

International Arbitration Rules Comparison

International Arbitration is the leading international dispute resolution method. It is essential for many cross-border transactions and projects. It enables parties working internationally to agree to have their disputes resolved confidentially, by experienced and neutral decision-makers and under a procedure that can be tailored to the particular matter.

Parties commonly determine the dispute resolution method they will use in the event of a dispute during the negotiation of their contract, although it can be decided later including once the dispute has arisen. When it comes to arbitration, parties must choose between institutional or ad hoc arbitration. If the parties choose institutional arbitration, they will need to select an arbitral institution and the arbitration will be conducted under the auspices of that institution which will apply its rules. If the parties decide on ad hoc arbitration, the parties can adopt a set of standalone rules or agree their own procedure and the arbitration will be conducted without the support of an arbitral institution.

When it comes to selecting an arbitral institution or ad hoc rules, there are many rules to choose from. This comparison seeks to highlight the differences between those rules of the leading arbitral institutions and the typical ad hoc rules.

Please contact [Haynes Boone Counsel Fiona Cain](#) or [Partner Odean Volker](#) for more information about International Arbitration rules, and visit the Haynes Boone [International Arbitration](#) page on this website.

To use the comparison chart, check the arbitration institutions and rules you are interested in. The comparisons will automatically publish below the checked items. You may download a PDF version of this comparison for your reference.

Primary Contacts

- [Fiona Cain](#)
- [Odean Volker](#)

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| How to commence arbitration |
| How many arbitrators |
| Who appoints arbitrators |
| Restrictions on nationality of arbitrators |
| Time limits for challenging the appointment of arbitrators |

09/20/24

Appointment in multi-party disputes

Joinder / Consolidation/ Multiple parties

Governing law

Seat: normally determines the applicable procedural law

Language

Hearing venue

Virtual Hearings

Challenges to the jurisdiction of the tribunal / institution

Expedited arbitration

Arbitration procedure

Confidentiality

Time limit for award

Who makes the award if arbitrators disagree

Awards Electronically Signed: note Article III of the New York Convention 1958

Scrutiny of the award by any other body

Right of Appeal: Subject to the laws of the seat

Administration fee

Arbitrators' fees

Costs awards in favour of successful party

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| Deposits on account of costs |
| Security for costs |
| Other Interim Measures |
| Location (including regional centres) |
| Remarks |