THE SETTLEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION DISPUTES BY
ARBITRATION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CRCICA

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Construction industry represents a major proportion (40%-50%) of the annual investment volume in any country. Construction is a risky business. Risks increase in construction contracts more than others. It is inevitable for the two contracting parties to estimate such risks objectively so that the project can be easily executed and disputes would not impede achieving the objectives of the two parties.

Some compromises are made by the parties for the sake of awarding and concluding construction contracts.

If the least cost offer is the main and effective factor of accepting the contractor’s tender, so it indicates failure from the very beginning, especially in construction contracts involving public entities.

Construction projects usually require several years to be concluded, great capitals, high technology experience and extraordinary human efforts.
Construction contracts are “dispute-oriented”. Many complicated technical problems intermingle requiring new solutions and conceptions.

Dispute Avoidance and Alternative Dispute Mechanisms regularly feature in construction contracts to avoid that differences develop into disputes.

Institutional arbitration is clearly more advantageous than ad hoc arbitration.

The special nature of construction industry and its emerging problems require special background and experience of the arbitrators, whose selection is well made after and not before the dispute.

It is indispensable to draw up arbitration Terms of Reference and not to rely only on the arbitration clause due to the specific nature of construction disputes, the multiplicity of parties and claims involved.
The main active arbitral institution in Egypt is CRCICA.

CRCICA is an independent, non-profit, self-financed international organization established in 1979 under the auspices of the Asian African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) by dint of a Headquarters Agreement between Egypt and AALCO endowing CRCICA with all necessary privileges and immunities ensuring its independent functioning.

CRCICA adopted, with minor modifications, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules of 1976.

CRCICA amended its Arbitration Rules in 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2007 to ensure that they continue to meet the needs of their users, reflecting best practice in the field of international institutional arbitration.

In 2011, CRCICA amended its Arbitration Rules based upon the new UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, as revised in 2010, with minor modifications emanating mainly from the Centre’s role as an arbitral institution and an appointing authority.

The New CRCICA Arbitration Rules entered into force on 1 March 2011 and apply to arbitral proceedings commencing after this date.
The New CRCICA Arbitration Rules in Practice

- The application of the Rules during the last three years permitted the identification of the salient new provisions that have thus far been frequently invoked and efficiently used by the parties to arbitrations under CRCICA's auspices.

- On top of the list is the new Article 10 regarding multiparty arbitrations. It has been invoked several times where the multiple parties on either side were unable to agree upon the constitution of the tribunal due, in particular, to the fact that they do not form a single group with common rights and obligations, for instance, in cases involving a large number of shareholders. In such cases, the Centre was requested to constitute the arbitral tribunal and in doing so it has thus far not revoked any appointment already made and has appointed or reappointed each of the arbitrators and designated one of them as the presiding arbitrator.

- Another practical provision is Article 7/2 which includes a corrective mechanism so that, if no other parties has responded to a party's proposal to appoint a sole arbitrator and the party(ies) concerned have failed to appoint a second arbitrator, the appointing authority may, at the request of a party, appoint a sole arbitrator, if it determines that, in view of the circumstances of the case, this is more appropriate.
The Centre has applied this provision in circumstances where it was more appropriate to appoint a sole arbitrator in view of the small amount in dispute. When determining whether a sole arbitrator is more appropriate for the case in view of the circumstances, the Centre also takes into consideration the complexity of the case, having regard to the nature and number of parties, i.e. if one party is a State, whether there are (or will potentially be) counterclaims, set-off claims or cross claims.

The new Article 6 is also worth noting. It has been successfully invoked allowing the Centre to decide, upon the approval of the Advisory Committee, not to proceed with a dispute over which it manifestly lacked jurisdiction. Such decision was taken prima facie following the assessment of the response to the notice of arbitration.
Article 12 of the Rules has been successfully invoked by a party seeking the removal of a substitute arbitrator who deliberately delayed the continuation of the arbitral proceedings after the reconstitution of the arbitral tribunal.

Paragraph (e) of Article 4/2 was invoked twice by a respondent whose response to the claimant’s notice of arbitration included a notice of arbitration against a party to the arbitration agreement other than the claimant.

