



紛争裁定委員会 (Dispute Board) マニュアル

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国際協力機構 (JICA)

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紛争裁定委員会（Dispute Board）マニュアル

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序 文

国際協力機構（JICA）による円借款事業においては、2012年よりJICAが標準入札書類を公開し、先方政府実施機関による入札書類準備の際にその使用を義務付けています。これら標準入札書類の中で最も使用される頻度が高いのが標準入札書類（Works, 2012年）ですが、同書類の一般契約条項には、国際コンサルティング・エンジニア連盟（FIDIC）が、同連盟の作成した土木工事用契約約款（FIDIC Red Book 1999年版）を元に複数の国際開発金融機関と共同で2010年に作成したMultilateral Development Bank Harmonized Edition（以下、FIDC・MDB調和化版）を使用しています。

FIDIC MDB 調和化版の特徴の一つとして、常設の紛争裁定委員会（Dispute Board、以下、DB）の設置が定型とされていることが挙げられます。DBは、発注者、受注者、コンサルタントのいずれからも独立した立場にあり、アジュディケーターと呼ばれるDBメンバーが定期的に工事現場を往訪しながら契約上の紛争の処理に向けた助言や判断を行い、仲裁や訴訟といった紛争処理に発展することを未然に防ぐというものです。JICAはこのDBを紛争解決のための仲裁等とは異なる契約監理上の仕組みと認識しており、その費用については円借款から支出することとしています。

このDBの普及には課題もあります。一つは、円借款借入国にアジュディケーターとなり得る人材が未だ少ないという供給側の課題と、もう一つは、これまでのDBの実例が少ないことから事業に携わる関係者にDBに関する知見が蓄積されておらず、DBの設置を断念してしまうといった需要側の課題です。JICAはこれら課題の解決のため、様々な活動を行ってきました。前者の供給側の問題については、アジュディケーター育成のためのトレーニング教材や資格審査に係る運用規定を作成し、日本において社団法人日本コンサルティング・エンジニア協会（AJCE）（現：一般社団法人海外コンサルタンツ協会（ECFA））の協力の下でアセスメントワークショップを開催しました。その結果は同協会がFIDIC公認のNational List of Adjudicatorsを作成するにあたって大きく貢献することができました。

本マニュアルは、上述の需要側の課題に対する取組の一環として、実際にDBを設置した経験がない関係者全てに、DBの設置から運営までの簡潔且つ実用的な説明を行うことで、DB設置を容易にすることを目的として作成したものです。このため、本マニュアルは円借款事業のみを想定しておりません。JICAは土木工事用の他にもプラント・機器供給及び据付用や小規模契約用の標準入札書類も整備しており、その中にもDBあるいはアジュディケーターについての条項を含んでいますが、本マニュアル文中は上述のFIDIC MDB 調和化版（2010年版）に対応しており、引用される条項もFIDC・MDB調和化版の条項となっています。

なお、JICA は、2017 から 2018 年度にかけて、「円借款事業における Dispute Board 活用にかかる調査」を実施し、円借款事業の実施機関・コントラクター等の関係者から DB 設置にかかる現状及び課題についてヒアリングを行い、DB の普及にかかる課題について分析しました。当該調査では、DB を設置した事業における実施機関の DB 設置による紛争解決ならびに紛争予防機能に対する満足度が高いことが明らかになり、当該調査の成果を踏まえ、2018 年 11 月に従来円借款事業における DB 運用指針を一部見直しました。円借款事業における DB 運用方針の改訂内容について本マニュアルでも囲み記事の形で紹介しています。

本マニュアルはオープンソースであり、皆様のご質問、ご提案等をいただき随時内容を改善していく所存ですので、皆様のお声をお待ちしています。本マニュアルが、金融機関、実施機関、コンサルタント、コントラクター等の立場を問わず、また JICA 事業であるなしに関わらず、FIDIC・MDB 調和化版を使用する契約において広く活用され、各プロジェクトの成功に資することを祈念しています。

国際協力機構
インフラ技術業務部
調達監理課

1. 序説

本マニュアルは国際コンサルティング・エンジニア連盟 (FIDIC) 開発銀行調和化版 (FIDIC MDB Harmonised Edition) の 2010 年版で義務化されている紛争裁定委員会 (Dispute Board、DB) の設置と運営の成功に寄与することを目的とするものである。なお、この調和化版 2010 をこのマニュアルでは FIDC・MDB 版と呼ぶ (MDB は Multilateral Development Bank の略称である)。

この マニュアルは主文と付録からなっている。主文は「エグゼクティブ・サマリー」として完結にまとめ、付録において主文の各項目に対する詳細な解説を試みた。

DB は、仲裁や訴訟を用いることなく、成功裏に契約紛争を予防し工事完成前に解決する優れた方法であることが実証されてきており、国際協力機構 (独立行政法人国際協力機構、以下 JICA と称する) は DB の普及を進めている。しかし、他の契約監理と同様、DB を円滑に設置・運営を行うためにはその手法について注意深く確認する必要がある。

DB 固有の特徴であり成功の理由でもあるのが、紛争を「未然に」防止できる点であり、紛争が避けられない場合においても紛争の早期解決に寄与することができる点である。このため、各関係者はプロジェクトの達成にのみ集中することができるようになる。なお DB 以外の紛争解決手続きにこのような働きはない。

DB は 1995 年以来、各 MDB や民間融資開発プロジェクトにおいても使われてきた。中には失敗例もあるが、それらはいずれも当事者の DB に関する (あるいは FIDIC 契約約款そのものに対する) 理解度の未熟さ、DB の設置と運営の不適切さに要因があると考えられる。

DB には「アドホック」DB (アドホックは個別、仮設の意味) というものがある。これは意見の相違を和解で解決できず、紛争にまで発展した段階で、その紛争解決のために DB を設置するものである。しかしながら、このアドホック DB は極力用いられるべきではない。第一の理由は、アドホック DB は DB の最も重要な特徴と言うべき紛争の「予防」支援を行うことができないことにある。常設 DB の提供する DB の非公式見解も提供できないため、それをベースに和解交渉を行うこともできない。第二の理由は、アドホック DB は設置段階において当該プロジェクトの契約や工事内容に精通していないので、裁定を出すまでに時間がかかるという問題にある。第三の理由は、アドホック DB は往々にして工期の最終段階か工事が完了した後に設置されるため、履行保証の延長による費用増なども招く蓋然性が高い点である。加えて、当事者間にはすでに軋轢が生じており、DB の設置をめぐる様々な要件に対してなかなか合意に達せしないという問題もある。第四の理由は、アドホック DB は一つの紛争、またはひとまとまりの紛争に対して設置されるため、工期中にその役目を果たした以降、引き続き常設 DB の機能を持つものではない、ということにある。すなわち、別の紛争が生じたときには新たにアドホック DB を設置しなければな

らず、新しい DB メンバーが契約と工事内容を理解するようになるには再度時間とコストがかかることとなってしまいます。そして最後の理由は、残念ながらアドホック DB を採用しても仲裁まで発展する例が多いということにある。本マニュアル中においてはアドホック DB については想定せず、常設 DB のみを取り上げ解説することとしている。

なお、JICA は 2017 から 2018 年度にかけて、「円借款事業における Dispute Board 活用にかかる調査」を実施し、円借款事業の実施機関・コントラクター等の関係者から DB 設置にかかる現状及び課題についてヒアリングを行い、DB の普及にかかる課題について分析した。当該調査では、DB を設置した事業における実施機関の DB 設置による紛争解決ならびに紛争予防機能に対する満足度が高いことが明らかになり、当該調査の成果を踏まえ、2018 年 11 月に従来の円借款事業における DB 運用指針の一部見直しを行った。円借款事業における DB 運用方針の改訂内容について本マニュアルでも囲み記事の形で紹介している。

2. 紛争裁定委員会 (Dispute Board) 概説

DB は、契約当事者（施主及びコントラクター）とエンジニアを助け、単なる見解の相違が正式な紛争に発展させないようにすることを役割とする「プロジェクト・チームの一員」として位置づけられる。仮に、紛争が避けられない場合には DB は裁定を出す。裁定に不服な当事者は契約上仲裁に持ち込む権利があるが、裁定は即時に効力を発し、当事者及びエンジニアを拘束する。

DB 本来の目的を果たすためには、DB は契約の初期段階に、つまりまだ当事者間に意見の相違が生じていない時点で設置され、瑕疵担保期間が終了して履行証明が発行されるまで機能し続けるべきである。当事者は、意見の相違が生じるまで DB の設置と運営を遅らせるべきではない。

すべての DB メンバーは当事者の合意によって選ばなければならない。DB のコストは当事者間で均等に負担される。DB は 1 人のメンバーでも可能であるが、大規模で複雑な契約には 3 人のメンバーの DB が推奨される。どちらの場合でも、DB メンバーには類似の工事にかかわった経験とその契約管理の経験が要求される。DB メンバーは当事者からは独立していなければならない。また、当事者及びエンジニアと何らかの関係があってはならない。

DB は所期の目的を果たすために、(i) 定期的に現場訪問を行い、(ii) 現場訪問と次の訪問の間には、当事者から送られてくる情報を検討する。基本的なことではあるが、DB は契約調印後可及的速やかに設置され、最初の現場訪問は着工時または着工後速やかに実行されなければならない。

各国関係者から時々「DB の契約条件は我が国の法律に合わない」という声を聞くが、これはおそらく DB プロセスへの誤解から生じるのであろう。FIDIC MDB 版の契約条件の下では、DB は正式な紛争発生を避けるために設ける契約管理手続の一部にすぎず、DB の設置は、紛争が生じた際に仲裁への申し立てを何ら制限するものではない。仲裁に申し立てるためには、その紛争を条件書 20.6 副条項に従った時宜を得た不服申立通知を出すこととなる。なお、どちらの当事者からも不服申立通知が出されなければ、DB 裁定は最終的で当事者を拘束するものとなる。

DB 手続は MDB によって世界中の様々な法規範—英米法、大陸法、イスラム法あるいはそれらが混在した法体系のもとで精査されてきており、DB 手続が基本的な法的問題を生じることが非常にまれと考えられるが、DB 利用者は一般条件書 20 条の DB 条項に関し、入札招請を発信する前にリーガル・アドバイスを求めるべきである。また、DB 利用者が基本的な法的問題に直面した場合には、入札招請を発信する前に速やかに融資機関に報告することが求められる。

円借款事業における紛争裁定委員会(Dispute Board)設置にかかる運用指針について

2018年11月、JICAは円借款事業における紛争裁定委員会(Dispute Board)設置にかかる運用指針を改訂した。

今回の改訂に伴い、土木工事契約に限らず、すべての契約において、原則、常設DBを設置。また、DB費用については、従来の実施機関とコントラクター間で折半して負担から、改訂後は、常設DBは紛争予防機能が高いことから、プロジェクトオーナーである実施機関が、紛争予防のためのコストであるDB維持費用(DBメンバーの月額報酬やサイト視察費用)を全額負担し、紛争の解決のために発生する紛争付託費用(DB付託時に発生する追加費用)については実施機関とコントラクターが折半して負担する方針に変更した。

