

The ITA Guide to Latin American Arbitral Institutions

La Guía del ITA de Instituciones de Arbitraje de América Latina
O Guia do ITA de Institucoes de Arbitragem na América Latina 2025

ReedSmith

Contents

Foreword	3
The Evolving Landscape of Arbitration in Latin America	4
La Evolución del Panorama del Arbitraje en América Latina	5
A Evolução do Panorama da Arbitragem na América Latina	6
Legal Framework for Commercial Arbitration in Latin America	7
Survey Methodology	9
Institutions included in the Survey	10
Key Findings	11
Gender Diversity	11
Party Status	11
Seat of the Arbitration	12
Arbitrator Requirements	13
Dispositive Motions, Preliminary Measures, and Emergency Arbitrators	14
International Influence	15
Publishing of Awards	16
Other Metrics	17
Institutional Data	18
Regional Arbitral Institutions	18
Selected International Arbitral Institutions	48
Cumulative List of Arbitral Institutions Identified in Latin America	49
ITA Executive Committee	52
About the Institute for Transnational Arbitration	54

Foreword

As we present the 2025 edition of the Survey of Latin American and Caribbean Arbitral Institutions, it is clear that arbitration in our region has entered a dynamic phase of growth, consolidation, and innovation. This guide serves as a comprehensive reflection of that evolution – highlighting not only the expansion of arbitration but also the refinements that are shaping its future.

The region's arbitration institutions have undergone significant transformations. As the demand for more efficient, transparent, and accessible dispute resolution methods grows, so too does the sophistication of the institutions that serve this demand. Where once the primary challenge was establishing legitimacy, today the focus is on delivering services that meet global standards while maintaining regional identities and sensibilities.

The impact of technological innovation has become evident in the growing use of virtual hearings, AI-assisted case management, and electronic filing systems, all of which ensure that arbitration processes are increasingly streamlined and accessible. At the same time, greater attention is being given to issues of diversity, particularly in the representation of women and younger professionals, marking a shift toward a more inclusive and equitable arbitration landscape.

This year's survey reflects these developments. It includes new institutions and further data on those already established, with a focus on their evolving practices, particularly in areas such as emergency arbitration, third-party subpoenas, and expedited procedures. We also see a continued emphasis on fee transparency, digital infrastructure, and the integration of cybersecurity measures into arbitration frameworks, all of which contribute to strengthening the region's appeal as a hub for international dispute resolution.

As Latin American arbitration continues to mature, we remain committed to supporting these institutions in their efforts to serve the growing needs of the international business and investment community. The diverse and vibrant arbitration landscape in this region is ready to continue playing a pivotal role in the resolution of complex commercial disputes, both within and beyond our borders.

We hope this guide continues to provide valuable insights and facilitate collaboration among institutions, practitioners, and businesses alike.



Eric Franco
Chair, Americas Initiative
Legal Delta

The Evolving Landscape of Arbitration in Latin America

Arbitration across Latin America and the Caribbean has entered a new phase of maturity – one defined not by expansion alone, but by refinement. Institutions that once focused on establishing legitimacy are now focused on efficiency, technology, and user experience. Proceedings are faster, more digital, and increasingly aligned with global standards while retaining a regional identity. Although these trends are increasing, international institutions such as the ICDR, ICC, and JAMS are still registering more international cases in Latin America.

National courts continue to show stronger support for arbitration, and local legislatures are fine-tuning their laws to eliminate uncertainty. The result is a market where multinational companies, state entities, and regional investors now treat Latin American institutions as a natural venue for resolving complex commercial disputes. Cross-border “Horizontal” investment, for example, Mexico to Colombia, Peru to Chile rather than “Vertical” investment (U.S. to Latin America or Europe to Latin America) has solidified this confidence. This guide includes information from 13 institutions not previously included, as well as institutions not necessarily headquartered in Latin America but managing cases seated in Latin America and institutions from four new countries.

The 2025 Survey of Latin American and Caribbean Arbitral Institutions examines this transformation. Drawing on direct input from dozens of institutions, the survey tracks growth in caseloads, rule modernization, and institutional practices that reflect the next generation of arbitration in the Americas.

Among the developments observed in this year’s edition:

- Introduction of third-party subpoenas and enforcement mechanisms in several institutional rules.
- Expansion of emergency and expedited procedures, now standard across most major centers.
- Routine use of virtual and hybrid hearings, supported by permanent digital infrastructure.
- Adoption of AI-assisted case management systems and electronic filing platforms.
- New data protection and cybersecurity frameworks integrated into procedural rules.
- Growing diversity among arbitrator rosters, particularly in gender and generational representation.
- Greater fee transparency and predictable cost structures, including capped or tiered fees for cases.

This survey identified more than 170 arbitral institutions operating across Latin America and the Caribbean, alongside several leading international institutions with a sustained regional presence. The project is sponsored by the Institute for Transnational Arbitration (ITA) and supported by Reed Smith LLP’s Latin America Business Team.

