

## **Alternative Dispute Resolution with special reference to “Arbitration”**

By - CA. (Dr.) Rajkumar Adukia

Mobile No.: 9820061049/9820061039

Email [rajkumar@cadrrajkumaradukia.com](mailto:rajkumar@cadrrajkumaradukia.com)

### **Introduction:**

As the supreme law of the country that is the Constitution based on welfare state concept it becomes its prime duty to secure access to justice to its citizens that can be ensured by timely and speedy justice through both judicial as well as non-judicial forums of dispute resolution. In recent years the Alternative Dispute Resolution (hereinafter ADR) comprising of different techniques such as Negotiation, Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration etc have emerged as the effective tool for amicable solution of dispute.

The ADR was first time introduced via insertion of section 89 into the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 brought into effect by the CPC Amendment Act 1999 that became effective since 1<sup>st</sup> July 2002. The section provides for the reference of case pending before courts to the ADR such as

- (a) arbitration; (b) conciliation; (c) judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat; or (d) mediation etc.

The method of Arbitration and Conciliation are additionally governed by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. In addition to these the supreme court in Salem Advocate Bar Association V Union of India, (2005) 6 SCC 344 approved for Model Civil Procedure Mediation Rules and directed 25 high courts in the country to framed their Mediation & Arbitration Rules. Other provision of CPC, 1908 : Order X Examination of party by the Court; Order 32(A) and Order 23 Rule 3 Compromise of suit

Although these legislation are the basis of ADR there are certain other statutes that advocate for compulsory recourse of either mediation, conciliation or arbitration. These are:

1. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1882
3. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
4. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
5. The Family Courts Act 1984
6. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988
7. The Legal Service Authority Act 1987
8. The Companies Act, 2013
9. The Companies (Mediation and Conciliation) Rules, 2016
10. The Commercial Courts Act, 2015
11. The Commercial Courts (Pre-Institution Mediation and Settlement) Rules, 2018
12. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016
13. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
14. The Consumer Protection (Mediation) Rules, 2020
15. The Consumer Protection (Mediation) Regulations, 2020

Anyone possessing sound mind may facilitate the resolution to the concerned dispute therefore there are no rigid formalities prescribed for imparting

role as a dispute resolution providers. Since India follows either court referred ADR or Private ADR, the accreditation is necessary for empanelment with court and tribunal mediation panels. The person can be a certified accredited dispute resolution provider either in the category of Mediator, Conciliator or Arbitrator after successful completion of training course.

Brief history of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996:

Prior to arrival of british to India, the East India Company had enacted several laws of one such act called the Regulation Act, 1787. The act empowered the court to promote the arbitration. Further in 1857 arbitration became the part of Code of Civil Proceudre, 1858 which was later replace in 1882 vide enactment of Code of Civil Procedure, 1882.

In about 1889 an independent act governing the arbitration was passed namely the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899. As with the passing of time more flexibility needed for effectiveness therefore the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 later in 1908 replace with the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The code brought back all the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 and incorporated them in the second schedule appended to the code. However the schedule provision re-enacted under the Arbitration Act 1940- which suffer defect for instance too much intereference of the court at every state of arbitration proceedings. For all this reason there felt a need for arbtration legislation that will have complete freedom from court intervention and make the decision/award final and executable.

Hence the Arbitration and conciliation Act of 1996 vide incorporating the law commission recommendation and the UNCITRAL model law and rules was enacted

The brief Composition of the act is as under:

- Total parts IV

- Total section 87
- Total schedules Seven
- Definition section 2 (1) (a) to (j)
- Part-I contains general provisions on arbitration.
- Part-II deals with enforcement of certain foreign awards.
- Part-III deals with conciliation.
- Part-IV contains certain supplementary provisions.

### **Recent amendment in the arbitration act**

- The most recent effort was the enactment of the **Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2021** effective since 4<sup>th</sup> november 2020
- An ordinance was passed on 4<sup>th</sup> november 2020 namely the Arbitration and Concliation (amendment) ordiance 2020
- Later the said ordinance was repealed by the **Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2021** effective retrospectively since 4<sup>th</sup> november 2020
- It is said that such amendment was pass *to address the concerns raised by stakeholders after the enactment of the Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019*
- the two changes introduced by the 2020 Amendment were Section 36(3): Additional grounds for an unconditional stay on enforcement & Amendment to Section 43J of the Act
- The act specifies that a stay on arbitral award can be provided (even during the pendency of the setting aside application) if the court is satisfied that:
  - (i) the relevant arbitration agreement or contract, or
  - (ii) the making of the award, was induced or effected by fraud or corruption. This change were effective from October 23, 2015.

