

# International Arbitration Rules Comparison

International arbitration is the leading method for resolving international disputes, but there are many rules to choose from.

Arbitration is commonly used in cross-border transactions and projects. It allows parties to settle disputes privately with experienced, neutral decision-makers, using procedures tailored to the specific case. While parties often choose their dispute resolution method during contract negotiations, they can also decide after a dispute arises. Parties can opt for institutional arbitration, where an institution manages the process under its rules, or ad hoc arbitration, where they can adopt a set of standalone rules or agree on their own procedures.

This comparison highlights the differences between the 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.**

How to commence arbitration
How many arbitrators
Who appoints arbitrators
Restrictions on nationality of arbitrators
Time limits for challenging the appointment of arbitrators
Appointment in multi-party disputes
Joinder, Consolidation, Multiple parties
Governing law
Seat: normally determines the applicable procedural law

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<b>Language</b>
<b>Hearing venue</b>
<b>Virtual Hearings</b>
<b>Challenges to the jurisdiction of the tribunal/institution</b>
<b>Expedited arbitration</b>
<b>Arbitration procedure</b>
<b>Confidentiality</b>
<b>Time limit for award</b>
<b>Who makes the award if arbitrators disagree</b>
<b>Awards Electronically Signed (note Article III of the New York Convention 1958)</b>
<b>Scrutiny of the award by any other body</b>
<b>Right of Appeal (subject to the laws of the seat)</b>
<b>Administration fee</b>
<b>Arbitrators' fees</b>
<b>Costs awards in favour of successful party</b>
<b>Deposits on account of costs</b>
<b>Security for costs</b>
<b>Other Interim Measures</b>
<b>Location (including regional centres)</b>
<b>Remarks</b>