



محكمة قطر الدولية
ومركز تسوية المنازعات

QATAR INTERNATIONAL COURT
AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION CENTRE

PRACTICE DIRECTION ON COSTS

(No. 2 of 2024)

Introduction

1. This Practice Direction is issued pursuant to article 37.2 of the Regulations and Procedural Rules of the Court (the ‘**Rules**’) and article 26.2 of the Regulations and Procedural Rules of the Regulatory Tribunal.
2. This Practice Direction sets out the principles and procedures governing the assessment and award of costs in proceedings before the QICDRC, as mandated by article 33 of the Court's Rules and article 26 of the Regulatory Tribunal’s Regulations and Procedural Rules.

Costs before the Court

3. Article 33 of the Court’s Rules outlines essential provisions for the assessment and award of costs:

Article 33 - Assessment and Award of Costs

33.1 The Court shall make such order as it thinks fit in relation to the parties’ costs of the proceedings.

33.2 The general rule shall be that the unsuccessful party pays the costs of the successful party. However, the Court can make a different order if it considers that the circumstances are appropriate.



Self-representation, mediation costs, legal representation, settlement offers, and conditional fee arrangements

Self-represented law firms, companies and individuals

10. Self-represented law firms may seek to recover costs at professional rates, provided that such rates are reasonable and justifiable.
11. Self-represented companies or individuals are entitled generally to recover their expenses; a greater measure of recovery may be ordered by the Court where such recovery is in the interests of justice.

Mediation costs

12. Costs associated with mediation shall generally be borne by the parties involved. An exception to this general rule exists when parties have contractually agreed to a different arrangement.

Choice of legal representation

13. Parties have the right to be represented by advocates of their choice, including counsel from abroad. However, in cases which the Court considers straightforward, the costs incurred for such representation may not be recoverable from the unsuccessful individual.

Multiple legal representation

14. In circumstances where a party has engaged a law firm and external counsel, it is not reasonable to seek to recover costs associated with internal employees who are in some way said to have provided input into the claim, whether by providing instructions or in some other way. Costs associated with internal employees will not form a part of cost recovery unless exceptional circumstances warrant otherwise.

Litigants-in-person

15. In order to ensure consistency in the approach to cases in which litigants-in-person appear, where the litigant in person cannot prove other financial loss, the Court has established a

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