



محكمة قطر الدولية  
ومركز تسوية المنازعات

**QATAR INTERNATIONAL COURT  
AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION CENTRE**

# QATAR INTERNATIONAL COURT AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION CENTRE

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## AN INTRODUCTION



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المحاكمات  
QATAR IN COURT  
AND DISF



محكمة  
ومركز تسوية  
القضايا

محكمة  
ومركز تسوية  
القضايا  
NATIONAL COURT  
CENTRE





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

08

- Purpose of This Guide
- Origins of the Court

10

- Judiciary

11

- Jurisdictions of the Court and Regulatory Tribunal
- Fees

12

- Court Facilities

14

- Virtual Hearings
- Court Procedures
- The Registry

15

- The Court
- Powers of the Court

17

- Case Management

18

- Legal Representation

19

- Commencing Proceedings in the Court

20

- Statement of Truth
- Language

21

- Service Claim Form and Other Documents

23

- Filing Documents



24 - E-Filing  
- Filing by Post

25 - Filing in Person

26 - Urgent Applications  
- Responding to a Claim Form  
- Counterclaims

27 - Evidence

28 - Disclosure

29 - Court Hearings

30 - Oral Evidence

31 - Judgments of the Court  
- Costs

32 - Enforcement

33 - Appeals

34 - Applications to the Court  
- Arbitration

35 - QICDRC Dispute  
Resolution Clause

37 - Arbitration Facilities  
- Other Forms of ADR

38 - Judges of the QICDRC



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It gives me great pleasure to introduce you to the Qatar International Court and Dispute Resolution Centre which is leading the way in developing outstanding international standards for an effective court system in the State of Qatar through our international judiciary, excellent governance, sophisticated case management system, guarantees of procedural and substantive fairness and use of advanced technology, all of which combine to provide a world leading dispute resolution offering for individuals and businesses. As this introductory booklet demonstrates, the operations of the QICDRC are, above all else, transparent and user friendly and I hope you find it both informative and helpful.



– Faisal Al Sahouti, CEO, QICDRC

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The Qatar International Court and Dispute Resolution Centre comprises a world class international Civil and Commercial Court and specialist Regulatory Tribunal. The international element of the QICDRC is reflected through its judiciary and staff who bring with them a wealth of experience from a variety of common law and civil law jurisdictions. The QICDRC operates in accordance with international best practice with the aim of delivering justice fairly and efficiently. The state of the art courtroom has the ability to operate entirely virtually making it one of the most technologically advanced courts in the world.



– Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers,  
President, QICDRC

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# PURPOSE OF THIS GUIDE

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This introductory guide is intended to help you understand how the Qatar International Court and Dispute Resolution Centre (“QICDRC”) operates. It is primarily intended for those people who are interested in the operations of the QICDRC and for those who seek to resolve legal disputes as expeditiously, efficiently and economically as possible.

This guide does not have the force of law. It should be read in conjunction with other QICDRC publications (such as the Official Practice Guide of the Qatar International Court) and, more importantly, alongside any applicable legislative provisions, rules and/or regulations. The jurisdiction of the Qatar International Court (formerly referred to as the QFC Civil and Commercial Court) and QFC Regulatory Tribunal is contained within QFC Law No 7 of 2005 (as amended). Parties appearing before the Court or Regulatory Tribunal should also be familiar with the applicable Regulations and Procedural Rules which are available on the QICDRC website- [www.qicdrc.com.qa](http://www.qicdrc.com.qa)

# ORIGINS OF THE COURT

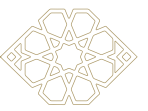
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The Court and Regulatory Tribunal were established by the then Emir, His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani, as part of Qatar’s national strategy to attract international business and financial services into the country. The Court provides a specialist means of resolving civil and commercial disputes in an expeditious and cost-effective manner using the latest in courtroom technology. The Regulatory Tribunal acts as an appeals body available to individuals and corporate bodies who wish to challenge decisions of the QFCA, QFCRA and other QFC Institutions.

The Court and Regulatory Tribunal, though international in nature and expertise, are courts of the State of Qatar.







# JUDICIARY

One of the most important features of the Court and Regulatory Tribunal is the outstanding calibre of the judiciary. The international nature of the judiciary is a distinguishing feature of both the Court and Regulatory Tribunal; the judges hail from a variety of civil and common law jurisdictions.

The judges subscribe to a Judicial Code of Conduct, the cornerstones of which are independence, impartiality, integrity and propriety.





# JURISDICTION OF THE COURT AND REGULATORY TRIBUNAL

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The jurisdiction of the Court is contained within Article 8(3)(c) of the QFC Law (as amended).

The First Instance Circuit of the Court has jurisdiction to hear the following types of dispute:

- Civil and commercial disputes arising from transactions, contracts, arrangements or incidences taking place in or from the QFC between the entities established therein.
- Civil and commercial disputes arising between The QFC authorities or institutions and the entities established therein.
- Civil and commercial disputes arising between entities established in The QFC and contractors therewith and employees thereof, unless the parties agree otherwise.
- Civil and commercial disputes arising from transactions, contracts or arrangements taking place between entities established within The QFC and residents of The State, or entities established in the State but outside The QFC, unless the parties agree otherwise.