2018年11月のDB運用方針の改訂に伴う変更点は下表の通りである。

円借款事業における紛争裁定委員会(Dispute Board)設置にかかる運用指針の改訂		
DB体制	運用指針(従来2018年11月以前)	運用指針(改訂2018年11月以降)
Standing・3名体制	契約想定金額が100億円以上の 土木工事 を伴う契約。またはSTEP案件*1。	契約想定金額が100億円以上
Standing・1名体制も可	契約想定金額が100億円未満 50億円 以上の 土木工事 を伴う契約	契約想定金額が100億円未満 30億円 以上
Standing DBを推奨	50億未満の 土木工事 を伴う契約	契約想定金額が 30億円 未満
STEP *1: 本邦技術活用条件(STEP)は、我が国の優れた技術やノウハウを活用し、開発途上国への技術移転を通じて我が国の「顔が見える援助」を促進するため、平成14年(2002年)7月に導入されたものです。詳細については以下リンクを参照; https://www.jica.go.jp/activities/schemes/finance_co/about/ku57pq00001bs41s-att/rule.pdf		
	運用指針(従来2018年11月以前)	運用指針(改訂2018年11月以降)
総事業費	案件審査時に、DBにかかる費用全額を総事業費に含める。	同左
費用負担	費用負担は、実施機関とコントラクターで折半。	付託費用は実施機関とコントラクターで折半。実施機関の合意を得られない場合は従来どおり全額折半も可。 DB維持費用：月額報酬と定期的な現場訪問の費用等 紛争付託費用：紛争のDB付託時に追加的に発生する検討費用や現場訪問費用等
DBにかかる費用の入札書類上の記載方法	DB費用のうち施主負担分については入札書類作成段階でProvisional Sumsに積算しておく必要がある。	DB費用のうち施主負担分(DB維持費用全額は実施機関負担、紛争付託費用は実施機関とコントラクターで折半)については入札書類作成段階でProvisional Sumsに積算しておく必要がある。
支払い(貸付実行請求)	Provisional Sumとして契約に含め、コントラクターがDBメンバーからの請求に基づき支払い、その後、実施機関にその半額の支払いを請求。実施機関が実施機関負担分をJICAに貸付請求。	Provisional Sumとして契約に含め、コントラクターはDBメンバーからの請求に基づき支払い。コントラクターはDB維持費用の全額については実施機関に支払いを請求。実施機関がJICAに実施機関負担分を貸付請求。紛争付託費用についてはコントラクターが実施機関にその半額の支払いを請求。実施機関はJICAに実施機関負担分を貸付請求。

3. プロジェクトの計画段階において考慮すべきこと

借入国は、建設契約前に適切且つ十分な DB コストの準備が必要となる。このため、DB コストが実施機関またはドナーから配分されることを確認しておく必要がある。なお日本の円借款事業においては Appendix 3 で述べるように DB コストが融資対象と認められている。DB コストを予算に組みこむ手続の流れを Appendix 3.1 に、DB コストの見積り方法を Appendix 3.2 に示した。

また、入札書類の文中や入札前会議（Pre-Tender Meeting）において、DB を採用すること、プロジェクトのチームの一員として工事の初めに設置することなどを明確にしておくことが重要である。本マニュアルを入札書類とともに配布してもよい。

4. プロジェクトの入札書類作成時に考慮すべきこと

コンサルタントと発注者が入札書類を準備する際、その段階で決めておかなければならない DB に関連する事項について記述する。

- **コントラクト・データ (Contract Data)**

発注者は入札書類を発出する前に、「特別条件書 - Part A: コントラクト・データ (“Particular Conditions – Part A: Contract Data”）」という書類を完成させなければならない。このフォームはコンサルタントと発注者が応札者に必要な情報を提供することを確実にするよう配慮されている。このフォームの番号付けが条件書の条項番号と一致していることもそのためである。参考まで、コントラクト・データの DB に関する部分を Appendix 4.1 に添付した。発注者とコンサルタントは要求されるほとんどの情報やデータは一つ一つ記入する必要がある。このフォーム (FIDIC・MDB 版) を完成させるための詳細な手引きは Appendix 4 に示した。

- **単価数量内訳書 : DB コストのうち発注者の支払い分担を賄うための暫定支払い項目 (Provisional Sum) の設定**

DB コストについては、(1) DB コストがプロジェクトの予算の中に組み込まれること、
(2) 発注者が負担する DB メンバーへの支払いの半分をコントラクターに精算する仕組みを発注者・コントラクターの契約の中に設けておくことが必要である。この DB コスト分担は、FIDIC・MDB 版 20 条の補遺にあるセクション 6 の最後から三つ目の節に記述がある。

ここで述べた暫定支払い項目の設定に関しては Appendix 4.3 に詳述する。

5. DBメンバーの選抜

当事者は特別条件書 - Part A に規定された期限内に DB を設置しなければならない。設置できない場合、Part A に指定された指名機関が DB を選抜することになる。この手続については一般条件書 20.3 条に概要が記載されている。

それぞれの DB メンバーに求められる契約上の要件は以下の通りである。

- メンバーは、コントラクターが実施しようとしている工事と類似の工事の経験を有すること
- メンバーは契約図書の解釈の経験を有すること
- メンバーは契約書に規定されている意思伝達のための契約言語に堪能であること

DB メンバーの選抜は契約上非常に重要な過程であり、DB の利用者の上層幹部は十分な注意を払わねばならない。また、早い段階から適切な人材の合意を取り付けるまで持続的な注意が必要である。合意を取り付けるためには、その人材に DB メンバーとして働く時間的余裕があり、適切な資格条件を満たしており、本人にその意志があることが要件となるが、この過程には少なからず時間を要する。Appendix 5 に、DB メンバーの選抜に関する助言を示した。

DB メンバーが選抜された後、発注者、コントラクター及び個別のメンバーは正式な合意書を交わさなければならない。これは通常「三者合意書 (Three-Party Agreement: Tripartite Agreement)」と呼ばれる。この合意書は、FIDIC・MDB 版条件書 20 条の補遺である「DB 合意の一般条件書 (General Conditions of Dispute Board Agreement)」及び「手続規則 (Procedural Rules)」から構成される。DB メンバーが早期に業務を開始して契約図書に早く精通できるよう、また最初の現場訪問を早期に実施するよう、この合意書をメンバーの一人一人と個別にできるだけ早く交わすことが重要である。Appendix 5.2 にこの合意書の例を示した。

6. DB メンバーへの報酬

この事項に関しては、FIDIC・MDB 版条件書 20 条の補遺に詳細が記述されている。要すれば、DB メンバーにはまずコントラクターが全額支払いを行い、発注者の負担分となるその半分以上を数量内訳書に設けられた暫定支払い項目（Provisional Sum）を利用して、コントラクターが精算を受ける仕組みである。報酬支払いは合意された報酬額に必要な経費を加えたものである。詳細については Appendix 6 を参照されたい。

7. 現場訪問

正式な紛争への発展を防ぐという DB の機能を最も有効に発揮できる機会が現場訪問中にあることから、現場訪問は DB 活動の中で最も重要な行為と言える。ある現場訪問と次の訪問の間隔は通常 70 日～140 日となるが、実際の現場訪問のタイミングは DB と当事者間で合意される必要がある。発注者、エンジニア及びコントラクターは DB の現場訪問に参加し、DB が現場訪問レポートを配布するまで、行動を共にしなければならない。発注者とコントラクターの代表者には、契約の適用や解釈に関する意見の相違が生じている全ての問題に関し その解決のために協議し合意する権限を与えられていることが強く求められる。

DB の現場訪問時には、工事の現状や進捗度を理解するために、DB は契約当事者及びエンジニアとともに建設現場を踏査しなければならない。問題がありそうな箇所は特に入念に見なければならない。例えば、トンネル工事においては、遭遇した地質（岩）条件等である。また、DB は当事者、エンジニアと協議を持つが、適切であると判断されれば、下請け業者や材料供給業者と協議を持ってもよい。DB メンバーは、このように現場の進捗を常に把握し、発注者やコントラクターとどのような問題、意見の相違に関しても差し向えて議論をすることにより、当事者が正式な紛争を防ぐための支援をすることができる。

DB 現場訪問のタイミングや具体的な実施に関する詳細を Appendix 7 に示した。

8. ある現場訪問と次回の訪問の間に DB メンバーに提供されるべき情報

DB メンバーは、その職務を果たすために、現場訪問と現場訪問の間に起こる様々な事柄に関する情報を入手する必要がある。これに関しては、FIDIC・MDB 版条件書 20 条の補遺に添付される付属図書「手続規則」の 4 に以下のような記述がある。

発注者とコントラクターは DB が要求するすべての図書の写しを一部提供しなければならない。この図書には契約図書、工事月報、変更指示、証明（承認）書、および契約の履行にとって必要なその他の書類を含む。DB と発注者、あるいはコントラクターとの交換書簡の全てはもう一方の当事者に写しを送付しなければならない。DB が 3 人のメンバーによって構成されている場合、発注者とコントラクターは上述の必要書類や書簡の写しをすべてのメンバーに提供しなければならない。

詳細については、Appendix 8 を参照されたい。

9. DB の非公式見解

両当事者は、いつ何時でも DB に対して非公式見解や勧告を出すよう要求することができる。DB の非公式見解や勧告は、当事者も DB 自身も契約的に拘束するものではないが、当事者やエンジニアにとって高い価値がある。これらは時間と費用をかけて求める DB 裁定とは異なり、ただ単に、経験豊富な専門家の意見を求めるものである。当事者（そしてエンジニア）はこのような DB の非公式見解に基づいて更なる交渉を続け、和解を試みることができる。非公式見解は、同じ問題を再度 DB との協議の場に持ち出すことや、DB の裁定を取得するために正式に紛争を付託することを妨げるものではない。

詳細については Appendix 9 を参照されたい。

10. 紛争の付託と DB 裁定

紛争の付託（Referral）は、DB が拘束力のある裁定を下さなければならない正式な手続きの始まりである。付託は、真剣な交渉が決裂し、付託に始まる一連の手続きに要する時間とコストを節減するための DB の非公式見解の提供によっても当事者、エンジニアが和解に至らなかった場合にのみ実行されるべきである。付託に続く手続きには、多くの場合、詳細な文書の提出、ヒアリング、そして DB が必要と判断する場合はヒアリング後の文書再提出等が含まれる。

付託の後で、当事者が交渉による和解に至ることができない場合、DB は拘束力を有し即時に遵守すべき裁定を下すことになる（前出の第 2 節参照）。どちらの当事者がもし裁定に不満があれば不服申し立てをし、仲裁開始の権利を留保することができる。しかし、改めて強調するが、DB 裁定は仲裁で覆されるまで両当事者を拘束し、当事者はその裁定に従わなければならない。

FIDIC・MDB 版条件書 20.4 副条項によると、DB は仲裁人として機能しているのではないとみなされる。したがって、付託には（仲裁のように）多くの規則がないということを理解しておく必要がある。詳細については Appendix 10 を参照されたい。Appendix 10.1 に FIDIC・MDB 版による紛争解決手続きをフロー・チャートで示した。