- the 2019 Amendment had disqualified foreigners (such as a foreign scholar, or a foreign-registered lawyer, or a retired foreign officer) from being an accredited arbitrator under the Act.
- This was because of the limitations imposed by the Eighth Schedule to the Act, that was introduced by the 2019 Amendment.
- The Eighth Schedule specified the qualifications, experience, and norms for accreditation of arbitrators and these norms were largely biased in favour of Indian lawyers, cost accountants, government officers, etc.
- For instance The requirements under the schedule include that the arbitrator must be:
  - (i) an advocate under the Advocates Act, 1961 with 10 years of experience, or
  - (ii) an officer of the Indian Legal Service, among others.
- The 2020 Amendment directly addresses that concern by removing the Eighth Schedule altogether from the Act and replacing it with “*the regulations.*”

#### The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (CRPC) -

Traditionally the ADR Mechanism was not available to the cases of criminal nature but the law commission of India in its 142<sup>nd</sup> report stated that it is desirable to infuse life into reformatory provisions embodied in section 360 of Cr.P.C and the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. Today CRPC allow compromise and settlement in criminal case by use of plea bargaining, Lok Adalat and Mediation.

#### Section 320 (Compounding of offences) -

- There are certain offences which can be compromised between victim and the offender. This process of reaching of compromise without wasting court’s time is called compounding.

- At present there are 56 compoundable offences : 43 without the permission of the court and 13 with the permission of the court. It should be noted that only the victim has the right to compound the offence

#### Chapter XXIA (Ss. 265A - 265L) Plea Bargaining –

- The 2006 amendment in CRPC 1973 added the new chapter XXIA on plea bargaining, it refers to pre-trial negotiations between the defendant usually conducted by the counsel and prosecution during which the accused agrees to plead guilty in exchange for certain concession by prosecutors.

The process ADR in India is divided into two one is court referred and other is private, although both advocate for prior consent of disputing parties, the later is certainly more flexible to opt for.

It truly depict the voluntary nature of ADR as the party themselves to decide where to go for recourse of their dispute. There are numerous ADR institutions and facilitators which are further classified into two that is Ad hoc and Institutional meaning administered and not administered.

For instance Ad hoc Arbitration means which is not administered by any forum and the parties are generally required to terms of procedure, appointment etc. whereas on the other hand institutional arbitration means the process of which is governed by the respective guidelines, rules prescribed by such institution/forum.

You are just one google search away from the Mediation, conciliation & Arbitration institution.

With the development of ADR in country there is certainly increase in the institutions facilitating dispute resolution and therefore in the arbitration institutions or forum that increases their competition.

For this reason the 2019 amendment introduced in the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 led for the establishment of Arbitration Council of India who shall provide grading of arbitral institution based on criteria such as infrastructure, quality and calibre of arbitrators, performance and compliance of time limits for disposal of domestic or international commercial arbitrations. Although it does it mean that the arbitral institution be governed by such council and are certainly operate on voluntary basis. One can rightly conclude this is indeed a positive step taken for strengthening the ADR and improving the quality of dispute resolution.

Career opportunities in Arbitration -

The future of arbitration is rich with diverse career paths for professionals eager to engage in this dynamic field. Below, we explore several key career options available in the arbitration landscape.

## **1. Arbitrator**

Arbitrators play a central role in the arbitration process. These professionals are responsible for making binding decisions on disputes submitted to them.

**Who Can Become an Arbitrator?:** Experienced individuals, such as lawyers, retired judges, or industry experts, are well-suited for this role. Arbitrators are typically chosen based on their expertise in the relevant field, legal knowledge, and ability to remain neutral.

### **Key Responsibilities:**

- Conduct hearings and manage proceedings.
- Review evidence and arguments presented by both parties.

- Issue a binding decision known as an award.
- Maintain impartiality and confidentiality throughout the process.