The Appellate Division of the Court hears appeals from the First Instance Circuit and the Regulatory Tribunal where permission to appeal has been granted.

The Regulatory Tribunal has the jurisdiction to hear appeals raised by individuals and corporate bodies against decisions of The QFC Authority, The Regulatory Authority and other QFC Institutions.

## FEES

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At present, neither the Court nor the Regulatory Tribunal charge fees for the use of their services. They are both completely free to access.

Parties who wish to use the ADR facilities do not presently have to pay for use of the facilities but will have to pay a reasonable fee for any consumables they use.



# COURT FACILITIES

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The Court's facilities are rightly described as "state of the art".

The courtroom provides multi-channel video conferencing and audio facilities, with touch screen computer panels for advocates, judges and court-staff as well as full electronic evidence and in-court scanning and broadcasting facilities.

Each advocate has a designated retractable touch-screen monitor and wireless keyboard and mouse at his table. Proceedings can be viewed on large monitors within the courtroom which are ideal for witnesses who are giving evidence over the video link.

The Court provides multi-language audio and video recording of proceedings where required. Housed within the courtroom is an international translation booth where the Court can provide simultaneous translation into any language as required using the services of professional interpreters. Overnight transcription of proceedings can be provided where authorised by a Judge or the Registrar.

Parties and the legal representatives will be offered their own conference suite with access to Wi-Fi and other office equipment (such as iPads, interactive presentation screens, telephone conferencing, printing and stationery) as required.







# VIRTUAL HEARINGS

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The Court has the capability to operate entirely virtually with parties, advocates, witnesses and judges appearing remotely from anywhere in the world. Virtual hearings have many benefits- they can be convened at short notice, are time efficient and more cost effective for parties. Virtual hearings can be requested by the parties or directed by a Judge or the Registrar.

# COURT PROCEDURES

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What follows are some of the key provisions and guidance relating to the procedures which are adopted before the Court. This should be read in conjunction with the relevant provisions of the QFC Law as well as the Court's Regulations and Procedural Rules which are available on the QICDRC website: [www.qicdrc.com.qa](http://www.qicdrc.com.qa)

The procedures to be followed before the Regulatory Tribunal differ in some material respects. Parties to Regulatory Tribunal proceedings should familiarise themselves with the Regulatory Tribunal's Regulations and Procedural Rules which are also available on the QICDRC website.

# THE REGISTRY

## Article 7

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The Registry is headed by the Registrar.

The Registrar is responsible for the management of cases before the Court and has powers in relation to case management directions, hearings and costs assessments.

Queries relating to cases before the Court should always be directed to the Registry.



# THE COURT

## Article 12

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The Court comprises a First Instance Circuit and an Appellate Division.

Judges sit in panels of three. The composition for any particular case is chosen by the President of the Court in consultation with the Registrar.

Since 2012, the President of the Court has been Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers, formerly the first President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

The other judges of the Court hold, or have held, distinguished legal or judicial posts in their respective countries.

# POWERS OF THE COURT

## Articles 4, 10, 31 and 33

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The Overriding Objective of the Court is to deal with all cases justly.

Dealing with cases justly includes, where practicable, ensuring that litigation before the Court takes place expeditiously and effectively, ensuring that the parties are on an equal footing, dealing with cases in ways which are proportionate and making the use of information technology.

The Court has a wide array of powers when exercising its functions in accordance with the QFC Law, Regulations and Procedural Rules.

The Court has the power to take all steps that are necessary or expedient for the proper determination of a case and may grant all such relief and make all such orders as may be appropriate and just in accordance with the Overriding Objective.

The Court can make any order it thinks fit in relation to the parties' costs of the proceedings. Usually, the Court will order an unsuccessful party to pay the reasonable costs of the successful party. If the parties are unable to agree the amount of the reasonable costs, then the costs will be assessed by the Registrar.







# CASE MANAGEMENT

## Articles 15 and 22

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Once a Claim Form (or Application Notice) has been issued and pleadings have been filed with the Registry in accordance with the applicable timeframes, case management directions will be given. These directions will either be given by the Registrar or the Court. Usually, case management directions will set out a timetable for the filing and serving of additional documents and submissions in preparation for the trial or hearing.

Effective case management requires the cooperation of the parties in order to ensure that the case is ready by the date set for the trial or hearing.

The Registrar and the Court expects parties to comply with directions. If parties fail to comply with the directions of the Registrar or the Court, then they risk having their case struck out.

Alternatively, the Court has the power to make costs awards against parties who fail to comply with directions.

The type of directions and the way in which they will be given varies from case to case. In straightforward cases, the Registrar is likely to issue standard case management directions. In more complex cases, the Registrar or the Court may invite submissions from the parties on the issue of directions before they are issued.