Highlights of this year’s survey include:

- A rise in the appointment of female arbitrators and broader inclusion within institutional rosters.
- An increasing percentage of cases involving foreign parties, confirming the growing internationalization of regional arbitration.
- A higher number of disputes involving public entities, reflecting governments’ growing reliance on arbitration mechanisms.
- Widespread adoption of procedural innovations, including provisions for third-party subpoenas, emergency measures, and expedited procedures.
- A majority of institutions reporting the use of emergency arbitrators.
- A majority of institutions reporting the use of injunctive measures.
- A majority of institutions reporting the use of dispositive measures.
- The normalization of virtual and hybrid hearings, supported by permanent digital case management systems.
- Early implementation of AI-driven tools for filings and scheduling, as well as institutional cybersecurity and data protection standards.
- Stable and predictable legal frameworks for commercial and investment arbitration across the vast majority of jurisdictions in the region.
- Limited arbitrator eligibility requirements – often confined to nationality, bar admission, or inclusion on a recognized roster – consistent with international best practices.



Daniel Ávila II
Communications Officer,
Americas Initiative
Reed Smith, LLP,
Houston, Texas

La Evolución del Panorama del Arbitraje en América Latina

El arbitraje en América Latina y el Caribe ha entrado en una nueva fase de madurez, definida no solo por la expansión, sino por la consolidación y el perfeccionamiento. Las instituciones que antes se enfocaban en establecer legitimidad ahora priorizan la eficiencia, la tecnología y la experiencia del usuario. Los procedimientos son más ágiles, más digitales y están cada vez más alineados con los estándares internacionales, sin perder su identidad regional. Aunque estas tendencias están en aumento, las instituciones internacionales como el CIRD, CCI y JAMS siguen registrando más casos en América Latina.

Los tribunales nacionales continúan mostrando un mayor respaldo al arbitraje, y las legislaturas locales están afinando sus leyes para eliminar la incertidumbre. El resultado es un mercado en el que las empresas multinacionales, las entidades estatales y los inversionistas regionales consideran a las instituciones latinoamericanas como un foro natural para la resolución de disputas comerciales complejas. “La inversión transfronteriza “Horizontal”, por ejemplo, de México a Colombia o Perú a Chile, en lugar de inversión “Vertical” (de Estados Unidos a América Latina o de Europa a América Latina), ha consolidado esta confianza. Esta guía incluye información de 13 instituciones que no se habían incluido previamente, así como instituciones que no necesariamente están en LATAM, pero gestionan casos con sede en LATAM, e instituciones de cuatro países nuevos.

La Encuesta 2025 sobre Instituciones Arbitrales de América Latina y el Caribe examina esta transformación. A partir de información directa proporcionada por decenas de instituciones, la Encuesta analiza el crecimiento en el número de casos, la modernización de los reglamentos y las prácticas institucionales que reflejan la nueva generación del arbitraje en el continente americano.

Entre los desarrollos observados en esta edición:

- Introducción de mecanismos de citación y ejecución de terceros en varios reglamentos institucionales.
- Expansión de los procedimientos de emergencia y acelerados, ahora estándar en la mayoría de los principales centros.
- Uso habitual de audiencias virtuales e híbridas, respaldadas por infraestructura digital permanente.
- Adopción de sistemas de gestión de casos asistidos por inteligencia artificial y plataformas electrónicas de presentación de documentos.
- Incorporación de nuevos marcos de protección de datos y ciberseguridad en las reglas procesales.
- Mayor diversidad en las listas de árbitros, especialmente en cuanto a género y generaciones.
- Mayor transparencia en los honorarios y estructuras de costos más previsibles, incluyendo tarifas escalonadas o con límites máximos.

Esta Encuesta identificó más de 170 instituciones arbitrales operando en América Latina y el Caribe, junto con varias instituciones internacionales de primer nivel con presencia sostenida en la región. El proyecto es patrocinado por el Institute for Transnational Arbitration (ITA) y cuenta con el apoyo del Latin America Business Team de Reed Smith LLP.

Las partes que consideren seleccionar una institución arbitral latinoamericana deben tener en cuenta dos factores clave: (1) la solidez y confiabilidad del marco legal en la jurisdicción donde se ubique la sede del arbitraje, y (2) la capacidad y reputación de la institución correspondiente.

Aspectos destacados de esta edición de la Encuesta incluyen:

- Un aumento en el nombramiento de árbitros y una inclusión más amplia en las listas institucionales.
- Un porcentaje creciente de casos con partes extranjeras, lo que confirma la internacionalización del arbitraje regional.
- Un mayor número de controversias que involucran entidades públicas, reflejando la creciente confianza de los gobiernos en el arbitraje.
- La adopción generalizada de innovaciones procesales, incluidas disposiciones sobre citaciones a terceros, medidas de emergencia y procedimientos abreviados.
- La mayoría de las instituciones reportaron el uso de árbitros de emergencia.
- La mayoría de las instituciones reportaron el uso de medidas cautelares.
- La mayoría de las instituciones reportaron el uso de medidas dispositivas.
- La normalización de las audiencias virtuales e híbridas, respaldadas por sistemas digitales permanentes de gestión de casos.
- La implementación inicial de herramientas basadas en inteligencia artificial para la presentación y programación de casos, así como estándares institucionales de ciberseguridad y protección de datos.
- Marcos legales estables y predecibles para el arbitraje comercial y de inversión en la gran mayoría de las jurisdicciones de la región.
- Requisitos limitados para la elegibilidad de árbitros – a menudo restringidos a la nacionalidad, colegiación o inclusión en listas reconocidas – , en consonancia con las mejores prácticas internacionales.