The Centre anticipates a very active future for Articles 14/2 (truncated tribunals) and 17/6 (third party joinder). The Centre has actually encountered some exceptional circumstances under its former rules in which it was requested to deprive a party of its right to appoint a substitute arbitrator and either appoint the substitute arbitrator itself or, after the closure of the hearings, authorize the other arbitrators to proceed with the arbitration and make any decision or award. Such exceptional circumstances included cases of improper conduct of a party, for example, if a party used dilatory tactics with respect to the replacement procedure of an arbitrator, or in case the improper conduct of the arbitrator is clearly attributable to the party.
In January 2013, in an Article of the Global Arbitration Review (GAR): "Arbitration Costs Compared: The Sequel", Louis Flannery and Benjamin Garel of Stephenson Harwood in London updated and expanded a comparative review GAR published two years ago. The Survey involves a unique comparison among the costs of arbitration at ten "major and most popular commercial arbitration institutions" including CRCICA.

Believing that the Cairo Centre "(has) profoundly revised its costs calculation scales in March 2011", the authors stated that CRCICA's increase of its costs has "undeniably increased its attractiveness in the eyes of parties, lawyers and prospective arbitrators alike". CRCICA's standing and reputation as a serious institution, as explained further, may have been unfavorably prejudged on the basis of its previous unusually low costs. According to the authors, some arbitral centres would be well advised to follow this example by revising their costs schedules to bring their administrative and arbitrators' fees to a reasonable level, whether by adjusting them upwards or downwards.

The outcome of the survey places CRCICA's arbitration costs in a moderate stance among other international institutions. It was reported that CRCICA is the most affordable where the amount in dispute is US$ 100,000, in case of having a sole arbitrator, and US $ 500,000 in case of having either one or three arbitrator/s. For a case in which US$1 million is in dispute, CRCICA comes out as the least expensive if the dispute is heard by a sole arbitrator and, for three-arbitrator tribunals, CRCICA is the second least expensive institution.

In cases involving amounts of US$ 5 million, US $ 10 million, CRCICA costs are in either advanced or average intermediate position. In cases with US$ 50 million, US$ 100 million, US$ 500 million and 1 billion, CRCICA position fluctuates between the second and the fourth.
CRCICA CASELOAD IN 2013: NEW RECORD AMOUNT IN DISPUTE IN CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE CENTRE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

- The total number of arbitration cases filed before CRCICA until 20 October 2014 reached 1002 cases.

- In 2013, 72 new arbitration cases were filed compared to the record 78 cases scored in 2012. 15 out of the 72 new cases were filed in the first quarter of 2013, while 16 cases were filed in the second quarter of 2013. The third quarter of 2013 witnessed the filing of 18 new arbitration cases, while 23 new cases were filed in the last quarter of 2013.

- The total sums in disputes filed under the auspices of the Centre until 31 December 2013 amounted to US $ 1,547,758,635. The largest amount in dispute being US $ 1 billion (EGP 7 billion), representing as such a new record amount in dispute in cases brought before the Centre during the last three years. It is worth noting that in 2012 the total sums in disputes reached US$1,341,568,978.25. Compared to 2012, 2013 witnessed, therefore, an increase in the sums in dispute amounting to US$ 206,189,656.75, scoring as such 1.15 % annual increase.
According to the statistics of 2013, for the first time since years, **construction** cases do not rank on top of the disputed contracts referred to the Centre; they come second (12 cases) after **services** disputes (16 Cases), followed by **lease agreements** and **real estate** (7 cases each), investment agreements and media and entertainment (5 cases each), hotel management and supply (3 cases each), **gas supply** and petroleum services (2 cases each), agency agreements, insurance, international sale of goods, loan agreements, petroleum concession agreements, sale and purchase of shares, settlement agreements, subcontracting agreements, telecommunications and transfer of technology (1 case each).