A hearing date will be set at the earliest opportunity and it is the duty of the parties to ensure that they are ready for it.



# LEGAL REPRESENTATION

## Article 29

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A party bringing (or defending) a dispute before the Court may represent themselves or may appoint a legal representative.

In the case of legal representatives, any qualified lawyer who is entitled to appear before the superior courts in the State of Qatar or of any other jurisdiction shall be able to appear before the Court.

Where the ability of a lawyer to be able to appear before the Court is questioned, the Registrar or the Court will determine whether that lawyer is entitled to appear before the Court.

Where a party is legally represented, communications between that party and the Registry or the Court should be through the appointed legal representative and not through the party.

The Court will expect legal representatives to act in accordance with any relevant and applicable code of conduct.





# COMMENCING PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT

## Article 17

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Proceedings are commenced by the issue of a Claim Form.

A Claim Form is issued by the Registry on behalf of the Court. A party wishing to issue a Claim Form should complete the Claim Form and ask the Registry to issue it.

Claim Forms, along with other types of Court form, are available on the QICDRC website: [www.qicdrc.com.qa](http://www.qicdrc.com.qa) Notes for Guidance accompany all forms in order to assist with their completion.

The Claim Form should record the names and contact details of the parties to the dispute as well as those of any appointed legal representatives. The nature of the matter(s) in dispute should be summarised and identify clearly the relief sought (e.g. damages or an injunction). The facts to be relied on should be stated along with the applicable law and the basis on which it is said the Court has jurisdiction.

Attached to the Claim Form should be the key documents which support the claim.





# STATEMENT OF TRUTH

## Article 16

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A Claim Form (as well as any other type of form) must contain a signed Statement of Truth. This is an acknowledgment by the signatory that the contents of the Claim Form are true.

The Statement of Truth may be signed either by the party or by their appointed legal representative on their behalf.

# LANGUAGE

## Article 3

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The one language that is common to all of the judges of the Court is English thus, wherever possible, it is prudent for parties to agree that English should be the language of the proceedings. However, parties are entitled to present their case(s) in Arabic should they wish to do so. A party should identify at the earliest stage in proceedings (i.e. in the Claim Form) whether or not they wish to have the proceedings conducted in English or Arabic. The other party will have the opportunity to express their preference in their response.

The Court has the ability to conduct oral hearings of a case in either English or Arabic (or both) as required using professional interpreters if necessary.

Where documents are translated from one language into another and where the translation has been commissioned by the Registrar or the Court, that translation will be considered by the Court as an official translation.

The Court will publish its judgments in both English and Arabic on the QICDRC website: [www.qicdrc.com.qa](http://www.qicdrc.com.qa)



# SERVICE OF CLAIM FORM AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

## Article 14 and 18

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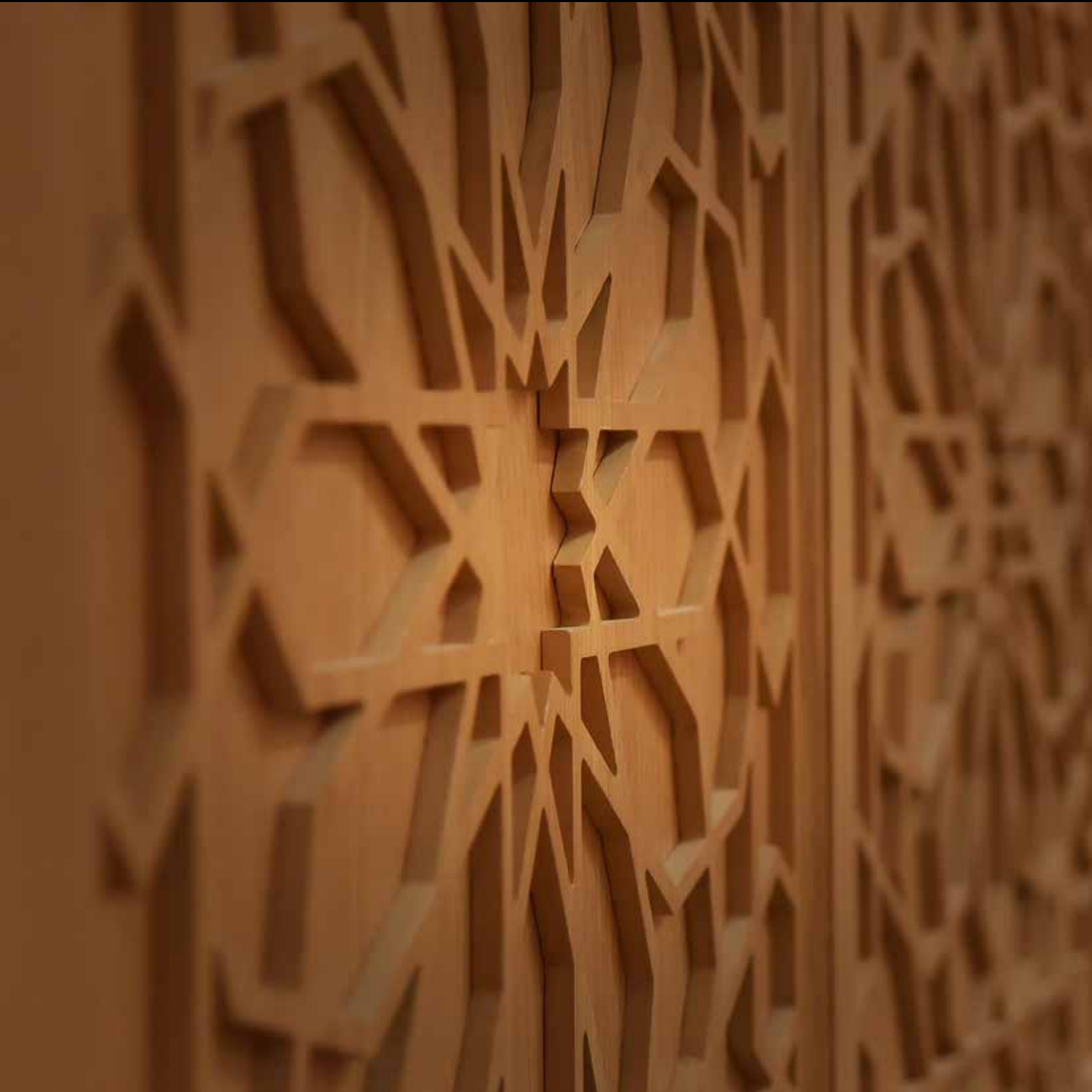
Once a Claim Form is issued by the Registry, it is valid for service for 4 months.

