

THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

PRESENTATION FOR THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SOVEREIGN DEBT RESTRUCTURING PROCESSES 4 FEBRUARY 2015

Garth Schofield Senior Legal Counsel gschofield@pca-cpa.org



Background on the PCA

- Established pursuant to the 1899 Hague Convention on the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes
- Precursor to the Permanent Court of International Justice/International Court of Justice
- Independent of the United Nations System



Mandate of the PCA

- Permanent forum to assist the resolution of international disputes
- Open to disputes involving various combinations of States, State entities, intergovernmental organizations, and private parties
- Principally arbitration, but also conciliation proceedings

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Structure of the PCA

- Not a court but a permanent administrative framework for arbitral tribunals
- Organized in three parts:
 - The Administrative Council (governing body)
 - The Members of the Court (list of arbitrators)
 - The International Bureau (assists parties and arbitrators in PCA-administered proceedings)



PCA International Bureau

- Headquartered in the Peace Palace in The Hague
- Experienced legal and administrative staff
- Multinational and multilingual
- Provide support to participants and tribunals in international arbitration and conciliation proceedings

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PCA Support in Arbitration Proceedings

- Support arbitrations worldwide:
 - PCA provides administrative support to parties and tribunals at any location worldwide
- Support dispute resolution under a wide variety of treaties and international agreements:
 - Treaty provisions need not expressly reference the PCA
 - PCA administers cases under its own rules of procedure as well as under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and other ad hoc rules



Inter-State Arbitration

- Examples:
 - Railway Land Arbitration (Malaysia/Singapore)
 - Indus Waters Kishenganga Arbitration (Pakistan v. India)
 - Case concerning the Loan Agreement between Italy and Costa Rica

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Mixed Arbitration

- Arbitrations pursuant to bilateral and multilateral investment treaties
- Arbitrations pursuant to contracts involving States or State entities
- Proceedings usually conducted pursuant to the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules



Standing Tribunals

Bank for International Settlements Tribunal:

- Established by the Hague Agreement of 1930
- Competent for disputes concerning the treaties or statutes of the Bank for International Settlements
- 5 member tribunal, appointed by original member States
- Constituted permanently, but only active in the event of a dispute

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Dispute Resolution and Matters of Public Interest

PCA Optional Rules for Disputes Relating to the Environment:

- Prepared by a specialized working group of environmental law experts
- Widely used in the context of Kyoto Protocol emissions trading agreements



Other PCA Activities

- Training for government lawyers in international dispute resolution
- Actively involved in UNCITRAL Working Group II (Commercial Disputes)
 - Revision of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules
 - Development of the UNCITRAL Transparency Rules
- Support for major multilateral processes
 - Convention on Biodiversity
 - UNFCCC Conference of the Parties

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Study on Arbitration and Sovereign Debt

Conclusions:

- No technical bar to arbitration in the context of sovereign debt
- Difficult to create any mechanism involving a third party decision-maker (arbitration or a court) on a contractual basis
- Creating any third party restructuring mechanism would require attention to substantive rules or principles to be applied by such decision-maker