## Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration Prof. Giorgio F. COLOMBO

# Types of Arbitration

Lesson n.3

### Institutional (Administered) Arbitration vs. Ad Hoc Arbitration

In the Arbitration Agreement, parties must choose whether they want their arbitration to be administered by an Arbitration institution or they want it to be *ad hoc* 

### Institutional (Administered) Arbitration vs. Ad Hoc Arbitration

- In case of Institutional Arbitration, there is a specialized arbitral institution that administers the procedure according to its rules
- In the case of Ad Hoc Arbitration, the procedure will be administered according to the rules set forth by the parties (or by the Arbitral Tribunal, upon agreement by the parties)

#### In any case...

- The Arbitration procedure will be always subject to the *lex loci arbitri*, *i.e.* the mandatory rules of the place of arbitration (which is something conceptually different from the law applicable to the merits of the dispute)
- The Arbitral Tribunal and the Arbitral Institution (in case of Institutional Arbitration) are two different entities

## Institutional Arbitration

#### Main Features

- A set of pre-determined Rules that automatically apply to the procedure
- Administrative staff to take care of the clerical part of the proceedings (*e.g.* collecting fees, reminding time limits, etc.)
- Scrutiny of the Award from a formal point of view
- A list of Arbitrators (open/closed)

## Institutional Arbitration

#### Disadvantages:

- Cost
- Sometimes closed list of Arbitrators
- Predetermined rules, sometimes is not possible to derogate from them
- Another subject is involved

# Ad Hoc Arbitration

#### Main features

- No fixed procedure. The parties have the possibility to decide their own rules (but the may choose a set of rules, *e.g.* the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules)
- No other entity involved, but the parties and the Arbitral Tribunal

# Ad Hoc Arbitration

#### Disadvantages:

- No support
- No external control
- All based on the cooperation by the parties (and the Arbitral Tribunal, once established)
- It is difficult to contrast dilatory techniques

#### Arbitration according to Law/Ex Aequo et Bono

- In the first case, the Arbitral Tribunal shall decide according to the law
- In the second case, the Arbitral Tribunal shall decide ex aequo et bono (i.e. according to equity)
- (this matter will be discussed again later during the Seminar)

## Arbitration involving States

- There are some institutions devoted to administer disputes between States and private entities
- The State may be allowed to enter into «private» arbitration agreements

# How to choose and Arbitral Institution

- Reputation
- Permanency (incl. risk of closing down)
- Rules
- Staff
- Charges
- Regional expertise

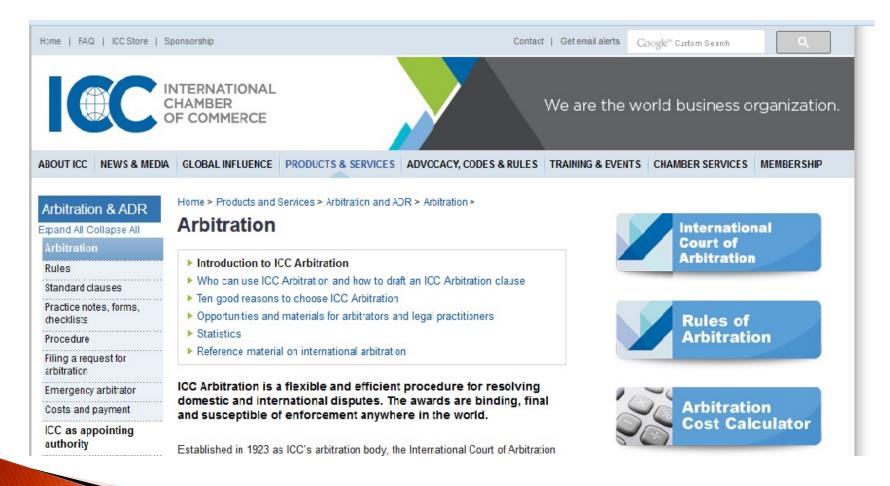
#### Particular Trades/Particular Disputes

- Some institutions provide services for particular trades or particulare disputes
  - Trade: *e.g.* Maritime Arbitration
  - Dispute: *e.g.* Intellectual Property (WIPO)

### Some famous Arbitration Institutions

- ICC
- LCIA
- AAA
- CIETAC
- WIPO
- ICSID

## ICC



https://iccwbo.org/ 2017/11/6

# ICC Promotional Material

#### 10 reasons to choose ICC

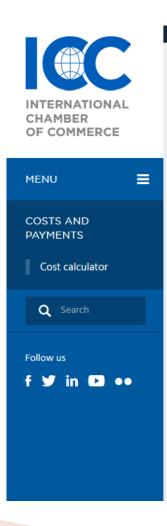
- Reputable
- Global
- Neutral
- Accessible
- Flexible
- Controlling time and costs
- Predictable fees
- Interim measures
- Confidential
- Scrutiny of the Award

# ICC Cost

Amount in dispute US\$ 200000					
Procedure	Ordinary		dinary	$\bigcirc$ Expedited	
Number of arbitrators	۲	1	03		
Calculate					

Requested estimation	
Amount in dispute	200000
Number of arbitrators	1
Year (scale)	2017
Fees per arbitrator	
Min	<b>\$</b> 575 <b>6</b>
Avg	\$14618
Max	\$23479
Advance on costs (without arbitrator expenses)	
Average fees multiplied by number of arbitrators	\$14618
Administrative expenses	<b>\$8</b> 485
Total	\$23103

# ICC Cost



The estimation has no legal implications and should not be considered as fix in any given case.