The Court is not responsible for the service of forms and documents; the obligation is with the parties.

A party may serve a form or document by personal service, delivery to a party's home address or, in the case of a corporate body, its registered or principal office address, recorded or registered post, fax, or any other method that has been agreed between the parties or directed by the Registrar or the Court.

Parties must notify the Registry as to the date and manner of service of forms and documents.







# FILING DOCUMENTS

## Articles 8, 14, 20 and 23

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Where there is a requirement to file a form or document with the Court, it should be filed with the Court's Registry.

The most efficient way to file a form or document is by email to the Registrar: [Registrar@qicdrc.com.qa](mailto:Registrar@qicdrc.com.qa). However, forms and other documents can also be filed by post or by personal attendance at the Registry.

Any form or document that is filed with the Registry should contain the following information:

- The Case Number (if one has been previously allocated);
- The full names of the parties to the case;
- A description of the type of document submitted;
- The date of any deadline imposed by the Registrar or the Court (or any other applicable regulation or rule) for the filing of the form or document;
- The date and time the form or document was filed by the party; and
- The date, time and method of service of the form or document on the other party.





## E-FILING

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Where possible, parties should file forms and other documents electronically either by using the Court's E- Case Management System or by emailing them to the Registrar. All Court forms can be found online: [www.qicdrc.com.qa](http://www.qicdrc.com.qa)

The Registry will only accept emailed documents if they are in Adobe Acrobat (.PDF) format, unless the Registrar has agreed otherwise.

Documents filed electronically between the hours of 8am-4pm Qatar time (excluding weekends and public holidays) will be accepted as having been filed on that day. Documents filed outside those hours will be accepted as having been filed on the following working day.

If there is any dispute over the date and time a document was said to have been filed, the Registrar will determine the matter.

Where a form or document is required to include a signature, an electronic signature or a scanned version of the original will usually suffice. The Registrar or the Court may, however, direct that the original signed form or document be filed with the Registry.

## FILING BY POST

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Where parties rely on postal service to file documents, they should ensure that they use a service which guarantees delivery by or on a specified date.

Forms and documents may be filed by post by sending them to the following address:

The Registrar  
Qatar International Court and Dispute Resolution Centre  
PO Box 13667 - QFC Tower 2 (12th floor), Omar Al Mukhtar Street  
Doha, Qatar