Construction disputes filed under the auspices of the Centre in 2013 concerned mainly:
- A **FIDIC** contract for building a commercial warehouse;
- The construction of the headquarters of an IT Company in the Smart Village, 6 October City, Egypt;
- The civil and electromechanical works for the construction of a new factory for the production of dry batteries in Egypt;
- The renovation of the Alexandria branch of one of the oldest and most famous private clubs in Egypt;
- The design, build and operation of a unit for refrigeration by natural gas;
- The construction and installation of a transformers factory in Badr City, Egypt;
- The construction of a wastewater treatment plant in Katameya, Cairo, Egypt; and the construction of a faculty of engineering in Ismailia, Egypt.
Types of Disputed Contracts (2013)

- Services: 16 (22%)
- Construction: 12 (17%)
- Lease Agreements: 7 (10%)
- Real Estate: 7 (10%)
- Investment Agreements: 5 (7%)
- Media & Entertainment: 5 (7%)
- Hotel Management: 3 (4%)
- Supply: 3 (4%)
- Gas Supply: 2 (3%)
- Petroleum Services: 2 (3%)
- Agency Agreements: 1 (1%)
- Insurance: 1 (1%)
- International Sale of Goods: 1 (1%)
- Loan Agreement: 1 (1%)
- Petroleum Concession Agreements: 1 (1%)
- Sale & Purchase of Shares: 1 (1%)
- Settlement Agreement: 1 (1%)
- Subcontracting Agreements: 1 (1%)
- Telecommunications: 1 (1%)
- Transfer of Technology: 1 (1%)
- Other: 14 (19%)

Total: 79
According to the statistics of 2013, parties from Saudi Arabia rank on top of the parties referring their disputes to the Centre, followed by parties from Russia, Spain, Korea, Italy, Germany, UK, Ukraine and the British Virgin Islands.
According to the statistics of 2013, Lebanese and Emirati arbitrators rank on top of Arab arbitrators, while German arbitrators are the most frequently appointed non-Arab arbitrators, followed by Belgian, French, British, Swedish, Italian and American Arbitrators.
The year 2012 witnessed encouraging results that open the door to a brighter future for Mediation in particular and ADR in general.

Three mediation and ADR cases were actually registered under the auspices of the Centre in 2012. The first case started as an arbitration and related to a contract for the sale and purchase of shares concluded between an Arab investment group, including shareholders from Saudi Arabia and Jordan, and an Egyptian joint stock company as well as two investors from Qatar, who all agreed to refer their dispute to mediation after the filing of an arbitration. While the arbitration case included claims amounting to US$ 2,000,000, the mediation process resulted in a settlement agreement concluded between the parties for a sum amounting to only US$ 250,000. The second ADR case was a conciliation one that took place between a public entity and a real estate investment company, including investors from Egypt and Kuwait, concerning an industrial, commercial and urban development project in Egypt. According to the disputed contract, a panel of three conciliators was constituted including a chairperson appointed by the Centre in its capacity as the designated appointing authority. The parties reached an amicable settlement based on a recommendation made by the conciliators and approved by the parties. Another conciliation case involving two well-known construction companies is currently pending before the Centre. A sole engineer conciliator was appointed by the parties to help them settle the dispute.

In 2013, two mediation cases were filed under the auspices of the Centre one of which was amicably resolved, while the other as terminated without reaching a settlement.
In the first quarter of 2014, 17 new arbitration cases were filed.

CRCICA's caseload in the first quarter of 2014 involved disputes relating to lease agreements, hotel management, supply, construction, subcontracting agreements, joint venture agreements, information technology, agency agreements, media and entertainment, sports-related agreements, sale and purchase of shares, real estate and settlement agreements.

The total sums in disputes filed under the auspices of the Centre during the first quarter of 2014 amounted to US $ 64,818,868.