11. 20.5 条「和解」のための必須最小期間

DB の裁定後に契約当事者が裁定に対する不服の通知を規定期間内に行った場合でも、契約当事者は直ちに裁定を遵守する義務を負い、仲裁合意書に基づき指名された仲裁廷により変更されない限りこの効力は継続し、仲裁は和解（Amicable Settlement）の努力を行う必須最小期間である 56 日間以降でないと要請することができない、となっている。仲裁手続きの開始には、何故このような長い期間を経る必要があるのでしょうか。

幾つかの理由が挙げられる。まず、(i) 当事者の代表者に対して円満解決のための当事者内部における権限を与える組織決定を行う時間を設けること、(ii) 冷却期間を設けること、(iii) 契約当事者に対して、紛争がさらに長期化し仲裁廷設置のための追加費用が発生することを回避するための「最後のチャンス」を与えること、が挙げられる。

では、契約条件書 20.5 条の目的のために契約当事者は何をすべきなのか。各当事者の上層幹部が、それまでの仲裁へ提訴することなく紛争を解決しようとする努力に関与していなかったとすれば、この期間にそれを試みるべきである。これには、それぞれの上層幹部を前にして行われる半日または全日の疑似仲裁もしくはミニトリアルが実施され、その後別室で和解による解決を目指した私的協議に移る、という方法がしばしば取られている。また、当事者は、和解解決に導くために最高幹部達と交流する熟達した調停人を選任することもある。これらに関わるより詳細な背景や、類似する紛争解決法については、国際商業会議所のウェブサイト（www.iccwbo.com）で参照可能である。また、当事者はじっくりと裁定の内容を熟慮し、部分的解釈等によって両者の妥協の道がないか検討することが出来る。当事者は、これによって交渉に「最小期間」が与えられているだけで、和解のための「制限時間」が決められているのではない。

12. 仲裁

建設紛争の仲裁は高額で、時間を要し、その上プロジェクトを成功裏に終えるための企業努力を台無しにし、また発注者とコントラクターのビジネス関係も壊してしまう。このため仲裁は可能な限り避けるべきであるが、どうしても避けられない場合は様々な事項に対して検討が必要となる。詳細については Appendix 12 を参照のこと。

● コントラクト・データ

その手引きを Appendix 12 に示す。

● 留意すべき事柄

読者は、国際商事仲裁の費用、特に通常弁護士や専門技術者を雇用して進められる建設契約における仲裁の費用を多分見聞したことがあるであろう。これは、仲裁人への報酬や経費、ならびに仲裁機関の管理費用に加えて、膨大なコストを発生させる傾向にある (Appendix 12.: ICC 仲裁費用表参照)。仲裁廷は勝者が負担したコストの大部分 (時には全て) を敗者に負わせることが一般的であるため、膨大な金額 (仲裁におけるクレーム総額に加えて) を負担するリスクがそのプロセスに潜在している。仲裁は最後の手段であり、避けられない場合においても当事者の上層幹部による慎重なリスク評価を経る必要がある。かような評価では、各当事者が負担することになるであろう弁護士費用と経費の概算に係る書面による法律家のアドバイスなども考慮されるべきである。

更に、FIDIC・MDB 版の条項における規定の幾つかは、一般的なものではなく 1999 年版レッドブックには見られないものであることに注意する必要がある。幾つかの不明瞭な条項が存在することを考慮して、条文に変更を加えるような場合には弁護士による法律上のアドバイスを受けるべきである。例えば、20.6 条「仲裁」における(a)項と(b) 項を対比すると、コントラクターが国外の企業であるのか国内の企業であるのかによって仲裁手続きに重大な違いをもたらすことがわかるが、「国外」と「国内」という言葉の定義は存在しない。従って、仮に契約がマダガスカルでなされ、コントラクターはフランスの企業が完全に所有するマダガスカル会社である場合に、このコントラクターは「国外」又は「国内」のどちらに分類されるか、明確でない。また、コントラクターが純粋なフランス企業と純粋なマダガスカル企業の共同企業体である場合には、このコントラクターは「国外」又は「国内」のどちらに分類されることになるのか判断がつかない。

また、(b)項では、仲裁地は指定された仲裁機関の本部が存在する都市とされている。仲裁地は、通常仲裁における手続きの問題に適用される法律を決定づけることとなる。しかし、仲裁が ICC 規則で執り行われる場合、「本部」はパリ (伝統的に本部が存在する) と解されるかもしれないし、香港 (新規に設置された地域本部が存在する) と解される可能性もあり、手続法にフランス法を適用するのか香港法を適用するのかという疑義を生ずる結果となるかもしれない。更に、仲裁機関の本部の場所が、契約当事者にとって他の都市に比

べてより費用がかかり不便な地であるかもしれない。これらは、複雑な法律問題であり、利用者は国際仲裁に精通した実務家からの法的アドバイスを受けるべきである。忘れてはならない 20.6 条の第二パラグラフにおける重大なポイントは、契約当事者には彼らの思いのままの内容を合意する自由があるということであり、それは紛争が発生してしまってからではなく、契約が成立する前に決定されるべきであるということである。

円借款事業における DB 運用方針の改訂と標準入札書類 (Works) の DB 関連条項について

2018 年 10 月に改訂された円借款事業の DB 運用方針は、2019 年 10 月に改訂された円借款事業の標準入札書類 (Works, version2.1) に反映されている。

なお、2019 年 10 月に改訂された円借款事業の標準入札書類 (Works, version2.1) の契約約款は、引き続き、FIDIC・MDB 版を使用しているが、2017 年版の FIDIC 契約約款 (Red Book) の 20.7 条を参考に、契約当事者の一方が DB 裁定 に従わない場合に DB 裁定を施行するための 緊急措置条項 (summary or other expedited procedure) を、特記条件として追記している。

標準入札書類(Works, version2.1) :

Sub-Clause 20.7 Failure to Comply with Dispute Board's Decision

“In the event that a Party fails to comply with any decision of the DB, whether binding or final and binding, then the other Party may, without prejudice to any other rights it may have, refer the failure itself directly to arbitration under Sub-Clause 20.6 [Arbitration] in which case Sub-Clause 20.4 [Obtaining Dispute Board's Decision] and Sub-Clause 20.5 [Amicable Settlement] shall not apply to this reference. The arbitral tribunal (constituted under Sub-Clause 20.6 [Arbitration]) shall have the power, by way of summary or other expedited procedure, to order, whether by partial award, an interim or provisional measure or award (as may be appropriate under applicable law or otherwise), the enforcement of that decision.”

付 録

Appendices

- Appendix 3: Consideration at Pre-Implementation Stage under Japanese ODA loan Project
- Appendix 3.1: Flow chart for inclusion of DB costs in project budget under Japanese ODA loan
- Appendix 3.2: DB Cost estimate under Japanese ODA loan
- Appendix 4: Particular Conditions – Part A: Contract Data
- Appendix 4.1: Form of Contract Data relating to DB
- Appendix 4.2: A sample letter to the prospective DB members
- Appendix 4.3: Provisional Sum for payment to DB
- Appendix 5: Selection of DB members
- Appendix 5.1: Sources of Potential DB Members and Appointing Institutions
- Appendix 5.2: Flowchart of appointing DB members
- Appendix 5.3: Forms of Three-Party Agreement for 1-Person DB
- Appendix 5.4: forms of Three-Party Agreement for 3-Person DB
- Appendix 6: Remuneration of DB members
- Appendix 7: Site Visits
- Appendix 7.1: Site Visit Agenda
- Appendix 7.2: Sample Site Visit Report
- Appendix 8: Information to DB during Intervals between Site Visits
- Appendix 9: DB Informal Opinions
- Appendix 10: Referral and DB Decision
- Appendix 10.1: Flowchart of Claim and Dispute Resolution procedure
- Appendix 12: Arbitration
- Appendix 12.1: Fee Scale by International Court of Arbitration of International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Appendix 3: Consideration at Pre-Implementation Stage under Japanese ODA loan

3.1 Whether or not to use DB for the Project financed under Japanese ODA loan?

Construction always brings unexpected disagreements among the Parties, and thus setting up of the DB is strongly recommended. In case of Japanese ODA Loans, JICA basically requires the Employer to establish a Standing DB for all Contracts regardless of its size. Notably for contracts with 3 billion Japanese Yen and more and especially for contracts of 10 billion Japanese Yen and more a 3-person DB is recommended.

3.2 Can DB cost be financed under Japanese ODA Loan?

In case of Japanese ODA (Official Development Assistance) Loan, the DB cost is considered to be an essential cost for the project implementation, thus it is an eligible cost under Japanese ODA loan.

3.3 How is the DB cost allocated in the loan?

Before concluding loan agreement, the Financier usually conducts an appraisal of the project to determine whether it is suitable for financing. The appraisal is made with careful examination of the feasibility study (F/S) and implementation program (I/P) prepared by the Borrower for the loan. The examination of project costs is one of the most important elements of project appraisal.

Thus it is important for the Employer to include the estimated DB cost in the project costs. Accomplishing this is hereinafter described.

3.4 What should be taken into account to decide the number of DB members? (1 or 3?)

The Employer must decide the number of DB members prior to the Invitation to Tender.

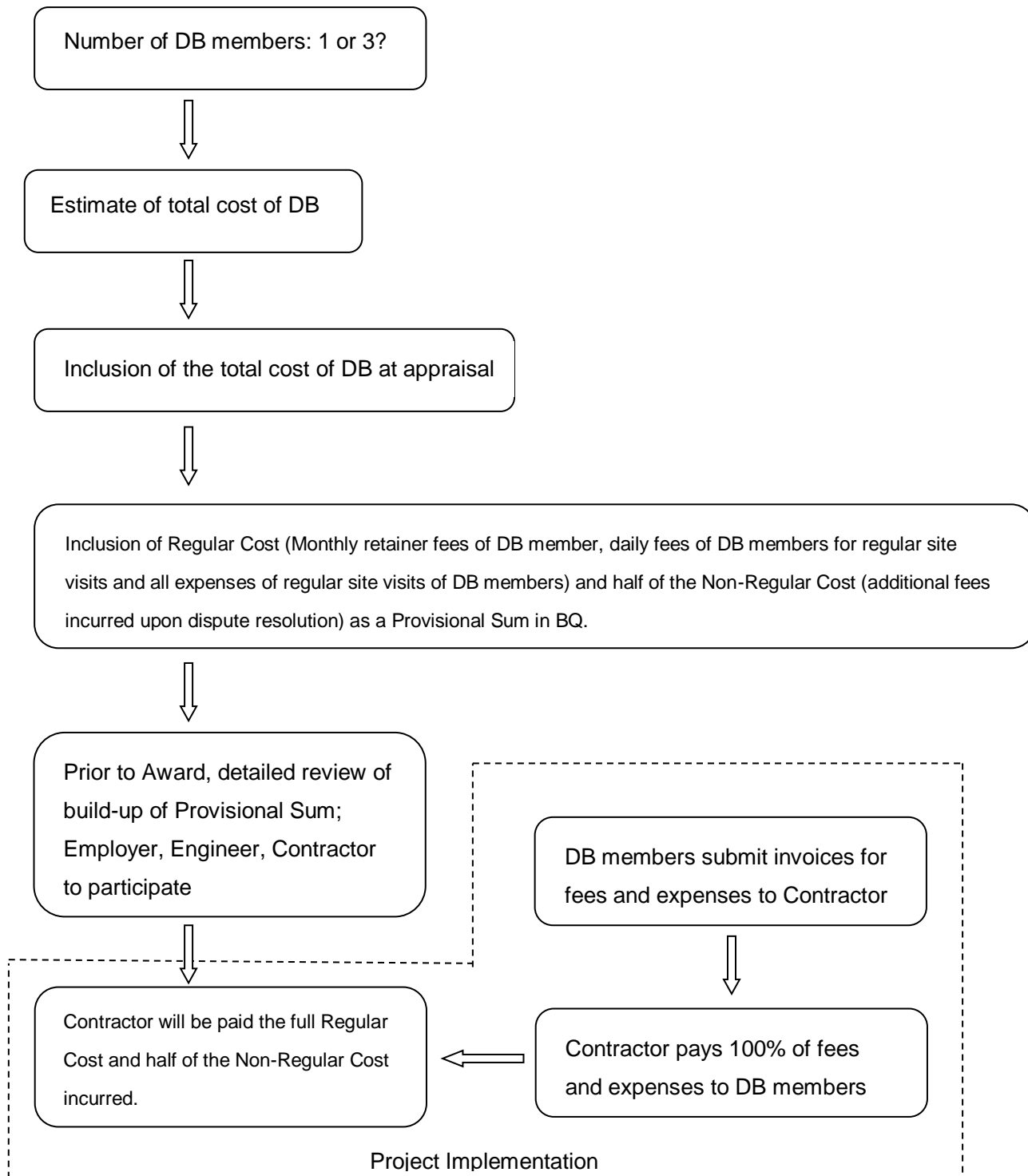
It is recommended that a 3-person DB should be provided for a project with a Contract Price exceeding the equivalent of 3 Billion Japanese Yen and especially for Contract of 10 Billion Japanese Yen and more under Japanese ODA Loan.