A Evolução do Panorama da Arbitragem na América Latina

A arbitragem na América Latina e no Caribe entrou em uma nova fase de maturidade – definida não apenas pela expansão, mas também pelo aperfeiçoamento. As instituições que antes se concentravam em estabelecer legitimidade agora priorizam eficiência, tecnologia e experiência do usuário. Os procedimentos estão mais ágeis, digitais e cada vez mais alinhados com os padrões internacionais, sem perder a identidade regional. Embora essas tendências estejam em crescimento, as instituições internacionais como o ICDR, ICC e JAMS ainda estão registrando mais casos.

Os tribunais nacionais continuam demonstrando grande apoio à arbitragem, e as legislações locais vêm sendo aprimoradas para eliminar incertezas. O resultado é um mercado em que empresas multinacionais, entidades estatais e investidores regionais tratam as instituições latino-americanas como um foro natural para resolver disputas comerciais complexas. O investimento transfronteiriço ‘horizontal’, por exemplo, do México para a Colômbia ou do Peru para o Chile, em vez do investimento ‘vertical’ (dos Estados Unidos para a América Latina ou da Europa para a América Latina), consolidou essa confiança. Este guia inclui informações de 13 instituições que não haviam sido incluídas anteriormente, bem como instituições que não estão necessariamente localizadas na LATAM, mas que gerenciam casos com sede na LATAM, e instituições de quatro novos países.

A Pesquisa 2025 sobre Instituições Arbitrais da América Latina e do Caribe examina essa transformação. Com base em informações diretas fornecidas por dezenas de instituições, a Pesquisa analisa o crescimento do número de casos, a modernização dos regulamentos e as práticas institucionais que refletem a nova geração da arbitragem nas Américas.

Entre os desdobramentos observados nesta edição:

- Introdução de mecanismos de intimação e execução de terceiros em diversos regulamentos institucionais.
- Expansão dos procedimentos de emergência e arbitragem expedita, agora padrões na maioria dos principais centros.
- Uso rotineiro de audiências virtuais e híbridas, apoiadas por infraestrutura digital permanente.
- Adoção de sistemas de gestão de casos assistidos por inteligência artificial e plataformas eletrônicas de protocolo.
- Integração de novos marcos de proteção de dados e cibersegurança aos regulamentos processuais.
- Maior diversidade nas listas de árbitros, especialmente em termos de gênero e geração.
- Maior transparência nas taxas e estruturas de custos mais previsíveis, incluindo limites máximos e faixas progressivas.

Esta Pesquisa identificou mais de 170 instituições arbitrais em operação na América Latina e no Caribe, juntamente com diversas instituições internacionais de destaque com presença contínua na região. O projeto é patrocinado pelo Institute for Transnational Arbitration (ITA) e conta com o apoio da Latin America Business Team da Reed Smith LLP.

As partes que consideram designar uma instituição arbitral latino-americana devem levar em conta dois fatores fundamentais: (1) a solidez e a confiabilidade do marco jurídico da jurisdição escolhida como sede da arbitragem; e (2) a capacidade e credibilidade da instituição selecionada.

Os destaques desta edição da Pesquisa incluem:

- Um aumento na nomeação de árbitros e uma inclusão mais ampla nas listas institucionais.
- Um percentual crescente de casos com partes estrangeiras, confirmando a internacionalização da arbitragem regional.
- Um número maior de disputas envolvendo entidades públicas, refletindo a crescente confiança dos governos nos mecanismos arbitrais.
- A adoção generalizada de inovações processuais, incluindo disposições sobre intimações a terceiros, medidas de urgência e arbitragem expedita.
- A maioria das instituições reportou o uso de árbitros de emergência.
- A maioria das instituições reportou o uso de medidas cautelares.
- A maioria das instituições reportou o uso de medidas dispositivas.
- A normalização das audiências virtuais e híbridas, apoiadas por sistemas digitais permanentes de gestão de casos.
- A implementação inicial de ferramentas baseadas em inteligência artificial para tramitação e agendamento de casos, além de padrões institucionais de cibersegurança e proteção de dados.
- Marcos legais estáveis e previsíveis para a arbitragem comercial e de investimento na grande maioria das jurisdições da região.
- Requisitos limitados para a elegibilidade de árbitros – frequentemente restritos à nacionalidade, inscrição profissional ou inclusão em listas reconhecidas – em consonância com as melhores práticas internacionais.



Legal Framework for Commercial Arbitration in Latin America

The selection of a Latin American arbitral institution generally entails choosing that jurisdiction as the seat of arbitration, a decision that carries significant legal and practical implications. The seat determines the law governing the arbitration, the courts competent to assist or intervene in the proceedings, and the jurisdiction in which any resulting award may be challenged or enforced. It also influences the overall cost, convenience, and efficiency of the arbitration process.



















