

Arbitration Centers

International

1. Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe - <http://www.osce.org/cca>
2. International Council for Commercial Arbitration - <http://www.arbitration-icca.org/>
3. Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague - http://www.pca-cpa.org/showpage.asp?pag_id=363
4. UNCITRAL United Nations Commission on International Trade Law - <http://www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/index.html>
 - a. Provides full text of UNCITRAL rules for arbitrations and conciliations; New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards; model laws for international commercial arbitrations and conciliations; notes on arbitration procedures.
5. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - <http://www.wipo.int/portal/index.html.en>

Regional

1. Africa
 - a. Arbitration Foundation of Southern Africa - <http://www.arbitration.co.za/>
 - b. Egypt
 - i. **Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (CRCICA)** - <http://www.crcica.org.eg/>
 1. The Cairo Centre was established in 1978 under the auspices of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee of the United Nations (AALCC), which is comprised of approximately 40 African and Asian countries. The Cairo Centre will administer arbitrations under its own rules, which are adapted from the UNCITRAL Rules, or under the UNCITRAL Rules. The Cairo Centre maintains a list of arbitrators drawn from the African-Asian region.
 - ii. Dr. A Kheir Law and Arbitration Center (AKLAC) - <http://www.kheirlaw.com.eg/docs/aklac/aklac.htm>
 - c. Mauritius
 - i. Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <http://www.mcci.org/>
 - d. Nigeria
 - i. Lagos Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration - <http://www.nigeria-law.org/Regional%20Centre%20for%20International%20Commercial%20Arbitration%20Decree%201999.htm>
 - e. South Africa
 - i. Association of Arbiters - <http://www.icon.co.za/~arbitrators/>
 - ii. Commission for Conciliation, Mediation, and Arbitration (South Africa) - <http://www.ccma.org.za/>
 - f. Tunisia
 - i. Center for Conciliation and Arbitration of Tunis – www.cat.org.tn

2. Asian Pacific
 - a. Australia
 - i. Institute of Arbiters and Mediators - <http://www.iama.org.au/>
 - ii. Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (ACICA) - <http://www.acica.org.au/>
 - iii. Australian Commercial Disputes Center (ACDC) - <http://www.acdcltd.com.au/>
 - b. China
 - i. **China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC)** - http://www.cietac.org.cn/index_english.asp
 1. CIETAC provides arbitration services for disputes arising from international economic and trade transactions. It administers arbitrations only under its own rules. Parties may choose their arbitrators from a CIETAC roster that includes both Chinese and foreign arbitrators.
 - ii. Beijing Arbitration Commission - <http://www.bjac.org.cn/en/index.asp>
 - iii. Beijing-Hamburg Conciliation Centre - <http://www.hk24.de/share/hkourt24/beijing.htm>
 - iv. China Maritime Arbitration Commission (CMAC) - <http://www.cmac-sh.org/en/home.asp>
 - v. Shanghai Arbitration Commission (SHAC) - <http://www.accsh.org/accsh/english/index.html>
 - c. Hong Kong
 - i. **Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKIAC)** - http://www.hkiac.org/HKIAC/HKIAC_English/main.html
 1. The Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (the Centre) was established in 1985 to provide both domestic and international arbitration services in the Southeast Asian region. The Centre administers international arbitrations under the UNCITRAL rules and provides facilities for arbitrations that are held in Hong Kong under the auspices of other institutions such as the ICC and the AAA.
 - d. India
 - i. **Council for National and International Commercial Arbitration (CNICA)** - <http://www.cnica.org/home.htm>
 - ii. International Center for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR) - <http://www.icadr.org/>
 - iii. International Chamber of Commerce - <http://www.iccindiaonline.org/>
 - iv. Council of Arbitration - <http://www.ficci.com/icanet/>
 - e. Japan
 - i. **Japan Commercial Arbitration Association (JCAA)** - <http://www.jcaa.or.jp/e/jcaa-e/index.html>
 1. The JCAA, which is supervised and financed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, will administer arbitrations under its own rules or under the UNCITRAL rules. Although the rules do

not specify a place of arbitration, the JCAA expects that the arbitrations that it administers will take place in Japan.