Comparison of JICA's Dispute Board Policy		
Type of DB	Policy Before Nov. 2018	Policy After Nov. 2018
Standing DB with 3 members	Contracts having Civil work being not less than 10 billion JPY, and Special Terms for Economic Partnership*1 (STEP) Projects	All Contract amount being not less than 10 billion JPY
Standing DB (1 or 3 members)	Civil Contracts having Civil work involving works with the estimated amount being not less than 5 billion JPY and less than 10 billion JPY	All Contracts being not less than 3 billion JPY and less than 10 billion JPY
Standing DB is recommended	Civil Contracts having Civil work with the estimated amount being less than 5 billion JPY	All Contracts with the estimated amount being less than 3 billion JPY
STEP Projects *1: STEP was introduced in July 2002, with a view to raising the visibility of Japanese ODA among citizens in both recipient countries and Japan through best use of advanced technologies and know-how of Japanese firms. For detail please see link below; https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/types_of_assistance/oda_loans/step/c8h0vn000053zae9-att/operational_rules.pdf		
	Policy Before Nov. 2018	Policy After Nov. 2018
Project Cost	The whole DB cost shall be included in the project cost and loan amount	Same as on the Left
DB Cost Sharing	Total amount of DB cost shall be borne evenly by the Employer and the Contractor.	Full Regular cost (monthly retainer fee and costs for periodical site visits) shall be borne by the Employer. Half of non-regular cost (cost for additional site visits in case of dispute referral to DB) shall be borne by the Employer and the other half of the non-regular cost shall be borne by the Contractor.
Provisional Sum for payment of DB Cost in Bill of Quantities	The DB cost of the Employer (half of the Total amount of DB cost) should be included in the Provisional Sum of the Contract.	Full Regular cost and Half of non-regular cost shall be included in the Provisional Sums of the Contract.
Disbursement Procedure	The Contractor would first Pay the full amount of the DB cost and the Contractor will invoice for half of its DB cost to the Employer. The Employer will then request JICA for disbursement.	For the Regular Cost the Contractor would Pay its full amount and will submit the invoice for full of Regular Cost to the Employer. For the Non-Regular Cost the Contractor would Pay its full amount and will invoice half of its cost to the Employer. The Employer will then request JICA for disbursement.

3.5 How to estimate the DB costs under Japanese ODA Loan?

DB costs include the fees and reimbursable expenses of each Member and these are discussed in detail in Appendix 3.2.

Appendix 3.1: Flow chart for inclusion of DB costs in project budget under Japanese ODA Loan



Appendix 3.2: DB Cost estimate under Japanese ODA Loan

The principal cost of a DB is the fees of the members. The MDB Conditions do not prescribe a particular amount for a DB member's fee. The MDB Conditions set forth a structure for a fee in two parts: a Retainer Fee, which, briefly, covers all the work by the DB member not covered by the second part, the Daily Fee. Briefly, the Daily Fee is for Site visits and works on formal disputes referred to it for decision and not accomplished during a Site visit.

The other cost of a DB is its expenses. Under the Retainer Fee concept, most of the costs are minimal, such as expenses of photocopying and long distance telephone calls, document courier service, postage; however if any DB member is not resident in the country of the project, significant expense can arise from air fares and perhaps hotel accommodations.

Typically, DB members invoice for fee in advance, and often for convenience of all concerned, invoices for fee are issued quarterly in advance, and expenses are invoiced as early as possible after being incurred. As most DB members are self-employed often air fares are invoiced in advance, and hotel accommodation will be requested to be arranged by the Contractor or the Employer if discounted rates can be obtained. Also, sometimes the DB asks that the hotel charges be paid directly to the hotel by one or both of the Contract Parties.

It depends on the laws whether the members of the DB shall invoice VAT. In some countries VAT laws assume that the services of a DB member are to be given at its respective domicile.

Any taxes properly levied in the Country (the country where the project is situated) on payments made to the member are to be reimbursed to the member. This includes any assessment of income tax liability in the country against a member who is resident outside the country.

Daily Fee

As noted above, there is no set amount required by the Harmonised Conditions. It should be set by a balanced consideration of the level and extent of experience, and particular expertise of the DB member, and the foreseen complexity of the Works under the Contract. Most prospective DB members are willing to quote a proposed Daily Fee, and are willing to discuss the proposal, although top class DB members do not offer "cut price" service. It is not good practice to make selection by accepting the lowest fee quotation offered. Selection should be based on quality and experience rather than price.

The Contract Parties and the Engineer all will have readily available a general indication of the cost of top level consultants as an indicator of what Daily Fee level for DB members is appropriate. The Harmonised Conditions indicate a "default" fee if the Parties are unable to agree a different fee, and

that is the amount (at the time being) of the daily fee for arbitrators under the arbitration system of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“ICSID”), a United Nations organ. That fee is available on the ICSID website, www.icsid.worldbank.org. As of 01 January 2012, that fee is US\$3000 per day.

It is observed that this amount is readily accepted by most DB members. However, in many instances, suitable DB members are willing to serve for less than that amount, but it is potentially unwise to seek to set a Daily Fee for less than one-half of the ICSID fee especially if DB members are sought from outside the country of the project, because it is likely to be difficult to attract top quality experts for any lesser amount. If more than one person is on the DB, it is good practice to pay each the same fee, although sometimes the Chairperson receives somewhat more than the other two members in recognition of the Chairperson’s duty of organising the internal operations of the DB; however, there is no “standard practice” on this point.

Retainer Fee

As of the time of publication of this Manual, JICA has observed that many DBs operate with a retainer at less than this amount, especially if the Daily Fee is at or near the ICSID daily fee for arbitrators. It may be that a DB member will be willing to accept twice the Daily Fee, or even a single day’s Daily Fee each month. Much will (and should) depend upon the complexity of the Contract. For example, the task (which is covered by the Retainer Fee) of studying the Contract and remaining familiar with it likely will be less time-consuming for a typical road project than it will be for a large hydroelectric project.; construction of a school is likely to be less complex than the construction of a hospital.

On both the Daily Fee and the Retainer Fee, it is to be remembered when deciding on fees that the Contract Parties are investing in the DB as a means of trying to avoid the much more costly and time-consuming process of international arbitration or litigation. To use an old English expression, it is important not to be “Penny wise but Pound foolish”.

DB Expenses

In considering these, it is important to note that there will be some costs arising from the Site visits, such as local transport and DB member sleeping accommodation (whether at Site or in a hotel) in addition to the airfare and such cost should be allowed for in the Provisional Sum discussed in the main text of the Manual at 4.2 (i). Hotel cost and local transport cost may be reduced if either the Contractor or the Employer can negotiate a special room rate for the DB members at a local hotel which then would accommodate all DB members on their visits

If DB members come from outside the country of the project, there also likely will be significant air fare expense for each such DB member, and while under the Appendix to Clause 20 of the Harmonised Conditions it will be at “less than First Class” it is likely to be unrestricted Business Class fare, which will be a significant cost if the duration of the Contract is lengthy, and the home cities of the DB members are far from the project Site. Such foreign DB members may also have significant local transportation expense to and from the airports in their home countries.

Budgeting technique

To assist in budgeting for the use of the DB, hypothetical examples have been prepared, one for a single person DB with a resident in the country for a relatively simple road project, and the other for a 3 person DB with three entirely foreign members for a complex hydropower project.

(i) **Sample Cost Estimate for a simple road project – 1or 3 -Person DB**

- Daily Fee is US\$3,000/day and Retainer Fee is US\$3,000/month.
- Construction Term: 4 years
- Number of DB Member: 1 or 3
- Frequency of Site visits: 3 times each year, at intervals of 4 months, thus the visits will be conducted 12 times before TOC (taking-Over Certificate). This meets the conditions that intervals shall not be more than 140 days between the Site visits according to Procedural Rule 1 annexed to General Conditions of Dispute Board Agreement which is appended to MDB Edition. (This requires more than 5.1 times.)
- Termination: at the time of expiry of Defects Notification Period, one year after the TOC. Retainer Fee for this period is two thirds of the Retainer Fee before TOC. This reduction is because it is not expected that there will be further Site visits as construction will have been substantially complete when the TOC is issued. It also assumes that the Parties will have been diligent and that no claims or disputes are pending action by the DB at the time of the TOC, so that the only reason the DB would be required to do further work after the TOC is any possible dispute which arises during the Defects Notification Period.
- Suppose there will be 3 Referrals of formal Disputes to the DB during construction.