Selecting the seat is therefore one of the most consequential steps in structuring an arbitration. It defines the level of procedural autonomy available to the parties, the degree of judicial support or intervention, and the predictability of enforcement. In Latin America and the Caribbean, recent reforms and case law developments have reinforced a regional trend toward strong, modern, and arbitration-friendly frameworks.

The table below provides an updated assessment of the legal framework for commercial arbitration across Latin America and the Caribbean as of 2025. The left-hand column records each country's status under the New York Convention, the Panama Convention, and the ICSID Convention, as well as the adoption or most recent revision of local arbitration legislation. The right-hand columns adapt comparative indicators from the World Bank's Doing Business 2020 report, which evaluate the strength of the legal framework for dispute resolution, the ease and efficiency of arbitration procedures, and the level of judicial assistance available before, during, and after arbitration.

Data for this year's survey were derived from the official New York Convention, OAS, and ICSID databases. The Doing Business 2020 report provided the last available global comparative scores on the business and arbitration environment, using a 0 to 100 scale. That report was discontinued in 2021, and the successor B-Ready initiative omits several jurisdictions included in the earlier data. Jurisdictions noted with an asterisk reflect countries that have since withdrawn from the ICSID Convention as of 2025.

This updated framework highlights a consistent regional pattern: widespread adherence to international arbitration conventions, continued modernization of domestic legislation, and sustained judicial support for arbitration as a reliable mechanism for commercial and investment dispute resolution.

Legal Framework for Commercial Arbitration in Latin America

Commercial Arbitration Laws and Conventions					Commercial Arbitration Accessibility Indicators****			
		New York Convention* Entry into force	Panama Convention** Entry into force	ICSID Convention ***	Arbitration Laws/ Amendments Year Adopted	Strength of Laws Index	Ease of Process Index	Extent of Judicial Assistance Index
	Argentina	1989	1995	1994	1967/81	63.5	72.2	55.1
	Bolivia	1995	1999	N/A***	1998	89.1	57.1	52.2
	Brazil	2002	1995	N/A	1996	84.9	45.7	57.2
	Chile	1975	1976	1991	2004	94.9	62.8	74.8
	Colombia	1979	1986	1997	1989/91/96/98	93.1	52.3	18.2
	Costa Rica	1987	1978	1993	1997	92.4	59.0	50.9
	Dom. Republic	2002	2008	N/A	2008	–	–	–
	Ecuador	1962	1991	2021	1997/2005/06	86.3	58.3	59.8
	El Salvador	1998	1980	1984	2002			
	Guatemala	1984	1986	2003	1995	91.6	72.3	58.4
	Honduras	2000	1979	N/A	2000	97.6	73.3	59.5
	Mexico	1971	1978	2018	1993	79.1	84.7	52.7
	Nicaragua	2003	2003	1995	2005	95.4	73.3	40.3
	Panama	1984	1975	1996	1999/2006	–	–	–
	Paraguay	1997	1976	1983	2002	–	–	–
	Peru	1988	1989	1993	2008	97.4	83.3	62.6
	Uruguay	1983	1977	2000	1988	–	–	–
	Venezuela	1995	1985	N/A	1998	89.1	57.1	52.2

*Data derived from New York Convention website, <https://www.newyorkconvention.org/contracting-states>.

** Data derived from OAS website, <https://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/b-35.html>.

** Data derived from ICSID website, <https://icsid.worldbank.org/about/member-states/database-of-member-states>.

**** No longer signatories to ICSID as of 2025.

***** Data adapted from the World Bank report, “Doing Business 2020,” World Bank Group, 2020, available at <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/688761571934946384/pdf/Doing-Business-2020-Comparing-Business-Regulation-in-190-Economies.pdf>. Scores are based on a scale of 0 to 100. This report was discontinued in 2021, and the latest B-Ready report omits several countries above.

Survey Methodology

The survey identified 178 arbitral institutions throughout Latin America.

The ITA Americas Initiative designed a regional survey to create a reliable repository of information on arbitral institutions operating throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. In total, the survey identified 178 institutions representing a wide range of sizes, caseloads, and organizational structures. From this broader group, the editorial team selected a representative subset of institutions to provide detailed data through a focused questionnaire. The present report builds on those submissions, updating and expanding upon the preliminary results previously shared at the ITA Americas Initiative meeting.

Umbrella institutions in Latin America have stimulated the growth of arbitration in several jurisdictions. For example, the Brazilian Arbitration Committee (CBAr) has played a pivotal role in promoting arbitration in Brazil through its events, scholarly publications, and efforts to bridge international and domestic arbitration communities.

International institutions have also made significant contributions to the development of arbitration in the region, pursuing a “global but local” strategy by investing in local infrastructure, staff, and partnerships. The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) maintains national committees in numerous Latin American countries; the International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR) operates a regional office in Mexico and partners with institutions across the region; and the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission (IACAC) continues to connect local centers through its network of national and associated sections.

Together, these efforts underscore a shared commitment to strengthening institutional arbitration throughout Latin America and enhancing its integration within the global arbitration framework.