Furthermore, the estimation does not include a budget for the arbitrators front as part of the advance on costs.

Amount in dispute US\$ 200000					
Procedure	Ordinary	$\bigcirc$ Expedited			
Number of arbitrators	O 1 🖲 3				
Calculate					

Requested estimation	
Amount in dispute	200000
Number of arbitrators	3
Year (scale)	2017
Fees per arbitrator	
Min	\$575 <b>6</b>
Avg	\$14618
Max	\$23479
Advance on costs (without arbitrator expenses)	
Average fees multiplied by number of arbitrators	\$43854
Administrative expenses	\$8485
Total	\$52339

https://iccwbo.org/dispute-resolution-services/ arbitration/costs-and-payments/cost-calculator/ 2017/11/6

## **LCIA**



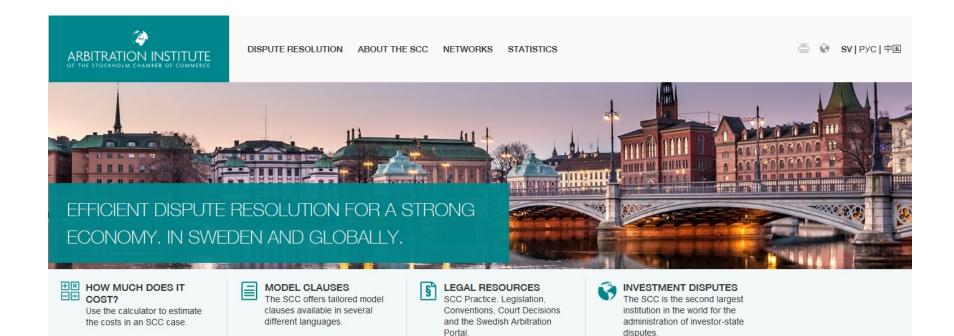
Arbitration and ADR worldwide	About	Arbitration	ADR Services	Membership	Events	YIAG
Arbitration	LCIA Arbitration					
Arbitration	The LCIA arbitration rule	s are universally app	licable, being suitable f	or all types of arbitrabl	e disputes. The	y offer a
LCIA Arbitration Rules (2014)	combination of the best		_			
LCIA Arbitration Rules (1998)	Maximum flexibility for parties and tribunals to agree on procedural matters					
Schedules of Costs	Speed and efficiency in the appointment of arbitrators, including expedited procedures					
Recommended Clauses	<ul> <li>Means of reducing de</li> <li>Emergency arbitrator</li> </ul>	-	ng delaying tactics			
Ad hoc proceedings	Tribunals' power to de	ecide on their own ju	risdiction			
	A range of interim and					
Online Filing	Tribunals' power to order security for claims and for costs					
Fundholding	Special powers for join	nder of third parties	and consolidation			
	Waiver of right of appeal					
	Costs computed without regard to the amounts in dispute					
	Staged deposits - parties are not required to pay for the whole arbitration in advance					

## CIETAC



http://www.cietac.org/ 2017/11/6

#### Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce



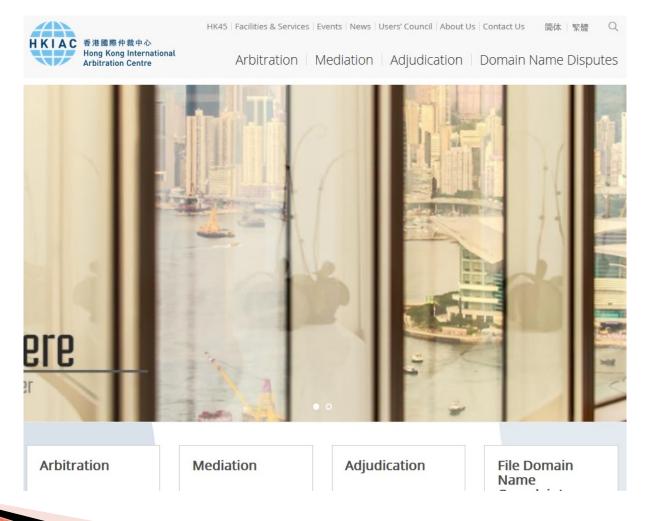
http://www.sccinstitute.com/ 2017/11/6

## SIAC



http://www.siac.org.sg/ 2017/11/6

## HKIAC



http://www.hkiac.org/ 2017/11/6

## **Group Discussion**

# On the basis of which criteria would you choose an Arbitral Institution?