

 DRBF Conference Sydney

12th Annual DRBF International Conference

- May 3-5, 2012
- Dockside Convention Centre
Sydney - Australia

• Speaker:
• Rechtsanwalt Dr. Götz-Sebastian Hök
• kanzlei@dr-hoek.de


The Future of Construction Project Finance



Dr. Götz-Sebastian Hök INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS - WORLD TRADE CENTER - GENEVA - SWITZERLAND - WWW.FIDIC.ORG 1

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Dr. Götz-Sebastian Hök

FIDIC/MDB Approach in respect
of Dispute Adjudication Boards.

§ Kanzlei Dr. Hök
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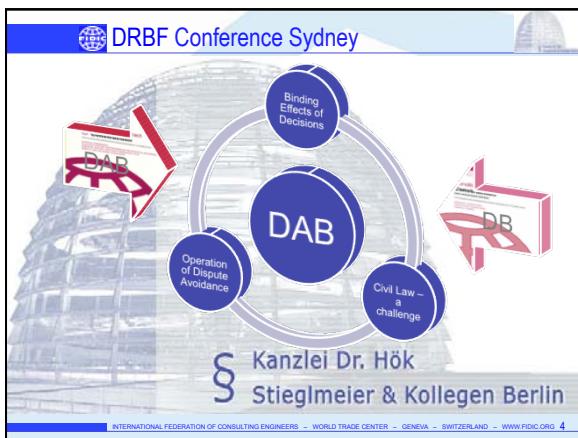
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Dr. Götz-Sebastian Hök

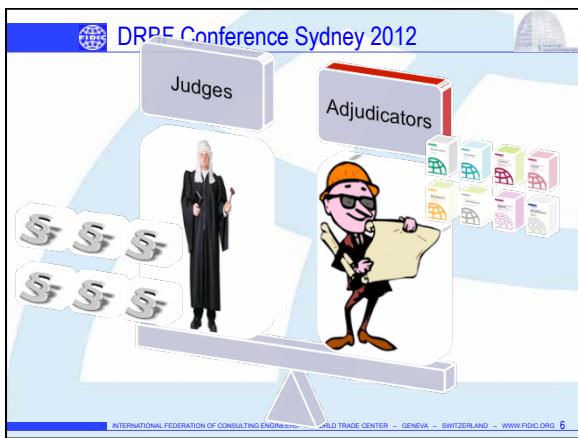
- defends the interests of clients in cross-border relationships
- in particular in the international construction field
- is specialised in international construction litigation
- speaking French, English and German
- is a fully accredited & licensed FIDIC trainer
- is the FIDIC legal advisor of two Task Groups
- is a practising arbitrator
- is a lecturer at Berlin University of applied science

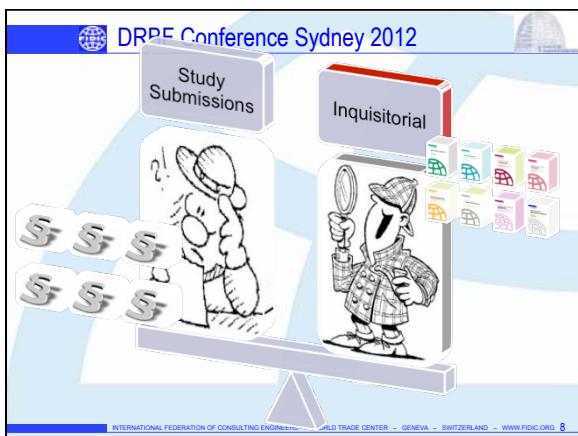
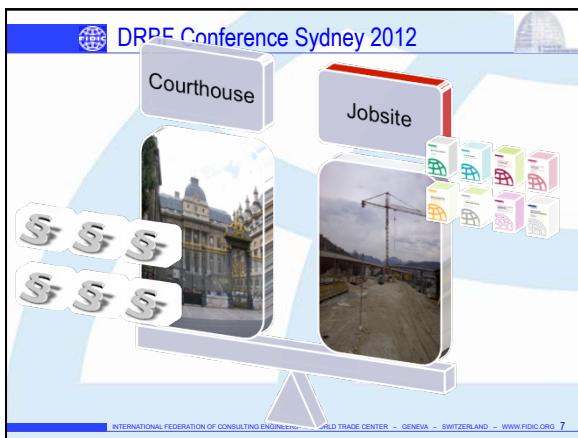
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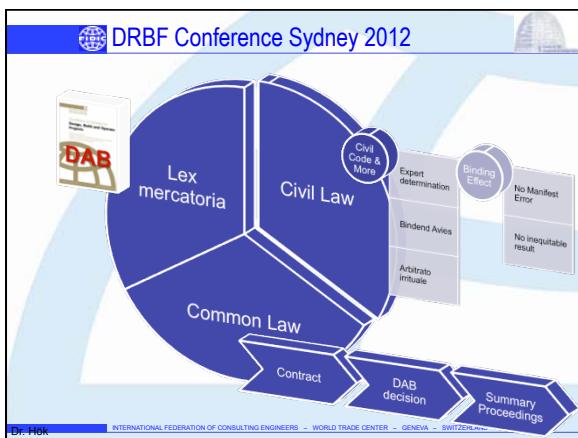