Institutions included in the Survey

Institutions by Country	
 Barbados	Arbitration and Mediation Court of the Caribbean (AMCC)
 Bolivia	<p>Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Bolivia</p> <p>Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje Comercial (CCAC) de la Cámara de Industria, Comercio, Servicios y Turismo de Santa Cruz- Bolivia (CAINCO)</p>
 Brazil	<p>Câmara de Conciliação, Mediação e Arbitragem CIESP/FIESP</p> <p>Câmara de Arbitragem Empresarial do Brasil (CAMARB)</p> <p>Centro de Arbitragem e Mediação da Câmara de Comércio Brasil-Canadá (CAM-CCBC)</p> <p>Centro de Arbitragem e Mediação da Câmara Americana de Comércio (AMCHAM Brazil)</p>
 Cayman	Cayman International Arbitration Centre (CIAC)/Cayman International Mediation and Arbitration Centre (CIMAC)
 Colombia	Centro de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Medellín
 Costa Rica	Centro Internacional de Conciliación y Arbitraje (CICA) de la Cámara de Comercio Costarricense Norteamericana (AmCham Costa Rica)
 Dominican Republic	Consejo de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio y Producción de Santo Domingo (CCPSD)
 Ecuador	<p>Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de la Cámara de Comercio de Quito</p> <p>Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de la Cámara de Comercio Ecuatoriano Americana (AmCham Ecuador)</p>
 El Salvador	Centro de Mediación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador
 Haiti	La Chambre de Conciliation et d'Arbitrage d'Haïti (CCAH)
 Honduras	Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Tegucigalpa
 Mexico	Centro de Arbitraje de México (CAM)
 Panama	Centro de Solución de Conflictos
 Paraguay	Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panamá (CeCAP)
 Peru	<p>Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación Paraguay (CAMP) de la Cámara Nacional de Comercio y Servicios de Paraguay</p> <p>Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje Nacional e Internacional de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima</p> <p>Centro de Arbitraje y Resolución de Conflictos de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú</p>
 Spain	Centro Internacional de Arbitraje de Madrid
 United States	<p>AAA</p> <p>JAMS</p>
 Venezuela	Centro Empresarial de Conciliación y Arbitraje (CEDCA)
International Arbitral Institutions	
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	
International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR)	
Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission (IACAC)	
International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)	

Key Findings

Gender Diversity

Party autonomy serves as a cornerstone of international arbitration, and the freedom to choose arbitrators provides an additional incentive for cross-border trade and investment. The process of appointing arbitrators is a vital phase in arbitration, and each party should carefully consider the tendencies and prior decisions of potential arbitrators in relation to the specifics of the dispute. For foreign parties, selecting an arbitrator with recognized international experience can help minimize uncertainty.

Other factors influencing the choice of arbitrators include their familiarity with the procedural laws of the seat of arbitration, their willingness to conduct hearings at that location, and their capacity to manage cases involving multiple parties. It is essential that the arbitration agreement or the applicable arbitration rules outline a clear procedure for appointing arbitrators.

Most institutions report that women comprise up to one-quarter of their rosters, with a growing share reporting 26–50 percent representation. This suggests meaningful progress since prior surveys, though parity remains elusive. As institutions refine appointment practices and mentoring pathways, sustained gains in both roster composition and appointments to chair or sole roles should follow.

Party Status

Arbitral institutions across Latin America frequently handle complex and multi-dimensional disputes. These cases are increasingly cross-border in nature, involving foreign parties and requiring analysis of public international law, as well as both civil and common law principles, often in multiple languages. Such disputes also demand attention to industry norms and trade customs, and they frequently necessitate coordination with government authorities in several jurisdictions.

While most of the cases highlighted in the survey concern private parties, there is a growing number of disputes involving public entities. This trend reflects the ongoing development and maturation of arbitration practice within the region.

The increasingly complex nature of Latin American dispute resolution is further demonstrated by a large percentage of cases involving public parties administered by specific institutions in Latin America. For example, for 2024 alone, the two Peruvian institutions that replied to the survey – Centro de Análisis y Resolución de Conflictos de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú PUCP and Centro Nacional e Internacional de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima – handled a combined total of 1,004 cases involving a State or a State-owned entity.

Chart 1. What percentage of the roster are women?

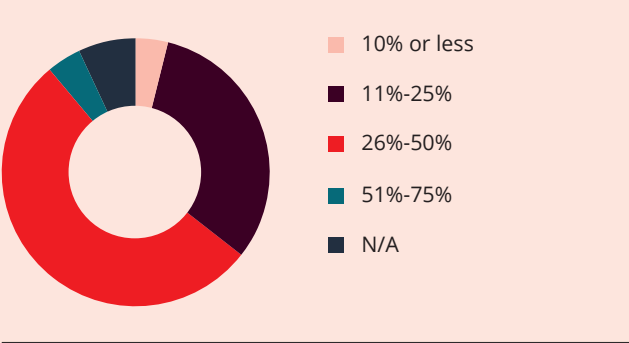
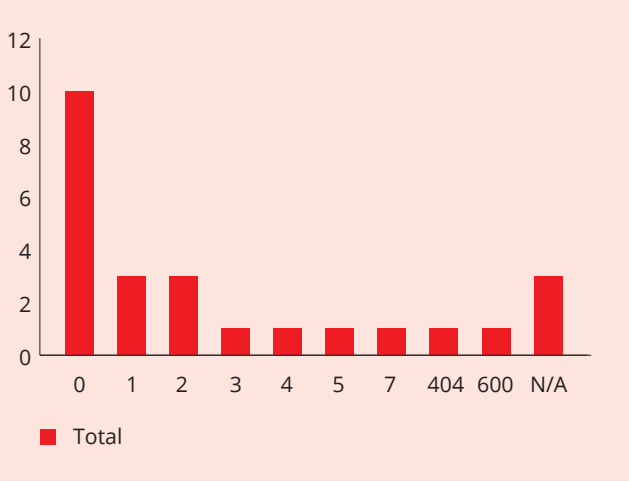


