04
(d)	Measures aimed at preserving the status quo	7-24
(e)	Interim relief in respect of parallel proceedings	7–28
(f)	Security for costs	7–33
4 At the	e end of the Arbitration	7–39
	Judicial control of the proceedings and the award	7 41
5. Concl	business of the proceedings and the award	7-41
o. coner	Alternative methods of presenting expert evidence valuescriefes. Co	7–42
88-0	Admissibility of expert evidences a blad at the real base specified. It	
СНАРТЕ	R 8—THE AWARD	
1. Backg		
(a)	Generally	8-01
	Achieving the intended result	8-04
	Definition of award	8-05
	"Order" or "Award"	8-07
(b)	Remedies and a management of the management of t	8-09
	Monetary compensation	8–10
	Punitive damages and other penalties	8–11
	Specific performance	8–14
	Restitution	8-15
	Injunctions	0 15

		8-18
	Declaratory relief	8–19
	Rectification Company of China and C	8–20
	Adaptation of contracts and filling gaps	8-24
	Interest and costs	8-25
(c)	How an arbitral tribunal reaches its decision	
	Majority voting	8–31
	The bargaining process	8–35
2. Catego	ories of Awards	0.00
(a)	Generally	8–39
(b)	Final awards	8–40
(c)	Partial and interim awards	8–41
	Issues concerning the applicable law	8–43
	Separation of liability and quantum	8-44
	Limitation clauses in contract	8-45
(d)	Default awards	8-46
	Consent awards	8-48
	ty of Awards	
	Generally	8-52
	Form of the award	8-53
811-0	The law governing the arbitration	8-55
	The introductory section of a award	8-56
	Signatures	8-57
	Language of the award	8-58
(0)	Contents of the award	8-59
(6)		8–60
	The arbitration agreement	8-61
	Unambiguous  Effective determination of the issues	8–62
	Effective determination of the issues	8-63
	Reasons nonotherm to ensure	8–65
80.0	Different ways of giving reasons	8–66
(d)	Time-limits	
	The disadvantages of mandatory time-limits	8–68
9-32	Non-mandatory provisions	8–69
(e)	Notification of awards	8–70
(f)	Registration or deposit of awards	8–71
4. Other	considerations	(8) 6 40
(a)	Res judicata effect of award	8–72
	Existing disputes	8–73
	Subsequent disputes	8–74
	Effect of award on third parties	8–75
(b)	Separate, concurring and dissenting opinions	8–76
	Dissenting opinions	8–77
	The position in natural laws	8–78
	The position under institutional rules	8-79
	The practice in ICC arbitrations	8-80
	Practice at the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal	8-81
	When and how should dissenting opinions be given in international	
	arbitrations?	8-82
(c)	Interest	0 04
	The basis upon which interest can be awarded	
80-01	How much interest to award	
	Compound interest	8–87
	Enforcing awards that carry interest	8–89
	Post-award interest	8–90
(e)	Costs	8-91

Costs of the arbitration	8-9
Costs of the parties	8-9
Assessing the costs of the parties	8-9
Requirements imposed by national law	2000 has been 8-9
(f) Proceedings after the award	8-9
Under national law	8–9
Under rules of arbitration	8–10
Review procedures other than by national courts	8–10
Review procedure under the ICSID Rules	8–10
Publication of awards	8–10
cileda, a serior a strong	(c) Partial and interim
the applicable law	
CHAPTER 9—CHALLENGE OF ARBITRAL AWARDS	
1. Background	9–0
(a) The purpose of challenge	9–0
(b) The meaning of challenge	9-0
(c) Introductory remarks	9-0
2. Methods of challenge	9-0
(a) Internal challenge	
(b) Correction and interpretation of awards; additional	9–0
(c) Recourse to the courts	
3. Grounds for Challenge	9–1
(a) Lack of jurisdiction	Language of the o
	9–1
(b) Other grounds for challenge	9–1
4. Grounds for Challenge under the Model Law	9–1
(a) Incapacity: invalid agreement to arbitrate	9–2
(b) Lack of due process	9–2
(c) Issues of jurisdiction	9–2
(d) Further procedural issues	9-2
Summary	9–2
(e) Arbitrability	9–3
(f) Public policy	9–3
(g) Conclusion	9–3
5. Substantive Grounds for Challenge	
(a) Mistakes of Law	9–3
(b) Whistake of fact	9-4
6. Place, Time and Effects of Challenge	Existing disputes
(a) Thee of chancinge	9-4
(c) Time minus	9-4
(*) The effects of a successful chancinge	9-4
CHAPTER 10—RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF ARBIT	RAL AWARDS
1. Background	
(a) Performance of awards	
Commercial and other pressures	10-0
Arbitrator's duty to render an enforceable award	10-0
	10-0
The general principles governing recognition and e	
The difference between recognition and enforcement	
Recognition	10-1
Enforcement	10-1
(b) Place of recognition and enforcement	10-1