- ii. Tokyo Maritime Arbitration Commission of the Japan Shipping Exchange, Inc. - <http://www.jseinc.org/en/tomac/index.html>
 - f. Korea
 - i. Korean Commercial Arbitration Board (KCAB) - <http://www.kcab.or.kr/English/default.asp>
 - g. Kuala Lumpur
 - i. **Regional Centre for Arbitration Kuala Lumpur (RCAKL)** - <http://www.rcakl.org.my/>
 - 1. The Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration was established in 1978 under the auspices of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee of the United Nations. The Centre administers arbitrations under its own rules, which are adapted from the UNCITRAL rules.
 - h. Mongolia
 - i. Mongolian National Arbitration Court - <http://www.mongolchamber.mn/en/modules.php?name=News&file=article&id=83>
 - i. Singapore
 - i. **Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC)** - <http://siac.org.sg/>
 - 1. The Singapore International Arbitration Centre will conduct arbitrations under its own rules as well as under UNCITRAL or other rules as determined by the parties. The Centre has both meeting facilities and support staff to support arbitrations conducted in Singapore.
3. Europe
- a. **European Court of Arbitration** - <http://cour-europe-arbitrage.org/europe.htm>
 - b. Austria
 - i. International Arbitration Centre of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber - http://portal.wko.at/wk/startseite_dst.wk?angid=1&dstid=8459
 - 1. The Arbitral Centre of the Federal Economic Chamber, Vienna (the Vienna Centre) was established in 1975 to handle exclusively international commercial disputes. The Vienna Centre normally administers arbitrations under its own rules, but will administer arbitrations under the UNCITRAL rules at the request of parties.
 - c. Belgium
 - i. Belgian Center for Arbitration and Mediation (CEPANI) - <http://www.cepani.be/EN/>
 - d. Bulgaria
 - i. Arbitration Court at the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <http://www.bcci.bg/arbitration/index.html>
 - e. Croatia
 - i. Permanent Arbitration Court and Conciliation Center at the Croatian Chamber of Economy - <http://hgk.biznet.hr/hgk/tekst.php?page=tekst&id=245>
 - f. Czech Republic

- i. Arbitration Court at the Economic Chamber of the Czech Republic - http://www.arbcourt.cz/en_index.php
- g. Denmark
 - i. Danish Institute of Arbitration - <http://www.denarbitra.dk/index.asp?lang=GB>
- h. Estonia
 - i. Estonian Chamber of Commerce – Arbitration Court - <http://www.koda.ee/?id=1364>
- i. Finland
 - i. Board of Arbitration at the Central Chamber of Commerce - <http://www.arbitration.fi/en/indexen.html>
- j. France
 - i. Arbitration Chamber of Paris - http://www.arbitrage.org/us/index_us.htm
 - ii. Arbitration Institutions - <http://www.juripole.fr/index.php>
 - iii. Court of Arbitration and Mediation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Lille - <http://www.caren-adr.org/english/indexV4.htm>
 - iv. **International Chamber of Commerce, Paris** - <http://www.iccwbo.org/court/>
 - 1. The ICC provides administrative services to facilitate the settlement of international commercial disputes. The ICC Court is based in Paris and has affiliates in 59 countries, including the United States. It will administer arbitrations under its own rules at any location selected by the parties. However, parties must file pleadings and all other paperwork at the Paris location, which serves as a clearinghouse for all documents, sets costs and fees, decides challenges to the appointment of arbitrators and approves draft arbitral awards. The ICC will review the final award to ensure that it meets the basic requirements for enforcement.
- k. Germany
 - i. Beijing-Hamburg Conciliation Centre - <http://www.hk24.de/share/hkourt24/beijing.htm>
 - ii. Hamburg Chamber of Commerce - http://www.hk24.de/servicemarken/englische_website/index.jsp
 - iii. German Institution of Arbitration -
 - iv. German Maritime Arbitration Association (GMAA) - http://www.gmaa.de/englisch/ge_gmaa.htm
- l. Hungary
 - i. Court of Arbitration at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <http://www.mkik.hu/index.php>
- m. Ireland
 - i. The Law Society of Ireland Arbitration Committee - <http://www.lawsociety.ie/>
- n. Italy
 - i. ADR Center: Rome and Catania Branch - <http://www.adrcenter.com/>
 - ii. Chamber of National and International Arbitration of Milan – <http://www.camera-arbitrale.com/show.jsp?page=169821>
 - iii. Venice Court of National and International Arbitration - <http://www.venca.it/uk/index.html>