Chart 2. 2024 cases including a State or State-owned entity



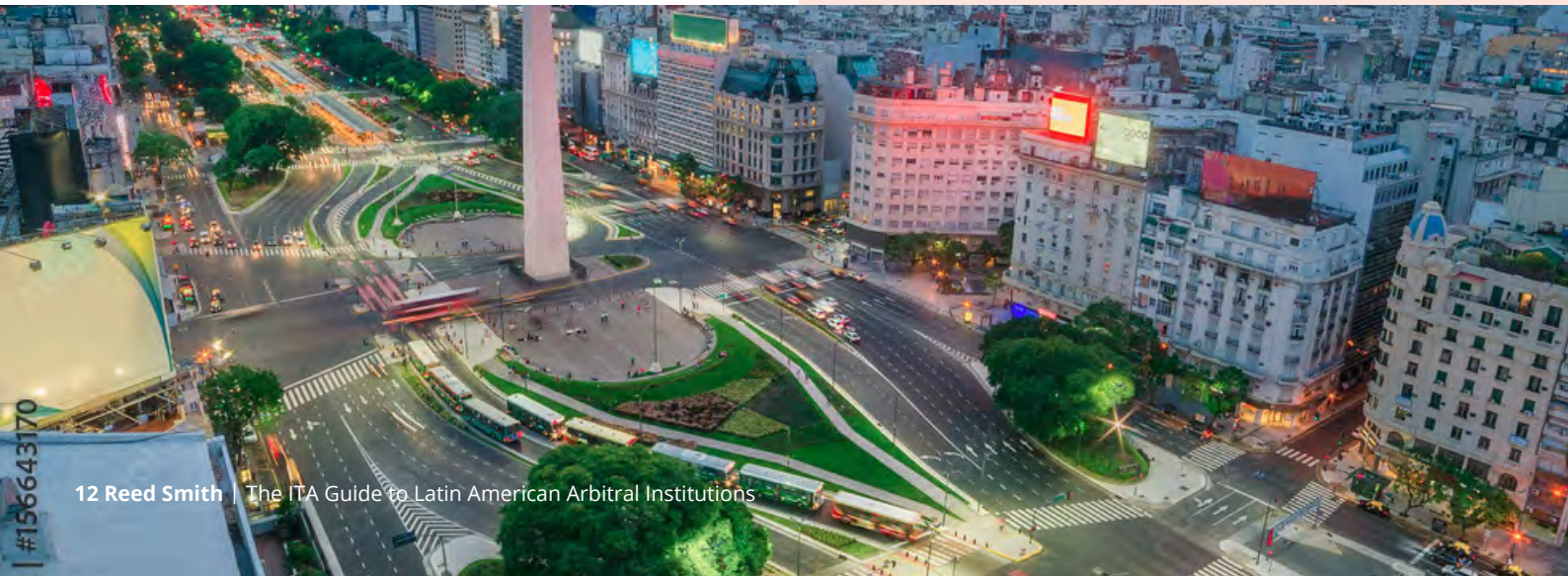
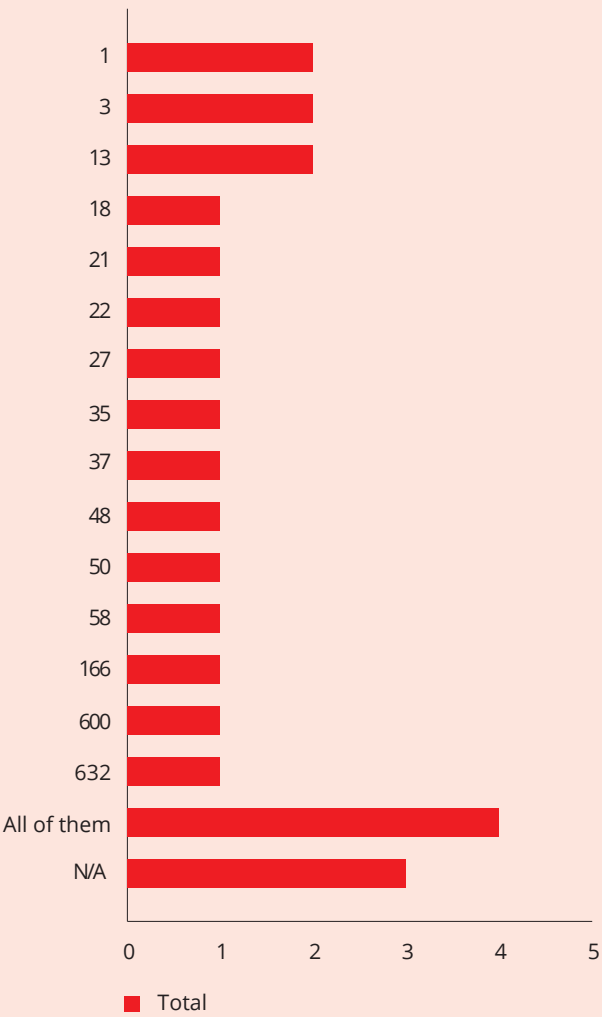
Key Findings