	10.16
Forum shopping	10–16
(c) Methods of recognition and enforcement	10–17
(d) Time-limits	10–18
(e) Consequences of refusal of recognition or enforcement	10–19
2. The Role of International Conventions	10.20
(a) Generally	10–20
(b) The Geneva Treaties	10.01
The Geneva Protocol of 1923	10-21
The Geneva Convention of 1927	10-22
(c) The New York Convention	10-23
Enforcing the agreement to arbitrate	10-24
Enforcing foreign awards	10-25
The first reservation: reciprocity	10-26
The second reservation: commercial relationships	10–28
Recognition and enforcement under the New York Convention	10-31
Formalities 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10–32
3. Refusal of Recognition and Enforcement	10.22
(a) Generally	10–33
(b) Grounds for refusal	10–36
(c) First ground for refusal: incapacity; invalid arbitration agreement	10–38
(d) Second ground: no proper notice of appointment of arbitrator or of	tne 10 20
proceedings; lack of due process	10–39 10–41
(e) Third ground: jurisdictional issues	10-41
(f) Fourth ground: composition of tribunal or procedure not in	10 42
accordance with arbitration agreement or the relevant law	10-43
(g) Fifth ground: award not binding; suspended or set aside	10–45 10–50
(h) Arbitrability	10-50
(i) Public policy Working Group under	10–51
(j) The Washington Convention	
(k) Refusal of recognition an enforcement under regional conventi	10–56
The European Convention of 1961	10-50
The Moscow Convention	10-57
The Panama Convention	10–58
The Amman Convention	10-61
Other regional conventions	10-62
(1) The defence of state immunity	10-63
Jurisdictional immunity	10–64
Immunity from execution  4. Practical Considerations	10-04
(a) An "entry of judgment" clause	10–68
(b) Enforcing under the New York Convention or a more favour	
treaty or local law	10–70
Enforcement as a "domestic" award	10–73
Enforcement as an obligation	10–74
(c) Options open to the successful party: a checklist	10–75
(d) Options open to the unsuccessful party: a checklist	10–75
To challenge or not?	10–77
(e) The need for local advice	10–79
The first total device	
International Departer 1907	
CHAPTER 11 Approx II	
CHAPTER 11—ARBITRATION UNDER INVESTMENT TREATIES	

XXV

11-01

1. Introduction

2. Jurisdictional Issues

(a) Friedrick County is as	
(a) Existence of an applicable treaty	11-05
(b) Protected investors	11-06
Natural persons	11-07
Legal entities	11-08
(c) Protected Investments	11-09
(d) Other jurisdictional issues	11-12
3. Law Applicable to the Substance of the Dispute	11-19
4. The Merits of the Dispute	11-23
(a) "Fair and equitable treatment" and the international minimum	8-105)
(h) Full protection and convite	11–24
(c) No arbitrary or discriminate	11–28
<ul><li>(c) No arbitrary or discriminatory measures impairing the investment</li><li>(d) No expropriation without prompt, adequate and effective compensation</li></ul>	11–30
	11–31
Indirect expropriation	11–32
Acts contrary to undertakings and assurances granted to investors	
mayconstitute expropriation	11–33
The purpose of the host state's measures does not affect their characterisation	
	11-34
Compensation standard	11-36
(e) National and "most favoured nation" treatment	11-37
(f) Free transfer of funds related to investments	11-39
(g) Observance of specific investment undertakings	11-40
5. Remedies under BITs	11-42
(a) Expropriation remedies	11-43
e) Fifth ground; award not binduity guage inted or set aside	
Index	507