1. In the presence of a clear arbitration clause setting out the language of the arbitration, can a party to the arbitration, taking place pursuant to that clause, challenge the agreed upon language? If yes, on what basis?

2. In favour of greater transparency and significant public interests, to what extent the sanitised publication of arbitral awards by arbitral institutions is desirable, and how would a mechanism to facilitate publication be designed?

3. In an arbitral tribunal of three members, who has the primary responsibility for drafting an award?

4. Can the chairman or presiding arbitrator delegate the drafting of parts of or an entire award to other party-appointed arbitrators or to the tribunal secretary (experienced or not) without affecting the validity of the award?

5. Where one of the party-appointed arbitrators refuses to sign an award, what steps can be taken to ensure the validity and enforceability of such an award?

6. To what extent could the Tribunal enhance efficiency and expedition of the proceedings in case of non-participating respondents while respecting equality and due process?

7. Having navigated through and managed several crises disputes, I would like to ask the eminent panel to define the starting moment and the conclusive moment of a crisis, i.e. when a critical event can be considered as "In - Crisis" and when it can be considered as "Post- Crisis", given the different strategies applicable to the various situations.

8. The legal challenges emanating from the current Gulf Crisis

9. Default by the respondent in arbitration proceedings and institution of parallel local court proceedings – what can institutions/arbitrators do?
10. Arbitration in Time of Crisis: What can Arbitration bring to post-war Syria?

11. Publication of awards over party objection” or in the same meaning transparency reforms on unwilling Parties.

12. Which arbitration institution works best for you? There are several in the MENA region- CRCICA, DIFC-LCIA, DIAC, BCDR-AAA. Then there are the global players- the LCIA, the ICC etc. What are their strengths and weaknesses?

13. The absence of Arab arbitrators: in 2016, 8.1% of the parties to the LCIA's 2016 caseload were from the Middle East, yet it appears that only 2 of the 496 arbitrator appointments were from the region.

Why is this, and does the 'fault' really lie with the parties and their counsel, given that 44% of those 496 appointments were made by the parties themselves?

14. In the light of recent jurisprudence concerning the enforcement of awards annulled at the seat, is it time to revisit Article V(1)(e) of the New York Convention?

15. Are arbitral tribunals well positioned to handle disputes arising in the midst of national crises? For example, do they have the necessary legitimacy and powers to deal with national crises.

16. Geographic diversity in the Middle-East region: is the pale, male and stale arbitrator’s profile over?

17. Efficiency v. evidence v. due process: who is winning the war, if a war exists?

18. Third-party funding: can we say that the wave of third-party funding has hit the shores of the Middle East?

19. The common, and maybe inevitable friendships between counsels and arbitrators and thin line of bias and impartiality in the wake of the Emirati example of article 257 of the amended UAE Federal Penal Law.

20. The latest trends in guerrilla tactics and how to address them.

21. Gender diversity in the Middle-East region: where are we on women appointments as chairpersons? As sole arbitrators? Is the pledge known?