Seat of the Arbitration

The choice of the seat of arbitration holds significant importance in international dispute resolution, as it determines the procedural framework governing the proceedings and the degree of judicial supervision by local courts. Parties are increasingly selecting seats within Latin America that offer modern arbitration laws, supportive judicial environments, and efficient institutional infrastructure. This trend reflects the region's growing reputation as a reliable and sophisticated venue for resolving international disputes.

Perhaps for that reason, most reporting institutions did not have a significant number of cases seated outside their country. The number of cases seated in the same country as the institution, however, can be very significant, ranging from one case (Arbitration and Mediation Court of the Caribbean – Barbados) to 632 cases (Centro Nacional e Internacional de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima – Peru) in 2024.

Chart 3. 2024 Cases with Seat in the Same Country as Institution



Key Findings

Arbitrator Requirements

Party autonomy lies at the heart of international arbitration, and the freedom to appoint arbitrators serves as an additional attraction for foreign trade and investment. Choosing the arbitral tribunal is a decisive stage in the process, and parties should consider the past decisions and tendencies of potential arbitrators in relation to the specifics of their dispute. For foreign participants, selecting an arbitrator with recognized international expertise can help reduce uncertainty.

Other relevant factors when appointing arbitrators include their knowledge of the procedural laws at the seat of arbitration, their readiness to conduct hearings at that location, and their capacity to manage disputes involving multiple parties. It is essential that the arbitration clause or applicable procedural rules clearly outline a mechanism for the appointment of arbitrators.

However, certain appointment requirements may restrict the parties' freedom of choice and could prevent the selection of the most suitable arbitrator for a particular dispute. Such requirements may include arbitrators being drawn from a designated roster or being of a specific nationality, for example.

Most of the institutions included in the survey (93%) have a list of arbitrators, yet the majority of them (61%) do not have a separate list for international cases.

Chart 4. Arbitrator must be from roster on domestic cases

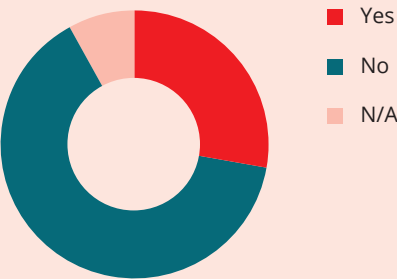


Chart 5. Arbitrator must be from roster on international cases

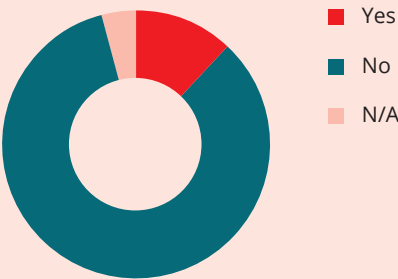


Chart 6. Arbitrator must be a national of the country of institution for domestic cases

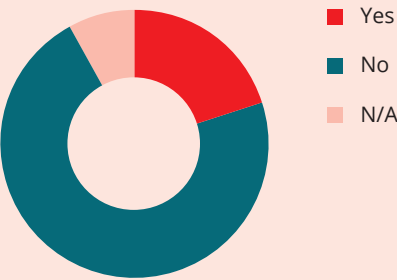
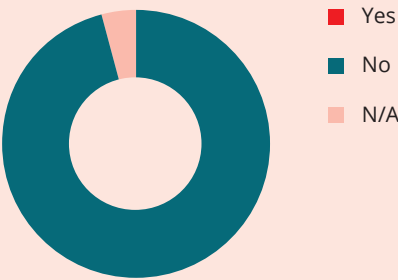


Chart 7. Arbitrator must be a national of the country of institution for international cases



Key Findings

Dispositive Motions, Preliminary Measures, and Emergency Arbitrators

The growing use of dispositive motions, injunctive measures, and emergency arbitrators demonstrates the increasing procedural sophistication and adaptability of international arbitration. Dispositive motions enable arbitral tribunals to resolve specific issues or claims without the need for a full evidentiary hearing, thereby promoting efficiency and reducing time and cost. Injunctive and interim measures, on the other hand, play a crucial role in preserving assets, maintaining the status quo, and safeguarding the enforceability of the eventual award.

The introduction of emergency arbitrator provisions further strengthens the arbitration framework by allowing parties to seek urgent relief before the formal constitution of the tribunal. This mechanism provides a swift and effective means of addressing time-sensitive matters that could otherwise undermine the arbitral process.