Cost estimate for the regular Site visits is shown below:

Cost Category		1-person DB	3-person DB
Monthly Retainer Fee	US\$3,000 x 48 months	US\$144,000	US\$432,000
Monthly Retainer during DNP	US\$2,000 x 12 months	US\$24,000	US\$72,000
Daily fee for Site Visits (3 days for Site visit, half day x 2 for travel)	US\$3,000 x 5 days x 12 times	US\$180,000	US\$540,000
Site Visit Expenses (Inland Transportation, accommodation, etc.)	US\$7,000 x 12times	US\$84,000	US\$252,000
Sub-Total (1)		US\$432,000	US\$1,296,000

Cost estimate for the referrals is shown below:

Cost Category		1-person DB	3-person DB
Additional Daily Fee at Regular Site Visits	US\$3,000 x 7 days x 3 times	US\$63,000	US\$189,000
Sub-Total (2)		US\$63,000	US\$189,000
Total	Sub-Total (1) + Sub-Total (2)	US\$495,000	US\$1,485,000

Although the costs of DB shall be shared by having the Employer bear the remaining half of the Non-Regular Cost by having the Employer bear Regular Cost (Monthly retainer fees of DB member, daily fees of DB members for regular site visits and all expenses of regular site visits of DB members) and half of the Non-Regular Cost (additional fees incurred because of dispute resolution) by the Employer and the Contractor bear the remaining half of the

Non-Regular Cost, by the Employer and the Contractor, some Tenderers may include this cost in their Tender prices while others may exclude this cost to keep their Tender prices competitive. In any event, the Employer shall include the total amount of the above in the cost estimation for the project at the time of appraisal by the Financier. When the Employer prepares Tender Documents with the consultant, one half of the above estimate should be included under the Provisional Sum. However, it should be noted that use of the Provisional Sum requires a prior instruction by the Engineer as mentioned in Sub-Clause 13.5 of the MDB Conditions. It may be necessary to let the Provisional Sum be used without prior instruction by the Engineer for the cost of the DB, to make the periodic payments faster and easier. A recommended wording to be included in the Particular Conditions to ensure this is included in Appendix 4.3 – Provisional Sum for Payment to DB.

Appendix 4: Particular Conditions – Part A: Contract Data (FIDIC/MDB version)

The form entitled “Particular Conditions – Part A: Contract Data” should not be enlarged upon by adding further details to the form, except as absolutely necessary, and then with prior legal advice.

- **Date by which the DB shall be appointed (Sub-Clause 20.2)**

It is strongly recommended to establish a DB as early as possible thus the Employer and the Engineer are advised to leave “28 days after the Commencement Date” as being the default deadline.

- **The Size of DB (Sub-Clause 20.2)**

The number of DB members will have been already decided by the Employer and the Engineer when the project appraisal was made by the Financier because this information is essential for the estimate of costs of the DB. Even if the Employer is tempted, for reasons of cost to have a 1-person DB, very careful consideration should be given to the benefits of having a 3-person DB because the cost increase is minimal when compared with the total value of the Contract, and will give the Employer the benefit of a deeper range of experience and expertise in the DB, and will assure that illness or injury of one person does not impede the operation of the DB.

- **Listing of potential DB sole Members (Sub-Clause 20.2)**

The form “Particular Conditions – Part A: Contract Data” has on its last page a blank space to be filled in by the Employer if a sole member DB has been chosen. This is to be used ONLY if a sole member DB is being used. If a 3 person DB is being used, the blank should not be completed.

If the Employer wishes to include a nominee or nominees, it must be understood that the names are suggestions only. The Tenderer is free to reject any or all of them because mutual agreement must be achieved on the identity of a sole member DAB. *If the Employer wishes to include a nominee or nominees, then the c.v. of each nominee should be included in the material sent with the Invitation to Tender, and the Tenderer should be invited to propose one or more nominees in its Tender, such proposal to be accompanied by the c.v. of each nominee.* This process of exchange of nominees should include checking with any prospective nominee to assure availability *and* lack of conflict of interest as among the Tenderer, the Employer, and the Engineer. c.v.s obtained should include details of previous experience on DBs and on the type of construction involved in the Contract.

If a Tenderer is of a different nationality than the Employer, best practice is that a sole member DB should be of a different nationality than either the Employer or the Engineer, to avoid any possible perception of bias based upon nationality.

If ‘None’ is entered in the blank, or if nominees are exchanged by the Invitation and the Tender, then the Employer, the Engineer, and the Tenderer should assure that during discussions prior to award of the Contract, agreement is reached on the identity of the person chosen, and that person *is available and suitable*, as described above.”

A sample letter to the prospective DB member for nomination is attached as Appendix 4.2. This letter should be sent out and acceptance should be obtained in time before putting nominees’ names in the Tender Documents.

It is important to each Party that its proposed DB member should be considered carefully before nomination. Neither Party should rely solely upon published lists of DB members or published lists of arbitrators and should perform “due diligence” in selection. Preferably this should include a personal interview with the intended nominee if not already well known to the Party; if cost prohibits face-to-face meeting, consideration should be given to using Skype, or at least telephone discussion.

Also, “due diligence” includes obtaining references, and making discreet enquiries, and for the Employer this should include discussion with the Engineer which has been selected to serve the Contract. The same “due diligence” concept applies to decision by the Parties on the Chairperson of a 3-person DB: even though both of the first two DB members chosen will have jointly suggested a person to chair the DB, each Contract Party should satisfy itself that the Chairperson proposed is satisfactory.

- **Third Party Appointment (Sub-Clause 20.3)**

It is essential that the DB implementation not be impeded or frustrated by failure to act of either Party, so it is required to name an appointing entity or official which will act if the Parties fail to act. There are many reputable organisations which offer this service, usually for a small fee. A list of these is attached in Appendix 5.1. It is suggested that such entity should not be of the nationality of either Party so that if it becomes necessary to refer to the appointing entity or official, there can be no suggestion of lack of impartiality of the appointer.

In case either Party intends to file a request for nomination of a DB member to an appointing entity it is strongly recommended to inform the appointing entity properly about the project and the requirements (in terms of experience, skills and profession) to be met by a future probable

DB Member. The appointing entities will take account of this information when making its choice.

It is noteworthy that the appointment by the appointing entity is usually final and binding on the Parties.

Appendix 4.1 Form of Contract Data relating to DB (FIDIC/MDB version)

Appendix 4.2: A sample letter to the prospective DB members

DRAFT

Employer Letterhead

Dear Mr./Madam XXXX

Re: [Name of Project & identification of specific Contract name and number]; Dispute Board

We are in the process of obtaining Tenders for the above Contract, which we hope to conclude by approximately mm/yyyy, and at that time or immediately thereafter to establish a Dispute Board for the Contract. The Contract will have the FIDIC • MDB Harmonised Conditions of Contract. Copies of Clause 20 of those Conditions, including its Appendix and the Annex to the Appendix are enclosed with this letter in case you are not familiar with those dispute resolution provisions.

Your name has been suggested as a potential nominee by us for consideration of membership in the DB. We would appreciate receiving your advice of whether you are interested in principle in such service, and your anticipated availability. If you are available and interested, please kindly forward your latest c.v. including specific experience relevant to the type of construction indicated by the above Contract title.

As you will see from the enclosures, the appointment of a person for DB service requires the agreement of the successful Tenderer, and its identity would be disclosed to you to assure that there is no conflict of interest in your performance of the proposed DB service. Also, you would be required to sign a written agreement with the Contract Parties.

Should you have any specific questions regarding our enquiry, please address them to the [email address/fax number] set out here.

Thank you for your consideration of this letter. May we please request your kind written response within 10 days of receipt.

Yours faithfully,

END DRAFT

Appendix 4.3: Provisional Sum for payment to DB (FIDIC • MDB version)

- **Preparation of Provisional Sum**

The costs of DB will have been estimated by the Employer and the Engineer at the time of the appraisal of the project, and must be included in the Bill of Quantities by the Engineer and Employer as a Provisional Sum based on the estimate of cost of the DB. The Provisional Sum should be one-half of that estimate of cost which will be born by the Employer. (It is emphasized that the Provisional Sum should be only one-half of the estimated cost of the DB, even though the Financier's loan is to include 100% of the estimated cost of DB) Thus the Provisional Sum will be the source of the funds for payment of the DB. However, in order to ensure the payment to the DB members by use of the Provisional Sum, the General Conditions Sub-Clause 13.5 should be amended in the Particular Conditions. A recommended provision is as follows:

“Sub-Clause 13.5 shall be amended by adding at the end, ‘As an exception to the above, the Provisional Sum for the cost of the Dispute Board shall be used to pay to the Contractor of the Employer's one-half share of the invoices of the Dispute Board for its fees and expenses, in accordance with Clause 20. No prior instruction of the Engineer shall be required with respect to the work of the Dispute Board. The Contractor shall produce the Dispute Board invoices and satisfactory evidence of having paid 100% of such invoices as part of the substantiation of those Statements submitted under Sub-Clause 14.3 which contain requests for payment under the Provisional Sum toward the cost of the Dispute Board. The Engineer's certification of such Statements shall be based upon such invoices and such evidence of their payment by the Contractor.’

The process of the payment to DB members is shown in Appendix 1 too.

- **What shall be done during post-Tender discussion?**

The Employer and the Contractor together with the Engineer must jointly review the build-up of the Provisional Sum to assure that the Contractor understand the items and amounts in the Provisional Sum. Note that while the Parties can estimate what the fees (and for DB members resident outside the country, the air fares and hotel expenses) the actual cost may vary quite a bit depending upon what fees can be agreed with the DB and where any foreign DB member is based. The estimate should not overlook local transportation in a foreign DB member's country, for transport to and from the airport of departure. Allowance should be made for postage, long distance telephone, document reproduction, air courier service for documents, local transportation within the country of the project, use of Site accommodation and mess hall by

the DB during the regular Site visits. Some of these costs likely will arise not only for the DB itself, but for the Employer and the Engineer and their staffs. Allowance should be included for possible formal disputes which may require visits by the DB which are separate from the planned regular visits of the DB, and may lead to some off-Site meetings of the DB to prepare Decisions on formal disputes.

Also, it is important to include allowance for adequate durations for regular Site visits, which are likely to be at least 2 to 3 days, plus travel time from home base to Site and return.

As mentioned elsewhere in this Manual, if the Employer's contractual arrangements for the assistance of the Engineer do not include for assistance in connection with the operation of the DB, the cost of such assistance should be included here (and the contractual arrangements with the Engineer modified accordingly).

Appendix 5: Selection of DB members

The procedure of selection of DB members is shown in the flowchart of appointing DB members, Appendix 5.2.

5.1. Where can you find competent DB members?

The Parties are free to appoint a competent DB member whom they know from previous experience. However, if the Parties do not know particular persons who are competent as a DB member for the particular type of contract, there are various sources of suggestions, including of course the Engineer. Also, the FIDIC President's List of Approved Dispute Adjudicators, which is at www.fidic.org has a list, with c.v.s, of those persons who have passed scrutiny by FIDIC's Assessment Panel for Adjudicators in order to qualify for entry on the FIDIC President's List. Some of the national Member Associations of FIDIC, such as Engineering and Consulting Firms Association (ECFA) have National Lists. Please see Appendix 5.1.

5.2. Who should you choose as DB members?

The key to a successful DB is that DB members obtain respect from the Parties. In this consideration, it is a common practice that each of the Parties nominates a respectful candidate for a DB member from the same nationality whom they think as competent and reliable. This is a reasonable practice as far as the other Party approves and in this case the Chairperson must be someone from different nationalities of the Parties and the Engineer.

5.3. What shall be done if the other Party has rejected a proposed DB member?

Reasons should be given for any rejection of a proposed DB member, and those reasons discussed with the other Party. It may be that an alternative candidate can be agreed. Always it is preferable for the Parties to agree on each member of the DB, rather than have the selection made by a third Party. However if serious and good faith negotiation fail to meet the deadline in the Contract Data, then the MDB Conditions require that the DB shall be appointed by the appointing entity or official named in the Contract Data.