An international construction case was filed during the first quarter of 2014 relating to the construction of the district cooling plant for a mega project in New Cairo, Egypt.
TYPES OF DISPUTED CONTRACTS (1ST QUARTER 2014)
In the first quarter of 2014, arbitration proceedings involved parties from different countries including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, UK, USA, Kuwait and British Virgin Islands. CRCICA is satisfied to see that its Arbitration Rules have recently been selected by parties from USA and Kuwait in addition to its usual users from Saudi Arabia.
2ND QUARTER OF 2014: THE "COMEBACK" OF CONSTRUCTION CASES AND AN UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE IN MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT CASES

CRCICA's caseload in the second quarter of 2014 involved disputes relating mainly to construction, media and entertainment, lease agreements, real estate, supply, telecommunications, information technology and services. While the construction cases filed in the first quarter of 2014 came in the third position after the lease and hotel management agreements, the second quarter of 2014 witnessed a "comeback" for such cases amounting to four cases, as follows:

- An international arbitration including parties from Germany relating to the design and execution of a gypsum plaster plant in Suez, Egypt;
- The construction of an administrative complex for one of the Egyptian ministries in Mokatam, Cairo, Egypt;
- The construction and finishing works for the first phase of a residential and entertainment compound in Umm el Rakham, Matrouh, the Egyptian northern Mediterranean coast. It is worth noting that in addition to the arbitration clause inserted in their contract, the parties to the said case concluded a submission agreement detailing the disputed matters to be referred to arbitration; and
- The construction of a number of pumping stations and water supply networks for two villages in the Gharbiah Province located in the Nile Delta.

The total sums in disputes filed under the auspices of the Centre during the second quarter of 2014 amounted to US $ 84,349,169 which, when added to the US $ 64,818,868 scored in the first quarter of 2014, makes the total sums in disputes filed in the first half of 2014 US $ 149,168,037.
Types of Disputed Contracts (2nd Quarter 2014)

- Construction: 4 (22%)
- Media & Entertainment: 4 (22%)
- Lease Agreements: 2 (11%)
- Real Estate: 2 (11%)
- Supply: 2 (11%)
- Telecommunications: 2 (11%)
- Information Technology: 1 (6%)
- Services: 1 (6%)
In the second quarter of 2014, arbitration proceedings involved parties from different countries including Egypt, Panama, Switzerland and Germany. CRCICA is satisfied to see that its Arbitration Rules have recently been selected by parties from Europe and Central America.
The second quarter of 2014 witnessed the appointment of arbitrators coming from Egypt, France, Germany and the U.K. The non-Egyptian arbitrators were all appointed by the co-arbitrators to act as presiding arbitrators.
In the third quarter of 2014, 23 new arbitration cases were filed compared to 18 cases filed in the same quarter last year.

CRCICA's caseload in the third quarter of 2014 included the filing of CRCICA case number 1000 and involved disputes relating mainly to media and entertainment, supply, construction, hotel management, lease agreements, sale and purchase of shares, real estate, concession agreements, joint ventures and services.

One of the two new construction cases related to a housing project in new Cairo, while the second one related to the construction of a charity school in Cairo, Egypt.

The total sums in disputes filed under the auspices of the Centre during the third quarter of 2014 amounted to US $ 221,509,197 which, when added to the US $ 64,818,868 scored in the first quarter of 2014 and the US $ 84,349,169 scored in the second quarter of 2014 makes the total sums in disputes filed in the first three quarters of 2014 US $ 370,677,234.
Types of Disputed Contracts (3rd Quarter 2014)

- Media & Entertainment: 8 (35%)
- Construction: 2 (9%)
- Hotel Management: 2 (9%)
- Lease Agreements: 2 (9%)
- Supply: 3 (13%)
- Joint Venture Agreements: 1 (4%)
- Concession Agreements: 1 (4%)
- Sale & Purchase of Shares: 2 (9%)
- Real Estate: 1 (4%)
- Services: 1 (4%)

Total: 20 disputes
In the third quarter of 2014, arbitration proceedings involved parties from different countries including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Libya, the UK and British Virgin Islands. CRCICA is satisfied to see that its Arbitration Rules have recently been selected by parties from Africa, the Arab World, the Persian Gulf and Europe.
The third quarter of 2014 witnessed the appointment of arbitrators coming from Egypt, the UK, France, Jordan and Germany.
The Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration won the prestigious **GAR GRA Award** for the **regional institution of 2013**. Arbitral institutions in Abu Dhabi, Beijing, Helsinki, São Paulo and Seoul featured in the shortlist. However, according to GAR's official announcement, "the winner was the Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration, in recognition of its great strides in the past year".