**Career Path:** Becoming an arbitrator often requires years of experience in the legal field or relevant industry. Many start as lawyers or judges and may take specialized training in arbitration. Networking and joining arbitration associations can also enhance prospects.

## **2. Arbitration Counsel**

Arbitration counsels are lawyers who specialize in guiding clients through the arbitration process. They serve as advocates, preparing legal documents and representing clients during hearings.

### **Key Responsibilities:**

- Advise clients on the advantages and disadvantages of arbitration.
- Draft arbitration clauses and agreements.
- Prepare and submit written pleadings and evidence.
- Represent clients during arbitration hearings and negotiations.

**Skill Requirements:** Strong legal writing skills, negotiation abilities, and a thorough understanding of arbitration rules and procedures are essential. Counsel often have a background in litigation or dispute resolution.

**Career Path:** Many arbitration counsels start their careers in law firms, focusing on dispute resolution. Specialization in arbitration can lead to roles in firms that have a dedicated arbitration practice or in-house legal departments.

## **3. Arbitration Institutions**

Organizations that administer arbitration, such as the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and various national arbitration bodies, play a crucial role in facilitating the process.



### **Career Opportunities:**

- **Administration:** Managing arbitration cases, coordinating hearings, and ensuring compliance with procedural rules.
- **Case Management:** Assisting parties in understanding the arbitration process and providing logistical support.
- **Policy Development:** Contributing to the formulation of rules and guidelines that govern arbitration practices.

**Skill Requirements:** Positions in arbitration institutions often require strong organizational skills, attention to detail, and a good understanding of legal principles. Professional backgrounds in law, public administration, or international relations can be advantageous.

**Career Path:** Professionals in these institutions typically hold degrees in law or related fields. Experience in legal practice or previous roles in dispute resolution can enhance prospects.

## **4. Mediators**

Mediators facilitate discussions between disputing parties to help them reach a mutually agreeable solution. Many mediators also have expertise in arbitration, allowing them to provide comprehensive dispute resolution services.

### **Key Responsibilities:**

- Conduct mediation sessions and encourage open communication.
- Assist parties in identifying interests and exploring potential solutions.
- Draft settlement agreements when parties reach an accord.

**Skill Requirements:** Effective mediators possess strong communication, negotiation, and conflict resolution skills. They must be adept at managing

emotions and guiding discussions constructively.

**Career Path:** Many mediators come from legal backgrounds, although professionals from various fields, such as social work or counseling, can also become mediators. Specialized training and certifications in mediation techniques are often beneficial.

## **5. Legal Consultants**

Legal consultants in arbitration offer expert advice to businesses on various aspects of the arbitration process, ensuring they are well-prepared for potential disputes.

### **Key Responsibilities:**

- Draft and review arbitration clauses in contracts.
- Advise on the selection of arbitrators based on the nature of the dispute.
- Develop strategies for managing disputes effectively and efficiently.

**Skill Requirements:** A deep understanding of arbitration law and practices, as well as strong analytical skills, is crucial. Consultants should be adept at risk assessment and strategic planning.

**Career Path:** Legal consultants often have extensive legal experience, typically coming from law firms or corporate legal departments. Many hold advanced degrees or certifications in dispute resolution.

## **6. Academia and Training**

As the field of arbitration grows, so does the need for educators and trainers who can impart knowledge and skills to aspiring professionals.

### **Key Responsibilities:**

- Teach courses on arbitration and dispute resolution at universities or training institutes.

- Develop curricula and training programs for legal professionals and organizations.
- Conduct research on emerging trends and practices in arbitration.

**Skill Requirements:** Educators often require advanced degrees in law, along with experience in arbitration. A passion for teaching and mentoring is essential.

**Career Path:** Many professionals enter academia after gaining practical experience in arbitration or related fields. Opportunities exist in law schools, continuing legal education programs, and professional development organizations.

Conclusion –

Arbitration is a key part of Alternative Dispute Resolution, providing a structured way to resolve conflicts. Its binding nature, confidentiality, and expert involvement make it appealing for many people and businesses. As arbitration continues to adapt, it offers an efficient and fair way to settle disputes, helping maintain relationships and encouraging future cooperation. Further as technology advances and globalization continues, the demand for arbitration is set to rise, presenting a wealth of professional opportunities for those willing to engage in this dynamic field. By embracing these changes and continuously adapting, arbitration can remain a cornerstone of effective dispute resolution in the years to come.