Sometimes the Parties exchange lists of candidates (of three potential members, for example), each list containing detailed c.v.s for each person on the list. Then each Party selects one from the list of the other Party. If all persons on the list are rejected or one Party is silent regarding the other Party's list, then one or both Parties should apply to the appointing entity or official for establishment of the DB.

5.4. What shall be done if the first two members fail to recommend or the Parties fail to agree to the recommendation by the date stipulated in the Contract Data?

Either or both Parties should apply to the appointing entity or official for the completion of the establishment of the DB. However, it is much better practice to achieve mutual agreement on the identity of DB members than to abandon mutual selection and leave the selection to a third party which has no ongoing connection with the performance of the Contract.

5.5. When and how to negotiate and agree on the Retainer Fee and Daily Fee with DB members?

In accordance with the paragraph 6, Payment of the General Conditions of Dispute Board Agreement, “if the Parties fail to agree on the retainer fee or the daily fee, the appointing entity or official named in the Contract Data shall determine the amount of fees to be used.” As a practice, when the Parties and/or the Engineer inquire the availability and willingness of the potential nominee, they ask for the nominee’s proposal for fees, unless the Employer and the Contractor have already agreed on a proposed fee structure for the DB member(s). Usually, on a 3 person DB, each DB member receives the same fee, although sometimes the Chairperson is given a somewhat larger fee to reflect administrative duties

Most importantly, the appointment of DB members should not be based on a price competition or any form of competitive tender. The Parties should select DB members who are the most suitable from the view point of quality, experience, competence and integrity. In this sense, the DB is comparable to independent technical advisory panel sometimes used on large or technically complex projects financed by MDBs’ funding.

5.6. Is there no DB in place if the Parties fail to agree on the DB members?

Sub-Clause 20.8 entitles the Parties to directly refer a dispute to arbitration if there is no DB in place. However, the wording presupposes that the Parties have undertaken all actions to appoint a DB before they may rely on Sub-Clause 20.8. Also, of course, the Parties will have deprived themselves of the *dispute prevention* function of the DB, and it is more likely that the Employer will find itself embroiled in the lengthy and expensive process of arbitration, the costs of which are most likely not eligible for financing by the Financier.

5.7. Agreement with DB members

- **Three Party Agreement**

The form of agreement is included in the MDB Conditions 2010. There are two types of sample forms, one for 1-person DB member and the other for each member of a 3-person DB. In case of a 3-person DB, the Parties should have such agreement made separately with each of the members. The sample forms are also attached as Appendix 5.3 and 5.4 for an easy reference.

- **Signing of Agreement**

The Dispute Board Agreement(s) are to be signed within 28 days after the Commencement Date of the Contract between the Employer and the Contractor. To meet this deadline it is common to use email or fax signatures, with original signed documents to follow in due course.

By this Agreement the Parties accept and are bound by the Procedural Rules in the Annex to the Appendix to Clause 20. The Procedural Rules give the DB broad and flexible powers to deal with formal disputes.

Appendix 5.1: Sources of potential DB members and Appointing Institutions

- Potential DB members Lists: The following are some organizations which provide lists of potential DB members.

FIDIC (International Federation of Consulting Engineers)

President's List of Approved Dispute Adjudicators at <http://www.fidic.org/>

National Member Association of FIDIC. Such as:

Engineering and Consulting Firms Association (ECFA), FIDIC Member Association

Japan National List of Dispute Adjudicators at <http://www.ecfa.or.jp/japanese/AJCEHP/en/Adjudicator/Adjudicator.html>

VBI (German Association of Consulting Engineers), FIDIC Member Association

German National List of Dispute Adjudicators at <http://www.vbi.de/english/>

DRBF (Dispute Resolution Board Foundation) at <http://www.drb.org/Member/index.html>

Members Resumes for potential candidates

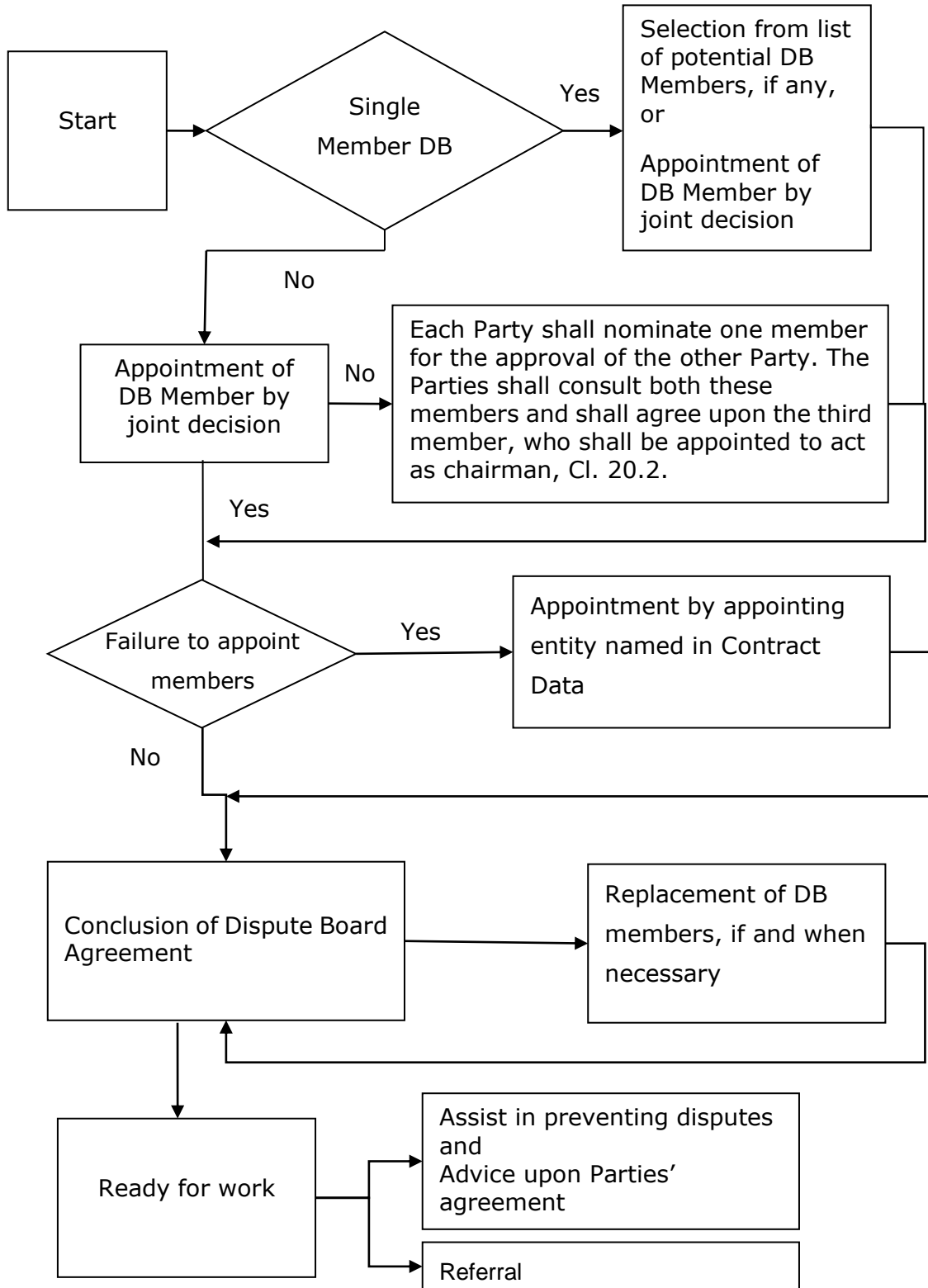
- DB member appointing services: The following organizations provide DB member appointing service.

FIDIC (International Federation of Consulting Engineers) at <http://www.fidic.org/>

ICC (International Chamber of Commerce), Dispute Resolution Services at http://www.iccwbo.org/court/dispute_boards/id4527/index.html

ICC provides services not only of appointing DB members but of Decision upon a challenge of a DB member and Review of a DAB or CDB Decision as to form if the ICC Rules are used.

Appendix 5.2: Flowchart of appointing DB members



Appendix 5.3: Form of Three-Party Agreement for 1-person DB (FIDIC • MDB version)

Appendix 5.4: Form of Three-Party Agreement for 3-person DB (FIDIC MDB version)

Appendix 6: Payment of Remuneration to DB members

Payment to DB consists of the retainer fee, daily fee and the reimbursement of reasonable expenses. (Definition and estimate of these fees were dealt with in Appendix 3.2.)

6.1. Invoices for fees and expenses (Section 6, Appendix to Conditions of Contract)

- (i) The member should submit invoices for payment of monthly retainer and air fares quarterly in advance;
- (ii) Invoices for other expenses and for daily fees shall be submitted following the conclusion of a Site visit or hearing;

As to (i) above, air fare may change during the time between the foreseen date of the Site visit or hearing and the actual date. Also, it does not cover what happens with air fare if an unscheduled Site visit occurs or when a Referral occurs the DB meets separately for its deliberations and preparation of its Decision. As to (ii) above, expenses and daily fees for the work done during the intervals of the Site visits will not be paid until after the next Site visit. Therefore, it is suggested and actually a practice that the retainer is to be billed quarterly in advance, expenses and daily fees for work done are to be billed monthly and expenses and daily fees for Site visits are to be invoiced following the Site visit.

- (iii) All invoices above shall be accompanied by a brief description of activities performed during the relevant period and shall be addressed to the Contractor. It is not necessary to supply another copy of a Site Visit Report as that will be distributed prior to departure from Site; see, Procedural Rule 3 of the Annex to the Appendix to Clause 20 of the Conditions of Contract.

6.2. Payment

- (i) The Contractor must pay each of the member's invoices in full (100%) within 56 calendar days after receiving each invoice. Although there is no requirement in the Conditions of Contract, it is advised that the Contractor should inform the Employer of payment to the DB members.
- (ii) The Contractor's monthly Statement following such payment should include it as an amount payable to the Contractor under the DB provisional sum in the Bill of Quantities.
- (iii) The Employer shall then pay the Contractor in accordance with the Contract.

Appendix 7: Site Visits

(i) How to organise the initial Site visit?

- As soon as the DB has been established, the Chairman will, after consultation with other members, contact the Parties to fix the date for the initial Site visit.
- If there is no contact from the Chairman within 2 weeks after the DB has been established, one or both Parties should contact the Chairman to fix the initial Site visit.
- A minimum duration of three days is advised to assure that the DB Site visit report is completed before the DB departs the Site. As soon as the timing is fixed by the DB in collaboration with the Parties and the Engineer, the logistics of the Site visit including preparation of documents, reserving meeting rooms, transportation and hotel accommodation should be arranged. Typically this is done by the Parties and the Engineer in liaison with the DB.
- Agenda for Site visit

An agenda should be prepared in advance by the Chairperson in consultation with fellow DB members and then with the Parties and the Engineer. (In the absence of agreement, the DB is empowered to set the agenda itself.) The DB should have received a full set of the Contract Documents, including Drawings, immediately after signature of the Three-Party Agreement(s). A working set of the Contract Documents should be kept available at the Site for exclusive use of the DB during its Site visits.