GAR is one of the leading publications of the international arbitration community worldwide. Its annual awards are the most closely watched in the field. The GAR Guide to Regional Arbitration (GRA) award for the regional institution of 2013 is a new category featuring in this year's GAR awards for the first time. CRCICA is pleased to be the first arbitral institution to win it.
Prof. Ahmed Sadek El-Kosheri, Chairman of CRCICA Advisory Committee, accepted the award on behalf of CRCICA at GAR’s fourth and largest-ever annual awards ceremony held on 12 February 2014 in Paris, France. At the same important event, Prof. El-Kosheri won life time achievement award in recognition of his contributions to the field.

As CRCICA is celebrating its 35th anniversary in 2014, the granting of such a prestigious award is a kind of a decent "well done" message coming just on time to praise a fruitful past that we do cherish and to summon a more successful future that we vow to achieve.

CRCICA is pleased to have dedicated this award to the soul of its late Director and the father of its renaissance over nearly 30 years, Dr. Mohamed Aboul-Enein.
The African Development Bank (AFDB) has recently posted on its website the Assessment Report of Arbitration Centres in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Mauritius, which was prepared by Dr Werner Jahnel, Partner, LALIVE as mandated by the AFDB to assess various arbitration centres across the African continent. The Report focuses on the following three centres: La Cour Commune de Justice et d'Arbitrage (CCJA) in Côte d'Ivoire, the Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (CRCICA) in Egypt, and the Mauritius International Arbitration Centre (LCIA-MIAC) in Mauritius. The purpose of the Report is to assess the arbitration centres against the requirement and standards for "international commercial arbitration" according to the Bank's Rules and Procedures for the Procurement of Goods and Works and to examine, among other issues, "the neutral venue requirement" in each of these centres.
The research methodology of the report was double-staged based on desk review of documents and site visits of some of the Centres involved. The Final Report consolidates the findings of the two stages and provides a final assessment of each centre. The basic features of the report on CRCICA follow:

- **Recognition**: CRCICA is one of the best arbitration centres across the African Continent and can readily be recommended for use by parties from both the African continent and elsewhere.

- **Neutrality**: CRCICA fulfills the Bank’s important requirement for a neutral venue even in cases of commonality of origin between one of the parties to the arbitration (notably if it is the State party) and the State in which the Centre is located, i.e. Egypt.

- **Strengths**: the professionalism of the Centre and the suitability of the CRCICA Rules for the conduct of important international arbitration proceedings are noted as significant features of CRCICA.

- **Users' Review**: All the practitioners consulted confirmed that the Cairo Centre was functioning very well and that the current political situation in Egypt did not have any impact on the organization of the Centre and its ability to properly administer the arbitral proceedings. This factor, together with the Centre's status as an independent non-profit international organization, enhance public confidence entrusted to the Centre.
ONE OF THE BEST ARBITRATION CENTRES ACROSS THE AFRICAN CONTINENT AND ELSEWHERE

- **French version of the CRCICA Rules:** The assessor has received no negative feedback regarding the Centre. He has however stressed the importance of having a French version for CRCICA's Arbitration Rules, which is due to be released in September 2014.

- **Assessor's Conclusion:** The system at CRCICA as a whole appears to provide the necessary safeguards to guarantee a suitable framework to all parties to the arbitration.

- CRCICA reviews the outcome of this report with pride and satisfaction. It is notable that the Centre has recently received similar acknowledgements of neutrality and professionalism from other international financial organizations as well as commercial dispute resolution institutions in the course of their assessment of neutral and appropriate arbitration venues.
CRCICA issued its New Mediation Rules, effective as from 1 January 2013.

Since 2011, under the umbrella of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, CRCICA has worked with the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution (CEDR) to develop new mediation rules that respond to users' expectations in the light of recent practices worldwide. "The new CRCICA mediation rules", according to Mr. James South, CEDR Director, "are high quality and consistent with developments of international mediation practice. They also show CRCICA's commitment to developing mediation services in Egypt and the wider region."