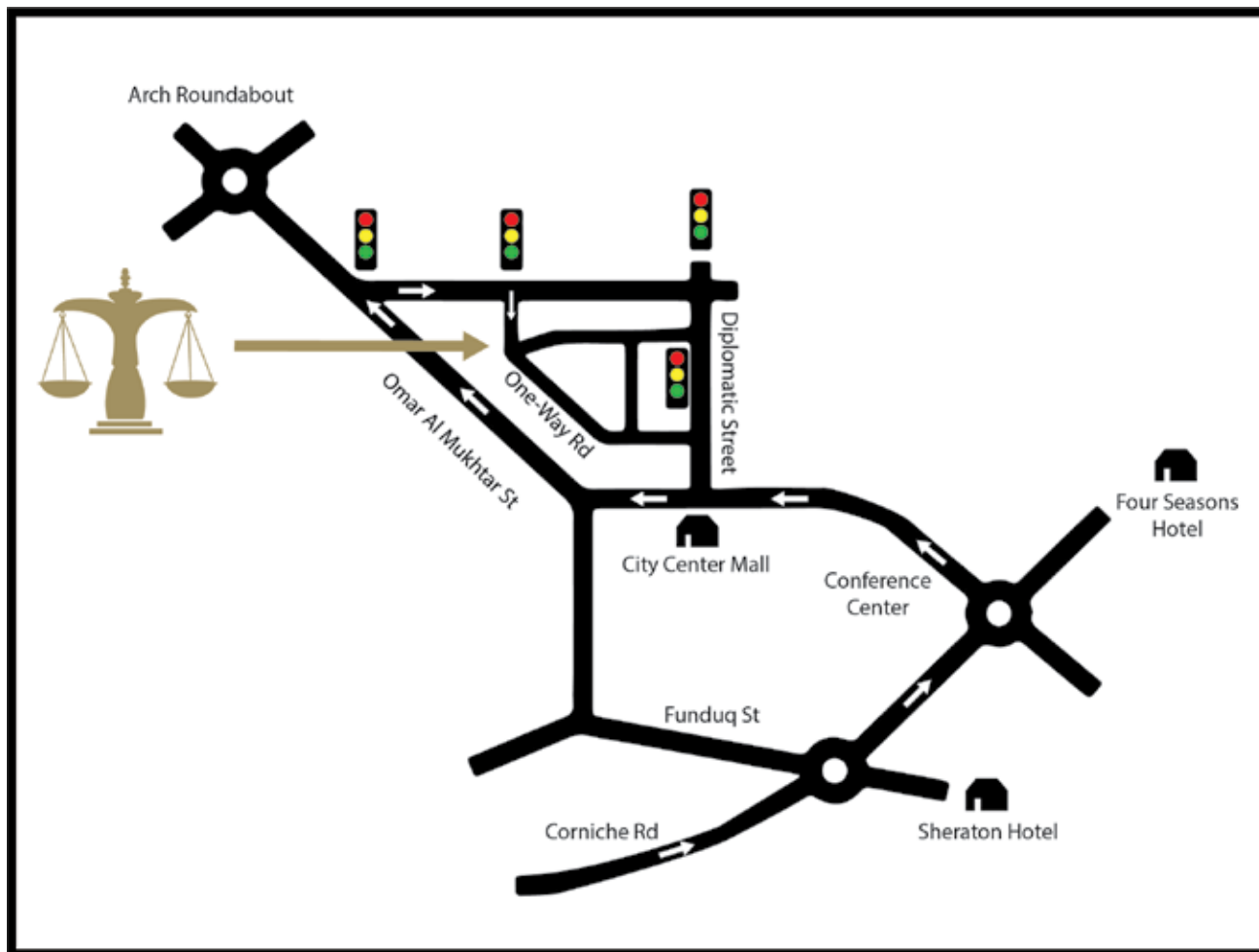
Where a document is sent by post that provides for delivery the following working day, it shall be deemed to have been filed on the second working day after it was sent.





# FILING IN PERSON

Forms and documents may be filed in person at the Court's Registry which is located on the 12<sup>th</sup> floor of QFC Tower 2, Omar Al Mukhtar Street, Doha, Qatar.



Documents may be filed in person between the hours of 8am-4pm Qatar time, Sunday-Thursday (excluding public holidays).



# URGENT APPLICATIONS

## Article 23

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Where a party requires assistance from the Court on an urgent basis and may not be able to comply with the usual methods for the filing and service of documents, the party should contact the Registrar on [Registrar@qicdrc.com.qa](mailto:Registrar@qicdrc.com.qa).

# RESPONDING TO A CLAIM FORM

## Article 20

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A party responding to a Claim Form must do so within 28 days of service (or deemed service) of the Claim Form. The party must either file and serve a defence denying the claim or indicate that the claim (or part of it) is admitted.

If a party admits the claim (or part of it) then it should state clearly any proposals for satisfying it (e.g. an offer to pay the amount claimed within a certain timeframe).

If a party wishes to dispute the claim, then it must file and serve a Defence indicating to what extent the facts relied upon in the Claim Form are accepted or disputed and provide the factual or legal basis for the Defence.

Accompanying the Defence should be any key documents relied upon by the party.

# COUNTERCLAIMS

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If a party wishes to file a Counterclaim, it should complete the Defence/Counterclaim form- which is available online- and ensure that the same is filed with the Registry and served on the other party.



# EVIDENCE

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Where a claim is defended and/or where a counterclaim is filed, the Court will need to determine who is liable in relation to the dispute. Parties must prove their case- to the satisfaction of the Court- by presenting evidence which may be in the form of statements, documents and/or oral evidence. The statements, documents and details of any witnesses to be relied upon must be filed with the Registry.

The Registrar will analyse the Claim Form and other relevant statements and documents and will issue, where necessary, directions as to the future management of the case, which may include a request for further information from the parties.