## WEBSITES

1. ODRways (Online Mediation) - <http://odrways.com>
2. Mediate India - [www.mediation.com](http://www.mediation.com)
3. Indian Institute of Arbitration and Mediation - [www.arbitrationindia.com](http://www.arbitrationindia.com)
4. Camp Mediation - [www.campmediation.in](http://www.campmediation.in)
5. ASSOCHAM International Council of Alternate Dispute Resolution (AICDR) - [www.assochem.org](http://www.assochem.org)

6. Bangalore International Mediation, Arbitration and Conciliation Centre (BIMACC) - [www.bimacc.org](http://www.bimacc.org)
7. Centre for Advanced Mediation Practice - [www.ciac.in](http://www.ciac.in)
8. Delhi Dispute Resolution Society (DDRS) Department Law Justice & LA Government of Delhi -  
[http://delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/doi\\_ddrs/DELHI+DISPUTES+RESOLUTION+SOCIETY/Home](http://delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/doi_ddrs/DELHI+DISPUTES+RESOLUTION+SOCIETY/Home)

9. International centre for Alternate Dispute Resolution (ICADR) - <http://icadr.nic.in>
10. ODRways (Online Mediation) - <http://odrways.com>
11. Online Consumer Mediation Centre - <http://onlinemediationcenter.ac.in>
12. Algeria Centre de conciliation et d'arbitrage de la Chambre algerienne de commerce et d'industrie Contact: [cabinetharoun@yahoo.f](mailto:cabinetharoun@yahoo.f)
13. Australia Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (ACICA), Website: [www.acica.org.au](http://www.acica.org.au)
14. Australian Commercial Disputes Centre (ACDC) Website: [www.acdcltd.com.au](http://www.acdcltd.com.au)
15. Institute of Arbitrators & Mediators Australia (IAMA) Website: [www.iama.org.au](http://www.iama.org.au)
16. LEADR Association of Dispute Resolvers Website: [www.leadr.com.au](http://www.leadr.com.au)
17. Austria Anwaltliche Vereinigung für Mediation und cooperatives Verhandeln (AVM) Website: [www.avm.co.at](http://www.avm.co.at)
18. Argentina Comision de Arbitraje, Camara Argentina de Comercio, [www.cac.com.ar](http://www.cac.com.ar)
19. Bahrain Bahrain Chamber for Dispute Resolution (BCDR) Website: [www.bcdr-aaa.org](http://www.bcdr-aaa.org)
20. Belgium Brussels Business Mediation Center (BBMC) Website: [www.bbmc-mediation.be](http://www.bbmc-mediation.be)
21. Cepani Belgian Centre for Mediation and Arbitration Website: [www.cepani.be](http://www.cepani.be)
22. Chambre d'arbitrage et de Mediation, Website: [www.arbitrage-mediation.be](http://www.arbitrage-mediation.be)
23. Benin Centre d'Arbitrage de Mediation et de Conciliation du Benin
24. Brazil Camera de Arbitragem Empressarial, Website: [www.camarb.com.br](http://www.camarb.com.br)
25. IBRAMAC, Recife, Website: [www.ibramac.org](http://www.ibramac.org)