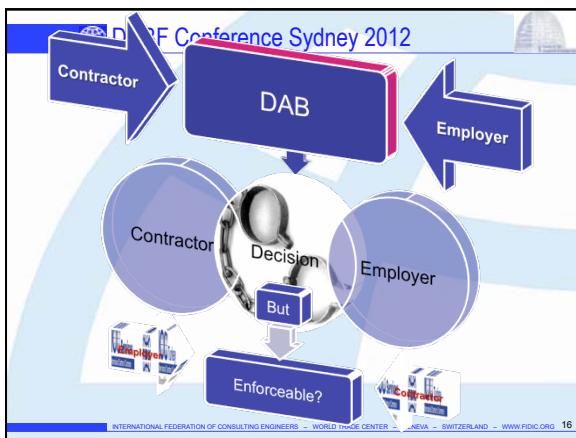


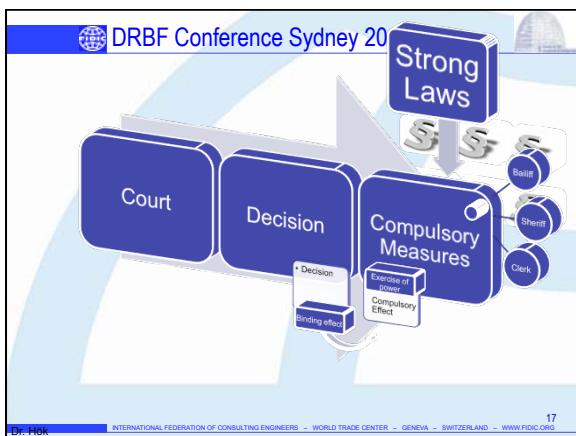


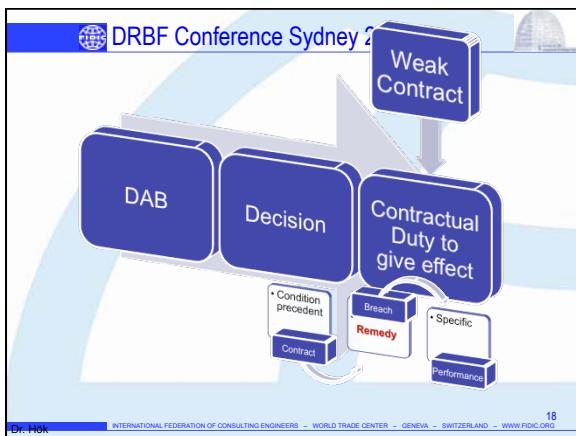












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Extent of the binding effect (Bentfield Construction Ltd v. Trudson (Hatton) Ltd 2008 EWHC 2333 (TCC))

- The parties are bound by the decision of an adjudicator on a dispute or difference until it is finally determined by court or arbitration proceedings or by an agreement made subsequently by the parties.
- The parties cannot seek a further decision by an adjudicator on a dispute or difference if that dispute or difference has already been the subject of a decision by an adjudicator.
- The extent to which a decision or a dispute is binding will depend on an analysis of the terms, scope and extent of the dispute or difference referred to adjudication and the terms, scope and extent of the decision made by the adjudicator. In order to do this the approach has to be to ask whether the dispute or difference is the same or substantially the same as the relevant dispute or difference and whether the adjudicator has decided a dispute or difference which is the same or fundamentally the same as the relevant dispute or difference.
- The approach must involve not only the same but also substantially the same dispute or difference. This is because disputes or differences encompass a wide range of factual and legal issues. If there had to be complete identity of factual and legal issues then the ability to re-adjudicate what was in substance the same dispute or difference would deprive clause 39A.7.1 of its intended purpose.
- Whether one dispute is substantially the same as another dispute is a question of fact and degree."