It should be emphasized at the outset that the Site visit is a friendly visit to be conducted in an informal way. DB members typically arrive in casual clothing; no neckties, perhaps work trousers and work boots – in short, attire appropriate for a construction site. Meetings at Site are informal and while the DB may join the Parties and the Engineer for dinner during a Site visit, there is no need for a banquet! Private socialising of one Party alone with the DB (or an individual DB member) is inappropriate.

During the day, lunch is informal and often is simply sandwiches shared by all at the table at which discussions are in progress or a quick lunch at the Site canteen. The DB is simply another member of the Project team, albeit one which is physically present on Site only at intervals. A sample agenda of Site Visit is shown in Appendix 7.1.

Suggestions regarding the initial Site visit

As only a few requirements are specifically provided in the MDB Conditions for managing operation of DB, the procedure and the roles of the Parties and the Engineer could be flexibly decided among them. While the Chairperson takes the lead of managing DB process, the Parties together with the Engineer should discuss their roles for proper operation of the DB process. It should be noted that the management of DB process should not necessarily be the same as other projects.

- DB members should meet with the Parties, the Engineer and the sub-contractors, if possible, to be acquainted with the whole project team and to build up the relationships for the smooth communication.
- The DB's Site Visit is possibly the only occasion that senior staff from the Employer, Contractor and Engineer will visit the site and the working areas together. It could be considered to be one of rare occasions where they could discuss on problematic matters. Therefore it is highly recommended that the seniors from Parties join the DB on Site visits, especially on the initial Site visit.
- Following brief introduction of the members, make and distribute a list of contact addresses including Company or Government department, position, address, telephone number, fax number, email address. This is useful for all, even if business cards are exchanged.
- Discuss and re-confirm the role of the DB and how it will operate to assist the Parties and the Engineer to avoid disagreements becoming formal disputes.
- Briefly discuss the project. It is the best practice that the Engineer gives this overview, followed by additional comments or explanations of the Parties regarding their principal concerns.
- Following this opening meeting, proceed to Site tour / Site inspection. All of the DB members, the Engineer, and the Employer and the Contractor should attend. It is useful for the DB to have with them layout drawings for the Site. All principal points of interest on the Site should be visited and the DB oriented by the Engineer, with all of the DB and the Parties in attendance, and with the Parties offering any comments they may wish to add following the Engineer's orientation. Private discussions with DB members, either collectively or individually are inappropriate
- After the initial meeting at the Site office and Site tour, it is useful to have a further meeting to enable the DB, the Parties and the Engineer to discuss any further aspects of the Site and the Contract to help DB members' acquire a full understanding of the project and its challenges.

- Confirm the logistics regarding future Site visits, such as dates, accommodation, means of local transportation, each Party's person in charge of logistics and the person(s) with whom the DB should liaise regarding future Site visits. The date of at least the next scheduled Site visit should be established at the initial Site visit.
- Decide the documents to be provided to DB members during the intervals between Site visits, and the manner of their distribution. The DB should review with the Parties and the Engineer the forms planned for Contractor recording of labour, equipment, and materials usage – daily records kept in the various Site locations and submitted to Engineer. Also, review the plans for use of Contract Programme and its updating, and the system planned for variation orders of the Engineer. The DB has full power and wide latitude to request documents which it considers will assist it in its work, and the Parties and the Engineer should cooperate fully with DB requests for copies of documents relevant to the planning and progress of the Works, and any contractual disagreements which may arise.
- The room where DB members work or conduct hearings at the Site should be equipped with a set of project-relating documents.
- Usually, each Site has its own safety guidelines; therefore, DB members should be briefed on those guidelines and abide by them. DB members should be properly clothed and equipped (including any protective shoes or rubber boots and hard hats) when touring the Site. This typically is done by the Contractor.
- At the time of the initial Site visit typically important information has been developed since the creation of the Contract Documents. This information should be reviewed with the DB. For example: approved-for-construction drawings are being prepared by the Contractor and the Engineer, initial entry/residence permit will have been processed for the Contractor's personnel, arrangement of import permits for the materials and equipment and materials for temporary works will have begun, sub-contractors will have be under consideration or already approved, and the status of site acquisition and right of way for the temporary roads clarified. All of these should be discussed with the DB at the time of the initial Site visit. If these matters are delayed, it likely will influence the progress of the Contract. Discussion with the DB can assist in the cooperation of the Employer, the Contractor and the Engineer for early recognition and resolution of such difficulties and avoid formal disputes over any difficulties which have arisen. The Site visit is an excellent opportunity to deal with any disagreements.
- A sample Site visit agenda is attached as Appendix 7.1.

- Planning future Site visits

According to Procedural Rules in the Annex to the Appendix to the Conditions of Contract, the intervals of Site visit shall not be more than 140 days and the period between consecutive visits shall not be less than 70 days. Based on this provision and taking the particularity of the project into account, a rough plan for the future visits should be agreed among the Parties/Engineer and DB, especially, the dates for the next visit should be agreed to assure availability of all.

(ii) How to conduct the regular Site visits

- Typically, each Site visit follows the same pattern as the initial Site visit: arrival meeting, Site tour, and post-Tour meeting and discussion.
- The Parties sometimes ask DB to postpone a scheduled Site visit if they are in a very critical construction phase or a problematic Site operation at the time planned the visit because they do not want to spare time for the DB visit. This is completely contrary to the purpose of DB Site visit because the Site operation at such a crucial time should be observed by the DB. Remember that DB members are a vital part of the project team!

(iii) Site Visit Report

During Site visit, making Site visit report by DB is as important as the Site tour and the reporting from the parties and the Engineer about the situation of the project. This report will be a vital record of DB's understanding of the Works and the contract management situation, existing and potential problems of the Site especially any claims of either Party and the status of each such claim. Also, the Site Visit Report provides daily record of DB activities.

This report must be prepared for each Site visit and should contain the type of detail shown in the sample at Appendix 7.2

The Contract requires the DB to issue its Site Visit Report before departing the Site. The report should be shown in draft to the Parties and the Engineer for review to make sure facts referenced are correct and DB wording is clear to the Parties and the Engineer, especially if the working language of the Contract is one which is not the first language of the Parties and the Engineer, This review is not build consensus with DB's view but to check the accuracy of facts and clarity of DB comments. Then the DB should finalize the report and deliver signed copies to each Party and the Engineer before leaving the Site. If during the Site visit the Parties asked the DB for informal opinions, it is essential those opinions be included in the Site Visit Report.

Appendix 7.1: Site Visit Agenda

Date	Time	Place	Contents	Responsible	Participants
Sunday 6	14:00	Airport	Foreign DB member met at and taken from int'l airport to hotel	Mr. X	Cont.
Monday 7	08:00	Hotel	DB picked up and taken to Site Briefing & tour	Mr. X	DB, Emp, Cont, Eng
	12:30	Site Office	Lunch	Mr. Y	DB, Emp, Cont, Eng
	13:30		Complete Site tour and discuss progress & problems	Mr. X	DB, Emp, Cont, Eng
	18:30	Camp Canteen	Dinner & to Hotel	Mr. Y	DB, Emp, Cont, Eng
Tuesday 8	09:00	Hotel	DB picked up and taken to Site. Continue discussions; review of any disagreements & progress on any claim	Mr. X	DB, Emp, Cont, Eng
	12:30	Site Canteen	Lunch	Mr. Y	DB, Emp, Cont, Eng
	13:30 – 18:30		Afternoon session & to Hotel	Mr. X	DB, Emp, Cont, Eng
Wednesday 9	09:00	Hotel	DB picked up to Site office & prepare draft report, Review of draft report, DB prepares final version of Site Visit Report	DB	DB, Emp, Cont, Eng
	14:00		Foreign DB member taken to int'l airport and depart	Mr. X	Cont

Appendix 7.2: Sample Site Visit Report

Note: The term “Dispute Review Board” shall be read as “Dispute Board” and “DRB” shall be read as “DB”.

Appendix 8: Information during Intervals between Site Visits (FIDIC/MDB version)

It should be noted that, in accordance with Procedural Rules 3, all communications between the DB and the Employer or the Contractor shall be copied to the other Party. If the DB comprises three persons, The Employer and the Contractor shall send copies of documents requested and the communications as below to each of these persons.

8.1 What kind of information shall be given to DB?

Between each periodical Site visit which is usually several months, the project may make certain progress and claims may arise. For the DB, keeping familiarity with the progress of the Works and other relevant events between each periodical Site visit is essential for prevention and early resolution of claims and disagreements. The DB should be provided with copies of updated CPM programme, monthly progress reports, Variations and any other Amendments to the Contract Documents, and claim notices issued by either Party, all at the times they are issued . Progress on issues identified in the previous Site Visit Reports is of special interest to the DB and should be reported to the DB as it occurs. The DB may ask some question about the information provided, to which the Employer or the Contractor must promptly answer, or, if they can not, then so advise the DB and prepare the answer by no later than the next periodical Site visit. Documents should be distributed directly to each DB member, not via Chairperson. Emails/letters/calls should be addressed to Chairperson but emails/letters simultaneously copied to other DB members.

8.2 How to forward the information?

Telephone is necessary in case of emergency, but ordinary information may be delivered through email or facsimile. However, monthly reports which contain photos, CPM programmes, or other data not easily transmitted by email or facsimile may be sent by air courier to the DB members. Recently ftp Internet storage websites using URL designations beginning with “ftp://” have become increasingly popular for storage of construction project Contract Documents and other related data and correspondence which are protected by password. The cost for utilizing an ftp site or other electronic file transfer services) is modest and less expensive than constant use of air courier. However, the effective use of an ftp site requires constant input by personnel to keep the site current as the Contract performance progresses. Also it is not easy to work with documents in an ftp site and often printing is necessary. To give a single example, it is a lot easier to compare a Monthly Progress Report for February with the one for January if both are at hand in hard copy, and much time is saved.

Remember that especially if a retainer fee is eliminated or deleted by agreement, each DB member is going to be charging for all time spent on DB matters.

Finally, it is important for the Parties to avoid the “mind set” that the DB is only available to the Parties and the Engineer during the regularly scheduled Site Visits (or unscheduled Site visits in case the DB presence is beneficial in connection with some unanticipated construction event such as a landslide or a tunnel collapse). In today’s rapid communication world, the DB is available whenever its assistance may help the Parties or the Engineer to overcome a disagreement. Early involvement of the DB is the likeliest timing to avoid “deadlock” on Site over some disagreement on contractual issues. It is unhelpful to the entire team if a disagreement arises a week after a DB Site visit and the matter is “shelved” or allowed to fester until the next scheduled DB Site visit, which may be several months away: do not “shelve” disagreements about Contract interpretation or application!

Appendix 9: DB Informal Opinion (FIDIC/MDB version)

Paragraph 4 (f) of the Appendix to Clause 20 states:

“[The Member shall] not give advice to the Employer, the Contractor, the Employer’s Personnel or the Contractor’s Personnel concerning the conduct of the Contract, other than in accordance with the annexed Procedural Rules.”