26. Burkina Faso Centre d'Arbitrage, de Mediation et de Conciliation de Ouagadougou de la Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat, Website: [djibobintou@yahoo.fr](mailto:djibobintou@yahoo.fr)
27. Canada ADR Chambers, Website: [www.adrchambers.com](http://www.adrchambers.com)
28. ADR Institute of Canada, Website: [www.adrcanada.ca](http://www.adrcanada.ca)
29. Canadian Commercial Arbitration Centre (CCAC), Website: [www.ccac-adr.org](http://www.ccac-adr.org)
30. Cameroon Association pour la promotion de l'arbitrage en Afrique (APAA), [www.apa-afrique.org](http://www.apa-afrique.org)
31. Chile Arbitration and Mediation Center of the Chilean-American Chamber of Commerce, Website: [www.amchamchile.cl](http://www.amchamchile.cl)
- 32.34. Santiago Chamber of Commerce, Website: [www.camsantiago.com](http://www.camsantiago.com)
- 33.35. China Beijing Arbitration Commission, Website: [www.bjac.org.cn](http://www.bjac.org.cn)
- 34.36. China Council for Promotion of International Commerce (CCPIT)
35. China International Economic and Trade Commission (CIETAC), Website: [www.cietac.org](http://www.cietac.org)
36. Shanghai Commercial Mediation Centre, Website: [www.scmc.org.cn](http://www.scmc.org.cn)
37. Colombia Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliacion Camara de Comercio de Bogata, Website: [www.ccb.org.co](http://www.ccb.org.co)
38. Congo Centre national d'arbitrage, de conciliation et de mediation (CENACOM), Website: [cenacomdrc@yahoo.fr](mailto:cenacomdrc@yahoo.fr)
39. Croatia Croatian Chamber of Trade and Crafts, [Suzana.Kolesar@hok.hr](mailto:Suzana.Kolesar@hok.hr)
40. Croatian Mediation Association and Mediation Centre, Website: [humanrights.uconn.edu](http://humanrights.uconn.edu)
41. Cyprus Cyprus Mediation Association, Website: [www.cymedas.com](http://www.cymedas.com)
42. Cyprus Arbitration & Mediation Centre, Website: [www.cyprusarbitration.com.cy](http://www.cyprusarbitration.com.cy)
43. Czech Republic Association of Mediators of the Czech Republic, Website: [www.amcr.cz](http://www.amcr.cz)

45. Denmark Danish Centre for Conflict Resolution, Website:  
[www.konfliktloesning.dk](http://www.konfliktloesning.dk)
46. Danish Institute of Arbitration, [www.denarbitra.dk](http://www.denarbitra.dk)
47. Egypt Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (CRCICA), [www.crcica.org](http://www.crcica.org)
48. England Academy of Experts, [www.academy-experts.org](http://www.academy-experts.org)
49. ADR Chambers, [www.adrchambers.co.uk](http://www.adrchambers.co.uk)
50. ADR Group, Website: [www.adrgroup.co.uk](http://www.adrgroup.co.uk)
51. ADR Services, Website: [www.adrs.co.uk](http://www.adrs.co.uk)
52. Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Website: [www.ciarb.org](http://www.ciarb.org)
53. Civil Mediation Council, Website: [www.civilmediation.org](http://www.civilmediation.org)
54. Dispute Mediation, Website: [www.disputemediation.co.uk](http://www.disputemediation.co.uk)
55. In Place of Strife, [www.mediate.co.uk](http://www.mediate.co.uk)
56. Finland Finnish Bar Association Mediation Board, Website:  
[www.asianajajat.fi](http://www.asianajajat.fi)
57. France Arbitration Chamber of Paris, Website: [www.arbitrage.org](http://www.arbitrage.org)
58. Centre de Médiation et d'Arbitrage de Paris (CMAP), Website:  
[www.mediationetarbitrage.com](http://www.mediationetarbitrage.com)
59. European Centre for Financial Dispute Resolution, Website:  
[www.euroarb.org](http://www.euroarb.org)
60. Germany Centrus für Verhandlungen und Mediation (CVM), [www.c-v-m.org](http://www.c-v-m.org)
61. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mediation (DGM), [www.dgm-web.de](http://www.dgm-web.de)
62. German Association of Business Mediation (DGMW), [www.dgmw.de](http://www.dgmw.de)
63. Mediation für Juristen, [www.wegweiser-mediation.de](http://www.wegweiser-mediation.de)
64. Greece ADR Center, [www.adrcenter.gr/mediation](http://www.adrcenter.gr/mediation)
65. ADR Point, [www.adrpoint.gr/en/businesses/adr-point](http://www.adrpoint.gr/en/businesses/adr-point)
66. Hellenic Mediation & Arbitration Centre, Website: [www.hellenic-mediation.gr](http://www.hellenic-mediation.gr)

67. Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKIAC),  
Website: [www.hkiac.org](http://www.hkiac.org)
68. Hong Kong Mediation Centre, Website: [www.mediationcentre.org.hk](http://www.mediationcentre.org.hk)
69. Hungary Budapest Attorney Mediators' Society, [www.mediacio.net](http://www.mediacio.net)
70. India Delhi Mediation Centre (DMC), Website:  
[www.delhimediationcentre.gov.in](http://www.delhimediationcentre.gov.in)
71. Bangalore International Mediation, Arbitration & Conciliation  
Centre, Website: [www.bimacc.org](http://www.bimacc.org)
72. Indian Institute of Arbitration & Mediation, Website:  
[www.arbitrationindia.com](http://www.arbitrationindia.com)
73. Indonesia Pusat Mediasi Nasional (PMN), Website: [www.pmn.or.id](http://www.pmn.or.id)
74. Indonesian National Board of Arbitration, Website: [www.bani-arb.org](http://www.bani-arb.org)
75. Ireland Mediators' Institute of Ireland (MII), Website: [www.themii.ie](http://www.themii.ie)
76. Mediate Ireland, Website: [www.mediateireland.com](http://www.mediateireland.com)
77. Italy Concilia LLC, [www.concilia.it](http://www.concilia.it)
78. Milan Chamber of Commerce, [www.mi.camcom.it](http://www.mi.camcom.it)
79. Resolutia, [www.resolutia.it](http://www.resolutia.it)
80. Israel Israeli Institute of Commercial Arbitration, Website:  
[www.borerut.com](http://www.borerut.com)
81. Mediate in Israel, [mediationinIsrael.com](http://mediationinIsrael.com)
82. Japan Niben Arbitration and Mediation Center, Website:  
[www.niben.jp/english/arbitration.html](http://www.niben.jp/english/arbitration.html)
83. Japan Commercial Arbitration Association (JCAA), Website:  
[www.jcaa.or.jp/e/](http://www.jcaa.or.jp/e/)
84. Japan International Mediation Centre, Website: [www.jimc-kyoto.jp](http://www.jimc-kyoto.jp)
85. Japan Intellectual Property Arbitration Centre, Website: [www.ip-adr.gr.jp](http://www.ip-adr.gr.jp)
86. Kenya Dispute Resolution Centre, Website:  
[www.disputeresolutionkenya.org](http://www.disputeresolutionkenya.org)
87. Suluhu Mediation Centre, Website: [www.suluhumeditation.org](http://www.suluhumeditation.org)



88. Luxembourg Centre de Mediation du Barreau de Luxembourg, Website: [www.centre-mediation.lu](http://www.centre-mediation.lu)
89. Malaysia Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA), Website: [www.rcakl.org.my](http://www.rcakl.org.my)
90. Malaysian Mediation Centre (MMC), [www.malaysianbar.org.my](http://www.malaysianbar.org.my)
91. Mexico Arbitration and Mediation Commission of the Mexico City Chamber of Commerce (CANACO), Website: [www.arbitrajecanaco.com.mx](http://www.arbitrajecanaco.com.mx)
92. Centro de Arbitraje de Mexico (CAM), Website: [www.camex.com.mx](http://www.camex.com.mx)
93. Morocco Chambre de Commerce et d'industrie d'Agadir, Website: [www.ccis-agadir.com](http://www.ccis-agadir.com)
94. Mongolia Mongolian National Arbitration Center, Website: [www.mongolchamber.mn](http://www.mongolchamber.mn)
95. Netherlands Netherlands Arbitration Institute, Website: [www.nai-nl.or](http://www.nai-nl.or)
96. Amsterdam ADR Instituut, [www.adrinstituut.nl](http://www.adrinstituut.nl)
97. Netherlands Mediation Institute, Website: [www.nmi-mediation.nl](http://www.nmi-mediation.nl)
98. New Zealand The Arbitrators' and Mediators' Association of New Zealand (AMINZ), Website: [www.aminz.org.nz](http://www.aminz.org.nz)
99. Nigeria Lagos Court of Arbitration, Website: [www.lagosarbitration.org](http://www.lagosarbitration.org)
100. Negotiation and Conflict Management Group
101. Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration, Website: [www.rcicalagos.org](http://www.rcicalagos.org)
102. Northern Ireland Mediation Northern Ireland, Website: [www.mediationnorthernireland.org](http://www.mediationnorthernireland.org)
103. Norway Arbitration and Dispute Resolution Institute of the Oslo Chamber of Commerce, Website: [www.chamber.no](http://www.chamber.no)
104. Panama Arbitration Centre of the Pamama Chamber of Commerce, Website: [www.panacamara.com/cecap/](http://www.panacamara.com/cecap/)