According to Mr. Michael Schneider, International Arbitrator and member of CRCICA BOT, "the Rules are well considered and provide a useful frame for mediation and possible other ADR Services."
Arbitral Awards (Volume IV)

- The Centre has published the fourth Volume of its ARBITRAL AWARDS prepared in Arabic by Dr. Mohi-Eldin Alam Eldin, CRCICA’s Senior Legal Advisor. Quite aware of the relative shortage of Arabic literature on arbitral awards, CRCICA will keep up with publishing its own awards on regular basis, without, of course, disclosing the identities or nationalities of the concerned parties.

Journal of Arab Arbitration: Volumes 20, 21, 22 and Twenty-Volume Index

- Since the last quarter of 2013, CRCICA has issued 3 volumes of the Journal of Arab Arbitration, volumes 20, 21 and 22, as well as the Journal’s Twenty-Volume Index 1999-2013. The Journal of Arab Arbitration, a CRCICA-sponsored Publication of the Arab Union of International Arbitration (AUIA), is issued semi-annually and includes articles, judicial awards and arbitral precedents.

English Volume IV of CRCICA Arbitral Awards

- CRCICA has entered into an agreement with Kluwer Law International to publish the fourth English volume of CRCICA Arbitral Awards which is authored by Dr. Mohi-Eldin Ismail Alam-Eldin, the Senior Legal Adviser of the Centre. Volume IV includes seven complex construction cases. Each award is squeezed into around 100 pages originally out of 300/500 pages. The publication is expected to be on market before the end of 2014.
CONSTRUCTION ARBITRAL AWARDS RENDERED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CRCICA: THE CAIRO REGIONAL CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION COMPILED AND COMMENTED BY Mohie El Din Alam el Din, 2010

Cases included concern: the construction of airports, tourist villages, first class hotels, telescopes, phosphate mining machinery, works for clinker cement, works for international waterways, construction of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, diplomatic buildings, real estate of business concern, media production complex, etc.

Issues raised are mostly related to delays, bad material or unfitness of quality, income taxes, sales tax, workmanship, contract management, social insurance premiums, damages and customs duties.
CRCICA contributed to Kluwer Law's "Arbitration in Africa: a practitioner's Guide" with a chapter on Egypt. This unprecedented volume, generally edited by Lise Bosman, assembles for the first time a country-by-country analysis - both practical and insightful - of how arbitration is conducted in 46 African countries, providing essential information about legislative provisions, treaty adherence, and arbitral procedure. Five sections representing the main regions of the continent offer country overviews addressing issues such as the following:

- adherence to the key arbitration conventions;
- the modernity of a State's arbitration legislation and its compatibility with the UNCITRAL Model Law;
- particular features of arbitral practice in that jurisdiction;
- access to and (where available) statistics from local and regional arbitral institutions;
- significant arbitration-related national case law; and
- enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.

A sixth section focuses on Africa-based investor-State arbitration, providing an empirical analysis of the experience and record of African States with investment treaties and investor-State arbitration. Useful tables of intra-African bilateral investment treaties, a list of ICSID proceedings involving African States, and other tabular features round out the volume.
A Chapter on CRCICA is featured in the ninth edition of Getting the Deal Through - Arbitration 2014, which provides international analysis in key areas of law and policy for corporate counsel, cross-border legal practitioners and business people. The scope of coverage of the publication is expanding annually. In the 2014 edition, there are 52 jurisdictions and 13 arbitral institution chapters.

Selected CRCICA arbitral awards have been recently published in the ICCA Yearbook Commercial Arbitration, VOLUME XXXVIII 2013. The general editor of the Yearbook is Albert Jan VAN DEN BERG, ICCA President as of April 2014.
CRCICA contributed two chapters in the *World Arbitration Reporter - 2nd Edition*, one on Egypt and the other on the works and activities of the Centre.

Extensively revised and updated by leading authorities in the field, the *World Arbitration Reporter (WAR)* is said to be the only integrated reference work containing detailed commentary and analysis on national legislation from more than 100 countries as well as information on the rules of procedure of more than 100 international and national arbitral institutions and the leading international arbitration treaties and agreements.

WAR - Second Edition is divided into four comprehensive volumes on: National Arbitration Country Reports; National Arbitration Institutions; International Arbitration Institutions and International Arbitration Treaties, Bilateral and Regional Agreements.