Also, Paragraph 4(k) of the same Appendix says;

“[The Member shall] be available to give advice and opinions, on any matter relevant to the Contract when requested by both the Employer and the Contractor, subject to the agreement of the Other Members (if any).”

However, Procedural Rule 4 (in the Annex to the Appendix to Clause 20) states:

The purpose of site visits is to enable the DB to become and remain acquainted with the progress of the Works and of any actual or potential problems or claims, and, as far as reasonable, to endeavour to prevent potential problems or claims from becoming disputes.” (Emphasis added)

Thus clearly the DB is expected to be “pro-active”, to take the initiative with respect to potential problems or claims. As indicated in paragraph 4(f), the DB is not to involve itself in the Parties’ or the Engineer’s performance of their work under the Contract except in respect of potential or actual disagreement. The DB is free to suggest to the Parties that it can provide an informal opinion on such potential or actual disagreement. If either Party is reluctant, the DB can seek to persuade them of the value of the DB offering its advice or opinion, as it is anyway informal and non-binding. It would be rare that a Party rejects such a proposal.

It should be understood that for either Party to withhold participation in the other Party’s request is contrary to the spirit and intention of the Contract, which is that both parties shall in good faith avoid confrontation and seek amicable resolution of any disagreements about Contract interpretation and operation.

(i) When to obtain DB’s advice or opinion?

DB advice or opinion can be obtained at anytime. If it is during intervals between Site visits, it can be by email if it has been agreed by the Parties. If a regular Site visit is imminent, the question can be proposed to the DB for inclusion in the Agenda for that Site visit. During a Site visit, either Party can seek the agreement of the other to put a question to the DB while the DB

is on Site. The DB itself may offer to give advice or opinion if it senses from discussions that such might be helpful to the Parties or the Engineer to resolve a disagreement and avoid a formal Dispute.

The availability of the DB for informal views is valuable. However it is not a substitute for serious effort by the parties and the Engineer to resolve disagreements through discussion and negotiation. An example of appropriate use is where the Contractor and the Engineer are in disagreement regarding the reasonable interpretation of a section of the Specification, they may ask (without offering their own respective views) for its informal opinion on the interpretation of that section, and use the DB response as a basis for further private discussions and negotiations.

The parties should always be willing to enable the Engineer to participate in consulting the DB for informal views, irrespective of whether the disagreement is between the two parties or between the Engineer itself and one of the parties.

(ii) **Is DB's informal opinion binding?**

DB's advice or informal opinions are not given through the procedure defined in Sub-Clause 20.4 [Obtaining Dispute Board's Decision] of MDB Edition, but rather under Rule 2 of the Annex to the Appendix to Clause 20. Consequently it must be remembered that DB informal views are not binding on anyone, including the DB itself, and the DB remains free to modify its views if a matter on which it gives an informal view becomes a formal dispute as a result of a formal referral to the DB for decision.

To clarify this, usually DB adds such remarks as follows in its advice or informal opinions:

“The DB has been asked to give its advice or opinion on the matter ofwhich it is pleased to do, on the understanding that the advice or opinion is not binding on the Parties or the Engineer or the DB, and the DB remains free to alter its advice or opinion on the basis of further information provided to it in the future whether in the course of another request for advice or opinion or as part of a possible future Referral to the DB for Decision under Sub-Clause 20.4.”

Appendix 10: Referral and DB Decision (FIDIC MDB version)

- **Procedural Requirements**

There are only few procedural requirements for the DB operation. They are as follows:

- The DB shall be deemed to be not acting as arbitrator(s), Sub-Clause 20.4, third paragraph.
- Within 84 days after receiving such reference, the DB shall give its decision which shall be reasoned and shall state that it is given under this Sub-Section, Sub-Clause 20.4, fourth paragraph.
- The DB shall act fairly and impartially as between the Employer and the Contractor, giving each of them a reasonable opportunity of putting his case and responding to the other's case, and adopt procedures suitable to the dispute, avoiding unnecessary delay or expense, Procedural Rule 5.
- The DB may conduct a hearing on the dispute, and may request that written documentation and arguments from the Employer and the Contractor be presented to it prior to or at the hearing, Procedural Rule 6.

Under Procedural Rules 7 & 8, the DB has all the control and freedom to deal with the dispute that any third Party could reasonably be dealt with. Or the referral may be made without hearing while the Parties shall have a reasonable opportunity to present their cases. Thus the DB procedure is far more flexible than any arbitration rules or court procedure.

Documentation for the referral could be done by letters or by simple memo, without need for a multiple volumes of documents. If a hearing is held, it can be (and often has been) held at a round table with everyone in work clothes, without the trappings of a Courtroom. Again, the DB is NOT an arbitral tribunal; it is not a Court; it is part of the Contract team trying to assist in resolving disagreements without having the Parties engulfed in costly and lengthy arbitral proceedings.

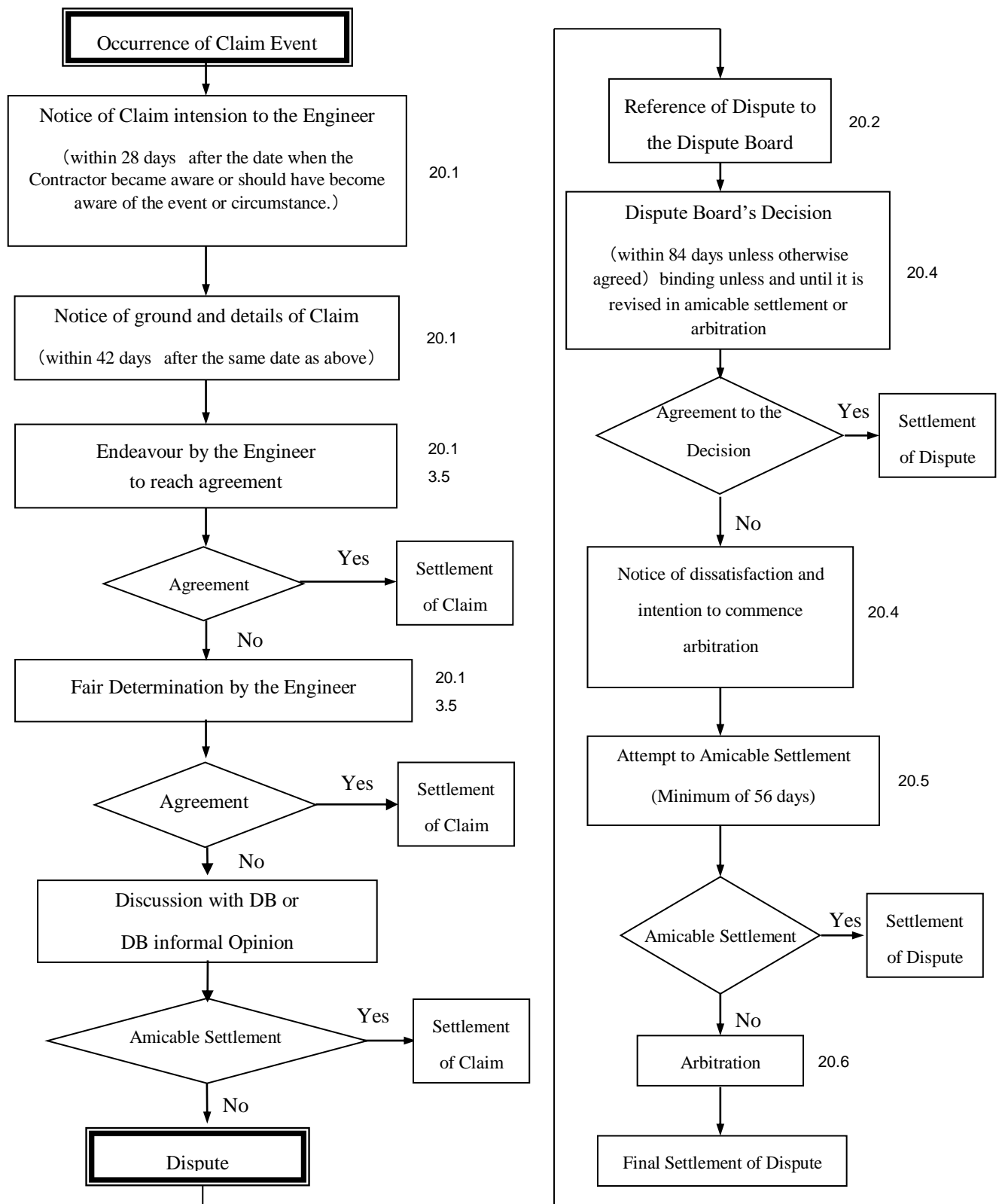
- **Time Limit for DB to publish its decision**

It is important for the Parties to consider carefully the use of the suggested 84 day time limit. The 84 days starts from the day of the Referral and the DB is required to publish its decision before the expiry of the next 84 days. This number of days reflects the FIDIC MDB wish to have the Decision promptly. Usually this is what both Parties desire. But there is a risk that if the

DB fails to meet the agreed deadline, one Party may immediately give Notice of Dissatisfaction and begin the march to arbitration (See, Sub-Clause 20.5, fifth paragraph, last sentence.).

The Parties must note that the 84 day limit will apply *only* if the Parties do not agree otherwise. In complex Disputes, it may be beneficial for both Parties to agree a longer period, especially if for some reason the DB is not already thoroughly familiar with all of the facts and Parties' arguments from Site visits or other previous discussions with the Parties and the Engineer. For example, on some Contracts it has been found acceptable to agree a shorter time limit for complex disputes, such as 30 days, but to have the time limit start after close of any hearing and submission of all written documents, including any post-hearing document submissions requested by the DB. This gives the Parties and the DB greater flexibility and time for careful presentations and consideration of them by the DB. Eighty-four days has proven to be a very short time, especially if the DB is 3 persons and any of them are resident outside the country of the project for which the Contract is made.

Appendix 10.1: Flowchart of dispute resolution procedure (FIDIC MDB version)



Appendix 12: Arbitration (FIDIC MDB version)

The Employer shall insert indications and data on arbitration in Particular Conditions – Part A: Contract Data which is attached as Appendix 4.1

- **Arbitration Institution and Rules of arbitration (Sub-Clause 20.6 (a))**

Any dispute which has not been settled by negotiation or a DB decision which has not become “final and binding” shall be finally settled by arbitration. If the Contract is with foreign contractors, arbitration shall be international arbitration.

There are two alternatives for the Employer:

- (1) The arbitration can be administered by an international institution designated in the Contract Data, and conducted under rules of arbitration of such institution; for example the ICC International Court of Arbitration or the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce;
- (2) The arbitration can be conducted under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) which do not require the use of an administering institution, and can have the arbitration administered by the arbitral Tribunal itself. However, there are many international institutions which will administer UNCITRAL arbitrations for a fee, and this is likely to be less expensive than having the arbitral Tribunal administer itself.

There are significant differences between the various published rules for international commercial arbitration, and the costs of administered vs. non-administered arbitration, and legal advice should be obtained before deciding upon which approach to use.

- **Place of Arbitration**

The place or seat of arbitration is to be the neutral location specified in the Contract Data. Careful consideration should be given to the place of arbitration as indicated in the main part of the section 12 of this Manual.

Appendix 12.1: Fee Scale of the International Court of Arbitration of
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)