105. Philippines Philippine Mediation Center (PMC), Website:  
[www.pmc.org.ph](http://www.pmc.org.ph)
106. Poland Business Mediation Centre (BMC), Website:  
[www.mediacja.org](http://www.mediacja.org)
107. Court of Arbitration of the Polish Chamber of Commerce, Website:  
[www.sakig.pl](http://www.sakig.pl)
108. Portugal Arbitration Centre of the Portuguese Chamber of  
Commerce and Industry, Website: [www.centrodearbitragem.pt](http://www.centrodearbitragem.pt)
109. Romania Centrul Regional de Facilitare si Negociere, Website:  
[www.rfnc.ro](http://www.rfnc.ro)
110. Russia League of Mediators, [www.arbimed.ru](http://www.arbimed.ru)
111. Scotland Core Solutions, Website: [www.core-mediation.com](http://www.core-mediation.com)
112. Scottish Mediation Network, Website:  
[www.scottishmediation.org.uk](http://www.scottishmediation.org.uk)
113. Singapore Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC),  
Website: [www.siac.org.sg](http://www.siac.org.sg)
114. Singapore Mediation Centre (SMC), [www.mediation.com.sg](http://www.mediation.com.sg)
115. Slovenia Zavod Rakmo: Center for Mediation and Conflict  
Management, Website: [www.mediacija.com](http://www.mediacija.com), [www.rakmo.si](http://www.rakmo.si)
116. European Centre for Dispute Resolution, Website: [www.ecdr.si](http://www.ecdr.si)
117. South Africa Arbitration Foundation of Southern Africa (AFSA),  
Website: [www.arbitration.co.za](http://www.arbitration.co.za)
118. Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA),  
Website: [www.ccma.org.za](http://www.ccma.org.za)
119. South African Association of Mediators (SAAM). Website:  
[www.saam.org.za](http://www.saam.org.za)
120. Centre for Mediation in Africa, [www.up.ac.za](http://www.up.ac.za)
121. South Korea Korean Commercial Arbitration Board (KCAB),  
Website: [www.kcab.or.kr](http://www.kcab.or.kr)

122. Spain Arbitraje y Mediacion (ARyME), Website: [www.aryme.com](http://www.aryme.com)
123. Consolat de Mar, Website:  
[www.consolatdemar.org/ENG/consolat.htm](http://www.consolatdemar.org/ENG/consolat.htm)
124. Corte de Arbitraje de Madrid, Website: [www.camaramadrid.es](http://www.camaramadrid.es)
125. Tribunal Arbitraje del ICAV, Website: [www.tav.icav.es](http://www.tav.icav.es)
126. Sweden SCC Mediation Institute, Website: [www.sccinstitute.com](http://www.sccinstitute.com)
127. Stockholm Arbitration and Litigation Center, [www.salc.se/en](http://www.salc.se/en)
128. Switzerland Mediale, [www.medialegeneve.ch](http://www.medialegeneve.ch)
129. Swiss Chambers Arbitration Institution, Website:  
[www.swissarbitration.org](http://www.swissarbitration.org)
130. Tunisia Centre de conciliation et d'arbitrage de Tunis, Website:  
[ccat@gnet.tn](mailto:ccat@gnet.tn)
131. Thailand Thailand Arbitration Centre, [www.thac.or.th](http://www.thac.or.th)
132. United Arab Emirates Dubai International Arbitration Centre (DIAC), Website: [www.dubaichamber.com](http://www.dubaichamber.com)
133. Abu Dhabi Global Markets Arbitration Centre, Website:  
[www.adgmac.com](http://www.adgmac.com)
134. Uruguay Conciliation and Arbitration Centre of the Chamber of Commerce of Uruguay, Website: [www.intracen.or](http://www.intracen.or)
135. Venezuela Centro de Arbitraje de la Camara de Caracas, Website:  
[www.arbitrajeccc.org](http://www.arbitrajeccc.org)
136. Vietnam International Arbitration Centre
137. Zimbabwe Commercial Arbitration Centre, email  
[arbitrationcentre@zol.co.zw](mailto:arbitrationcentre@zol.co.zw)

Hoping you find this article informative and useful, to find out more of such information stay tuned to my next article.

Thank you!