- o. Latvia
 - i. Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <http://www.chamber.lv/pub/?id=46>
- p. Malta
 - i. Malta Arbitration Center - <http://www.mac.com.mt/>
- q. Netherlands
 - i. Netherlands Arbitration Institute - <http://www.nai-nl.org/english/>
 - ii. Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague - <http://www.chamber.no/tekster.cfm?artid=52>
- r. Poland
 - i. Court of Arbitration at the Polish Center of Commerce - http://www.sakig.pl/en_index.php
- s. Portugal
 - i. Lisbon Trade Association: Arbitration and Mediation - http://www.port-chambers.com/eng/arbit_arbit.htm
- t. Romania
 - i. Court of International Commercial Arbitration at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania and Bucharest - <http://arbitration.ccir.ro/engleza/index.htm>
- u. Russia
 - i. Russian International Commercial Arbitration Court Under the Russian Federation Chamber of Commerce - <http://www.geocities.com/jdhevh/>
 - ii. St. Petersburg Arbitration Court - <http://www.spbccr.ru/eng/>
 - iii. St. Petersburg International Commercial Arbitration Court - <http://www.pravocom.spb.ru/English/index.html>
- v. Scotland
 - i. Chartered Institute of Arbitration – Scottish Branch - <http://www.scottish-arbitrators.org/>
 - ii. Scottish Council for International Arbitration (SCIA) - <http://www.scia.co.uk/>
- w. Slovenia
 - i. Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia - <http://www.randburg.com/si/gzs.html>
- x. Sweden
 - i. **Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (SCC)** - <http://www.sccinstitute.com/uk/Home/>
 - 1. Since 1976 the SCC has functioned as an international arbitration institution, and is particularly known for handling disputes involving East-West trade. The SCC administers arbitrations under either its own rules or other rules chosen by the parties. SCC arbitrations are usually conducted by a panel of three arbitrators, with each party selecting one and the SCC choosing the panel chair.
- y. Switzerland
 - i. Swiss Arbitration Association - <http://www.arbitration-ch.org/>
 - ii. Swiss Chambers' Arbitration - <http://www.swissarbitration.ch/>
- z. Ukraine