If the case appears to be a relatively straightforward one, then the Registrar will likely issue a standard set of directions, tailored to the individual needs of the case. If, however, the case appears complex, then the Registrar, or a Judge, will hold a directions hearing in Court and will seek the parties' views as to what further steps ought to be taken in preparation

of the trial. After that hearing, the Registrar, or a Judge, will issue directions as to what the parties need to do next.

The Court will always take an active role in case management and in determining what it needs to see and by when.

The Court will also determine what oral evidence it considers necessary to hear in order to determine the case. Having looked at any witness statements and having heard what the parties have to say about them, the Court may direct who may provide oral evidence and on what matters.

Where the Court directs that technical evidence may be provided by experts, it will direct how that evidence will be presented, whether in writing and/or orally, and whether it requires experts to attempt to agree the technical issues in dispute. It will be a matter for the Court to determine whether an expert is appropriately qualified to provide evidence in Court.



# DISCLOSURE

## Article 26

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Parties often hold documents that are relevant to the case but have not been seen by the other party. The Court may direct that parties disclose these documents, or search their records or databases to provide the Court with certain documents or types of documents. This process is called disclosure.

Disclosure is often a critical part of case preparation. The Court does not direct disclosure in every case but where it considers it appropriate, whether of its own motion or on an application by the parties, it will do so.

If the Court directs disclosure, it will be specific on the terms of the searches required. It may require parties to disclose all documents on which they will rely at Court as well as to search for certain types or classes of documents.

Where there is a dispute as to what should be produced, the Court will act in accordance with the overriding objective, taking into account international best practice.

Some documents are protected under legal professional privilege. Other documents may be considered to be privileged to protect the public interest. If the Court is satisfied as to that, it will respect the privacy of these documents and not order disclosure. Whether a document is, in fact, privileged will always be a matter for the Court to determine.





# COURT HEARINGS

## Article 28

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The Court may decide a case either on the basis of the documents before it, or by allowing the parties to present their case at a hearing. A hearing may take place with parties physically present in the courtroom in Doha, or virtually where some or all of the participants may appear remotely through video or audio links.

Court hearings will usually be held in public and are held in English, Arabic or both. Proceedings are recorded and transcriptions can be required where necessary.

The Court will comprise three judges who will read the documents submitted to the Court and hear the evidence of any witnesses, as well as the oral arguments of the advocates representing the parties (or the parties themselves if they are unrepresented). An advocate who is representing a party must be a

qualified lawyer entitled to appear before a Qatari court or a superior court of any other jurisdiction. A certificate or other means of showing appropriate qualification of an advocate may be required by the Registrar or the Court.

The time allocated for a hearing will be determined by the Registrar or the Court, often in consultation with the parties.

Where required, an interpreter will be made available to provide simultaneous interpretation.





# ORAL EVIDENCE

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A witness may be required to give evidence on oath or affirmation. The witness may choose between taking an oath or making a an affirmation. An oath is taken by a witness according to that witness's religious beliefs. An affirmation has the same effect, in law, as an oath but is made without reference to a religious text.

The evidence of a witness may, with permission of the Court, be taken by video link. In such cases, parties must comply with any directions of the Registrar, or Court, relating to video link arrangements. In particular, the parties must take full responsibility for ensuring that the video link at the location of the witness is arranged and effective.

It is the responsibility of the parties to provide the evidence on which they intend to rely in the proceedings. Except in the rarest of circumstances, the Court does not call its own witnesses. In general, the examination and cross-examination of witnesses is a matter for the parties or their legal representatives. The judges may ask questions of witnesses, although this will generally be for the purposes of clarifying the evidence that has been given.

Where evidence may be relevant to an issue before the Court, the Court will generally admit that evidence. Whether evidence is credible or reliable, and what weight should be attached to it, will be matters for the Court to determine in light of argument.





# JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT

## Article 32

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Following its consideration of the documents, evidence and oral argument, the judges of the Court will make a decision. Judgments of the Court may be communicated to the parties in one of three ways:

- At the end of the hearing, the Court will inform the parties orally of their decision and the reasons for making their decision; or
- At the end of the hearing, the Court will inform the parties of their decision and reserve the written reasons for their decision to a later date; or
- The Court will complete the hearing and then spend greater time considering its decision and reasons which it will make known to the parties at a later date.

Judgments of the Court may be treated as persuasive precedents in future cases.

All judgments of the Court will be published on the Court's website in English and Arabic.

## COSTS

## Article 33

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The Court has the power to make costs awards against parties. The Court may make any order it thinks fit in relation to costs. Ordinarily, the Court will order that the unsuccessful party pays the costs of the successful party although this will not always be the case. If, for example, a party has behaved improperly or has incurred unnecessary costs, the Court may determine that its costs are not recoverable. If the Court does order one party to pay the other party's costs, any assessment of these costs will usually be undertaken by the Registrar following submissions from the parties.



# ENFORCEMENT

## Article 34

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The judgments and orders of the Court are enforceable as judgments and orders of a Court of the State of Qatar. The Enforcement Judge at the Court is primarily responsible for the enforcement of the Court's judgments and orders.