CRCICA contributed with a chapter on Egypt in the *Juris Publishing first edition of Interim Measures in International Arbitration* edited by Mr. Lawrence W. Newman and Dr. Colin Ong. Contributors gathered from 43 different countries all over the world, to inform the reader about the essential elements of the different interim measures which are available as part of the arbitral process, each in his/her respective jurisdiction. According to the published editorial note, this book combines the best elements of a focused legal textbook with the essential practicalities of a practitioners’ procedural handbook. It is notable that Egypt and the United Arab Emirates are the only representatives of the Arab world in this important Publication.
CRCICA is proud to offer to the Afro-Asian Region a brand new highly-equipped hearing centre. Over an approximate space of 600 m² out of a total area of 1200 m² located within CRCICA's own headquarters in Cairo, the new hearing centre is composed of 3 hearing rooms, 2 breakout rooms, 3 lounges, 3 in-hall lounges, 2 technical rooms, a translation room, a reception, a buffet and a terrace.

With a panoramic view of the Nile, the longest river in the world, the hearing centre is a beautiful mix between modern look and oriental identity.

The new Hearing Centre is envisaged to bring CRCICA's hearing and training facilities among the primes all over the world and not only to boost institutional arbitration in the region but also to encourage ad hoc users to utilize institutional facilities.

For a virtual tour, please visit: www.crcica.org/vt
NEW CRCICA HEARING CENTRE
A Unique Cairo offering to the Afro-Asian Region

Users’ Reviews:

- International practitioners rank the new CRCICA Hearing Centre as a distinctive hearing forum offering unique spatial and technical services as well as luxurious comfort and elegant beauty.

- Parties and arbitrators alike agree that CRCICA new Hearing Centre goes far beyond their expectations.

- It is viewed as “the most perfect environment for a hearing with state-of-the-art sound system and technical facilities”.
Dr. Mohamed Aboul-Enein Hearing Room

- CRCICA main hearing room is named after **Dr. Mohamed Aboul-Enein**, the former Director of the Centre, with a total area of **130 m²**. It is a state-of-the-art utilizing latest features of presentation techniques. Premier video conferencing systems and interactive meeting room system are installed to insure high impact visual experiences and realistic meeting environments. High-tech installations also include the latest generation of wireless audio conference systems, simultaneous interpretation system and voice recording services.

- Dr. Aboul-Enein's hearing room is also a bi-structural masterpiece with a possibility to have either a U-shape set-up for hearings with a capacity up to 30 persons or theatre set-up for training courses with a capacity up to 50 persons.
Another hearing room with a total space of 65m² is named after Professor Mohsen Shafik, one of the fathers of the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, the head of the national committee that has drafted the Egyptian Law on Arbitration in 1994.

The capacity of this hearing room is 20 persons and offers the following technical facilities:

- Wi-Fi and wired network connection to the internet.
- Power outlets.
- Voice Recording in WAV & MP3 to Compact Flash.
- Corporate portable multimedia projectors displaying in 2.4m X 2.4m with VGA and Network connection capability.

In-hall services: built-in shelves for parties, lounge, tea & coffee stands.
The third hearing room with a total space of **51 m²** is named after **Judge Mamdouh Attia**, former Egyptian minister of justice for two time and President of the Egyptian Supreme Constitutional Court.

The capacity of this hearing room is **20 persons** and offers the following **technical facilities**:

- Wi-Fi and wired network connection to the internet.
- Power outlets.
- Voice Recording in WAV & MP3 to Compact Flash.
- Corporate portable multimedia projectors displaying in 2.4m X 2.4m with VGA and Network connection capability.

**In-hall services**: built-in shelves for parties, lounge, tea & coffee stands.
Breakout Rooms

- **Total Space:** 35 m² each
- **Capacity:** 14 persons (7 persons each)
- **Facilities:**
  - 42" LED satellite connected screens and internet connection.
  - Motorized curtains for privacy.
  - Tea & coffee stands.
  - Access to the lounge facing the rooms.
CRCICA Conferences Centre (3rd Floor)
CRCICA Conferences Centre (3rd Floor)

(Option 2)
Number: 119 Chair
Room Area: 118 m²