- i. Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry International Commercial Arbitration Court and Maritime Arbitration Commission - <http://www.ucci.org.ua/en/arb.html>
 - aa. United Kingdom
 - i. **London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA)** - <http://www.lcia-arbitration.com/>
 - 1. The LCIA is the oldest international arbitration institution. It maintains a panel of 26 experienced arbitrators from various countries and has developed its own arbitration rules. Although headquartered in London, the LCIA will establish a tribunal and administer arbitrations at any location requested by the parties under any international arbitration rules. If the LCIA administers arbitration outside of the United Kingdom, it will be assisted by one of its regional Users' Councils.
 - ii. Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution (CEDR) - <http://www.cedr.co.uk/>
 - iii. Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, London - <http://www.arbitrators.org/>
- 4. Middle East
 - a. Bahrain
 - i. Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <http://www.bahrainchamber.org.bh/english/>
 - b. Cyprus
 - i. Arbitration of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry - <http://www.ccci.org.cy/>
 - c. Egypt
 - i. **Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (CRCICA)** - <http://www.crcica.org.eg/>
 - ii. Dr. A Kheir Law and Arbitration Center (AKLAC) - <http://www.kheirlaw.com.eg/docs/aklac/aklac.htm>
 - d. United Arab Emirates
 - i. Abu Dhabi Commercial Conciliation and Arbitration Centre - <http://www.adcci-uae.com/>
 - ii. Dubai International Arbitration Center
- 5. North and South America
 - a. **Commercial Arbitration and Mediation Center for the Americas (CAMCA)** - <http://www.adr.org/sp.asp?id=22092>
 - i. CAMCA was created jointly by the AAA, the British Columbia International Commercial Arbitration Centre, the Québec National and International Commercial Arbitration Centre and the Mexico City National Chamber of Commerce. It has its own arbitration rules and offers multinational panels of arbitrators and mediators. Parties who wish to use the CAMCA arbitration procedures, rules and services may file a case with any of the cooperating national institutions.
 - b. Argentina
 - i. General Arbitration Tribunal of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange - <http://www.bcba.sba.com.ar/>
 - c. Canada

- i. Arbitration and Mediation Institute of Manitoba, Inc. - <http://www.amim.mb.ca/>
- ii. ADR Atlantic Institute - <http://www.adratlantic.ca/>
- iii. ADR Institute of Canada, Inc. - <http://www.adrcanada.ca/>
- iv. ADR Institute of Ontario, Inc. - <http://www.adrontario.ca/>
- v. ADR Institute of Saskatchewan, Inc. - <http://www.adrsaskatchewan.ca/>
- vi. Alberta Arbitration and Mediation Society - <http://www.aams.ab.ca/>
- vii. **British Columbia International Commercial Arbitration Centre (BCICAC)** – <http://www.bcicac.com/>
 - 1. The BCICAC was established by the Government of British Columbia to provide a forum for the resolution of commercial disputes arising out of both international and domestic business relationships. The BCICAC administers international arbitrations under its own rules, which are based largely on the UNCITRAL rules, or under the UNCITRAL rules, upon request.
- viii. Canadian Commercial Arbitration Centre - <http://www.cacniq.org/en/default.asp>
- d. Chile
 - i. Santiago Arbitration and Mediation Center - <http://www.camsantiago.com/html/english/index.htm>
- e. Columbia
 - i. Center of Arbitration and Conciliation of the Bogota Chamber of Commerce - <http://www.ccb.org.co/cac/> (Spanish only)
- f. Mexico
 - i. Arbitration Center of Mexico - <http://www.camex.com.mx/english/>
 - ii. **Mediation and Arbitration Center of the Mexico City National Chamber of Commerce (CANACO)** - <http://www.arbitrajecanaco.com.mx/043-canacorgtomeding.htm>
- g. Paraguay
 - i. Centro de Arbitraje y Mediacion Paraguay - <http://www.camparaguay.com/v3/index.php>
- h. Peru
 - i. Center of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of Lima – <http://www.camaralima.org.pe/arbitraje/quienes.htm> (Spanish only)
- i. United States
 - i. **American Arbitration Association** – www.adr.org
 - 1. The AAA performs arbitration services for international disputes under any of its specialized subject matter rules, the UNCITRAL rules or any other rules chosen by the parties. The AAA will administer arbitrations anywhere in the world. In addition, the AAA has cooperative agreements with a number of foreign arbitration institutions.
 - ii. United States Council for International Business, Dispute Resolution (USCIB) - <http://www.uscib.org/index.asp?documentID=1407>

- iii. National Arbitration Forum - <http://www.arbitration-forum.com/>
- iv. Society of Maritime Arbitrators - <http://www.smany.org/>
- j. Uruguay
 - i. National Chamber of Commerce and Services – www.cncs.com.uy (Spanish only)