Applications for Enforcement should be addressed to the Enforcement Judge and sent to the Registrar at the aforementioned address.

The Enforcement Judge has the power to enforce judgments and orders of the Court:

- (i) by the levy of fines,
- (ii) by the making of any Order that the Enforcement Judge considers necessary in the interests of justice and
- (iii) by referring the matter to a relevant competent agency or authority elsewhere in the State.

Further information on Enforcement can be found in the Official Practice Guide of the Court and within the Court's Regulations and Procedural Rules.

The State of Qatar is a signatory to a number of international enforcement agreements and conventions, including the 1983 Riyadh Arab Agreement for Judicial Cooperation ("the Riyadh Convention") and the 1958 Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards ("the New York Convention").







# APPEALS

## Article 35

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Judgments of the Court may only be appealed with permission of the Court (either from the original Court or the Appellate Division) and must meet the strict criteria set out in Article 35.1 of the Court's Regulations and Procedural Rules. Applications seeking permission to appeal should state the legal basis of the appeal and clearly identify how the party appealing considers that the original Court has made an error in law or fact.

Ordinarily, the Court will consider applications seeking permission to appeal on the papers although may deal with the matter at an oral hearing if the Court considers such a course to be appropriate.

Where the Court refuses permission to appeal, that decision is final.

Where the Court grants permission to appeal, parties may only preset arguments to the Appellate Division of the Court that are based on the grounds stated in their application seeking permission to appeal. They may not produce new evidence, which was not before the original Court, unless the Appellate Division of the Court grants permission to do so.

Decisions of the Appellate Division of the Court are final.





# APPLICATIONS TO THE COURT-ARBITRATION

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Law No 2 of 2017 issuing the Arbitration Law in Civil and Commercial Matters provides parties with an option to agree on the “Competent Court” of the arbitration. When drafting an arbitration agreement as part of a contract and where parties wish to elect the Court at the QICDRC as the Competent Court, parties should use the wording of the QICDRC Dispute Resolution Clause so that the intention of the parties is clear and unambiguous.

Parties will need to decide which Court is right for them when it comes to selecting the Competent Court. A number of factors will be relevant, but in particular the nature of the contract and the type of disputes which may arise are of likely importance.

What applications can be made to the Court?

Subject to the agreement between the Parties, where the Court has been chosen as the Competent Court of the arbitration, it has jurisdiction over matters relating to:

- The appointment and removal of arbitrators
- Determining challenges to jurisdiction
- Assisting with the taking of evidence
- Correcting awards
- Hearing appeals against awards
- Determining challenges in relation to enforcement decisions

In addition, the Enforcement Judge of the Court will consider applications relating to:

- Interim measures and their enforcement
- Enforcement of awards

Parties wishing to file an application before the Court should do so using the designated forms (available on the QICDRC website) or by contacting the Registry.



## QICDRC DISPUTE RESOLUTION CLAUSE

Any dispute arising out of or in connection with this contract, including any question regarding its existence, validity or termination, shall be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration administered by [insert name of Arbitration Centre/Institution] in accordance with [insert name of applicable institutional rules] in force at the time the request for arbitration is submitted, which rules are deemed to be incorporated by reference in this clause.

The seat of the arbitration shall be Qatar.

The Arbitral Tribunal shall consist of [insert an odd number of arbitrator(s)] arbitrator(s).

The language of the arbitration shall be [insert applicable language].

The Competent Court of the arbitration shall be the First Instance Circuit of the Civil and Commercial Court of the Qatar Financial Centre and, in the case of enforcement, the Competent Judge shall be the Enforcement Judge of the First Instance Circuit of the Civil and Commercial Court of the Qatar Financial Centre.







# ARBITRATION FACILITIES

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In addition to providing access to the Court, the QICDRC's purpose built arbitration facilities are available for use by those parties who wish to conduct arbitrations at them. The facilities comprise a large plenary room with modern, easily moveable, furniture so as to allow the layout of the room to be adapted to suit the needs of the arbitrators and the parties. The room also contains a large presentation monitor and can be equipped with a range of technological and administrative support resources as required. In addition, private break-out rooms are available for the parties and their legal representatives which, like the large plenary room, contain a wide-screen presentation monitor and can be stocked with portable office equipment as required.

Parties who are interested in hosting their arbitrations at the QICDRC should visit the website ([www.qicdrc.com.qa](http://www.qicdrc.com.qa)) where they can take a virtual tour of the facilities, or contact the QICDRC for more information about what can be offered.

# OTHER FORMS OF ADR

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Parties who are interested in other forms of alternative dispute resolution, such as mediation, should contact the QICDRC for more information.



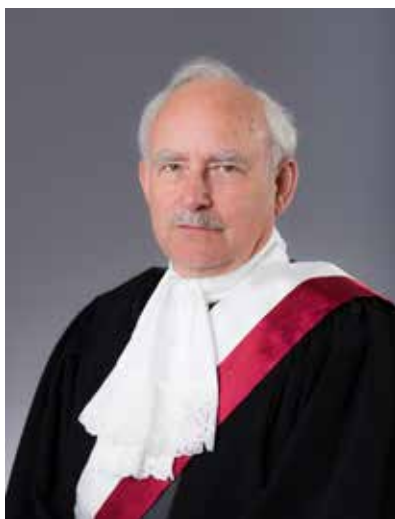
# JUDGES OF THE QICDRC



**THE RT HON. THE  
LORD PHILLIPS OF  
WORTH MATRAVERS**

**President of the Court**

Lord Phillips has been President of the Court since 2012. He has held many distinguished judicial posts including being the first President of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom (2009-2012) and a former Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales (2005-2008).



**THE RT HON. SIR  
DAVID KEENE**

**Chairman of the Regulatory  
Tribunal**

Sir David Keene has been Chairman of the Regulatory Tribunal since 2013. Prior to that, he held the post of Deputy President of the Court. He was a member of the Court of Appeal of England and Wales (2000-2009) and before that a member of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court (1994-2000).



**CHRISTOPHER  
GROUT**

**Registrar of the Court and  
Regulatory Tribunal**

Christopher Grout has been the Registrar of both the Court and the Regulatory Tribunal since 2012. He was Called to the Bar of England and Wales in 2007. He worked for the Ministry of Justice in London at the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal (2007-2009) and then went into private practice as a barrister, specialising in criminal defence.





**DR HASSAN AL SAYED**

**Judge of the Court**

Dr Hassan Al Sayed has been a judge of the Court since 2010. He is an Associate Professor of Law at Qatar University's College of Law having previously held the role of Dean of the College of Law (2007-2010). He received his doctorate in law from the University of East Anglia in 2003.



**PROFESSOR  
FRANCOIS GIANVITI**

**Judge of the Regulatory  
Tribunal**

Professor Gianviti has been a judge of the Regulatory Tribunal since 2011. He was the Director of the Legal Department at the International Monetary Fund in Washington, USA and later its General Counsel (1987-2004).



**LAURENCE LI**

**Judge of the Regulatory  
Tribunal**

Laurence Li has been a judge of the Regulatory Tribunal since 2011. He was formerly Director of Corporate Finance at the Securities and Futures Commission and currently practices law as a barrister in Hong Kong.



### **CHELVA RAJAH SC**

#### **Judge of the Court**

Chelva Rajah has been a judge of the Court since 2011. He has held the post of President of the Law Society of Singapore (1990-1992) and of Judicial Commissioner of the High Court of Singapore (1995-1997). He was appointed Senior Counsel in 1998.



### **RASHID AL BADR**

#### **Enforcement Judge**

Rashid Al Badr has been the Enforcement Judge of the Court and Regulatory Tribunal since 2012. He was appointed Junior Magistrate of the Criminal Courts of First Instance (1992) before becoming Senior Magistrate of the High Civil and Criminal Courts (1996). Having then sat as a Magistrate and later Deputy Chairman of the Court of Appeal, he became Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal in Qatar in 2008.



### **SIR BRUCE ROBERTSON**

#### **Judge of the Court**

Sir Bruce Robertson has been a judge of the Court since 2013. He was appointed a Judge of the High Court in Auckland, New Zealand (1987) and later a divisional member of the Court of Appeal (1996). He was a full time member of the Court of Appeal from 2005 and continues to sit in various Pacific jurisdictions.





**FRANCES KIRKHAM**

**Judge of the Court**

Frances Kirkham has been a judge of the Court since 2013. She was formerly a senior circuit judge, specifically the designated judge at the Technology and Construction Court in Birmingham, England. She also held the role of Commissioner at the Judicial Appointments Commission (2006-2011).



**THE RT HON. LORD HAMILTON**

**Judge of the Court**

Lord Hamilton has been a judge of the Court since 2015. He was formerly Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland. In addition to other judicial posts, he was a judge of the Inner House of the Court of Session (2002-2005) and a full time commercial judge of the Court of Session (1997-2000).



**GEORGE ARESTIS**

**Judge of the Court**

George Arestis has been a judge of the Court since 2015. He was first appointed as a judge in Cyprus in 1982, later being appointed to the Supreme Court of Cyprus (2003). He was Cyprus' first judge at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, a position which he held for 10 years.



**EDWIN GLASGOW QC**

**Judge of the Regulatory Tribunal**

Edwin Glasgow QC has been a judge of the Regulatory Tribunal since 2015. He has extensive experience in commercial and general litigation, as counsel, arbitrator and mediator. In addition to his UK practice, he has been involved in cases in the USA, Hong Kong, Africa, Australia, the Caribbean, Singapore and Malaysia.



**GOPAL  
SUBRAMANIAM**

**Judge of the Regulatory Tribunal**

Gopal Subramaniam has been a judge of the Regulatory Tribunal since 2015. He is a Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India and previously held the post of Additional Solicitor General of India (2005-2009) and later Solicitor General of India (2009-2014).



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