Collectively, these procedural tools enhance both the flexibility and credibility of arbitration, reinforcing its role as a dependable and responsive method for resolving complex international disputes.

It is possible for parties to resort to dispositive motions, injunctive requests, and emergency arbitrators in 64%, 89%, and 68% of the institutions that replied to the survey, respectively.

Chart 8. Can parties resort to dispositive motions?

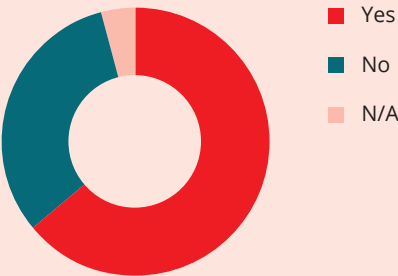


Chart 9. When can a party file a dispositive motion?

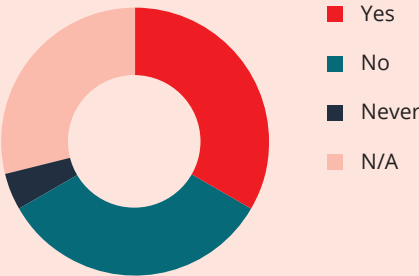


Chart 10. Can tribunals issue injunctive measures in your jurisdiction?

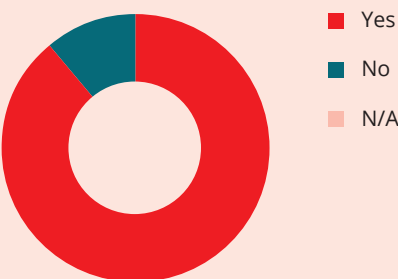
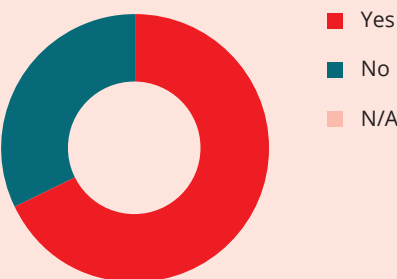


Chart 11. Can parties resort to emergency arbitration?



Key Findings

International Influence

Discovery proceedings in international arbitration continue to evolve as tribunals seek to balance efficiency with fairness. While discovery is traditionally limited compared to litigation in common law jurisdictions, parties increasingly rely on targeted document production and disclosure to support their claims and defenses. The adoption of frameworks such as the IBA Rules on the Taking of Evidence has promoted consistency and predictability in the discovery process, allowing tribunals to tailor the scope of disclosure to the needs of each case while maintaining procedural economy.

Similarly, the growing use of English as the language of arbitration reflects the international character of modern commercial disputes. Conducting proceedings in English facilitates participation by parties, counsel, and arbitrators from diverse jurisdictions and supports the use of uniform legal and commercial terminology.

This trend has also enhanced the accessibility and global reach of arbitral institutions, particularly in Latin America, where most institutions (76% of those that replied to the survey) allow proceedings to be administered in English to accommodate foreign investors and multinational parties.

Chart 12. Can tribunals issue third-party subpoenas?

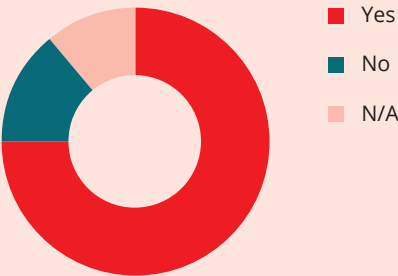


Chart 13. Is discovery allowed in the proceedings?

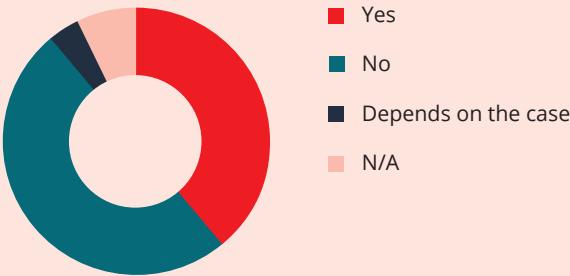


Chart 14. Can parties have the proceeding conducted in English?

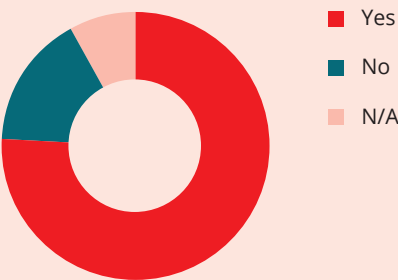
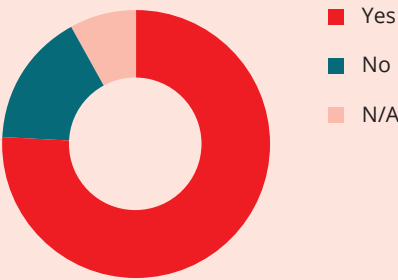


Chart 15. % of proceedings conducted in English



Key Findings

Publishing of Awards

The publication of arbitral awards has become an increasingly relevant aspect of international arbitration – especially considering the involvement of State or State-owned entities in the proceedings – reflecting a broader movement toward transparency and accountability in arbitral practice. While arbitration has traditionally been characterized by confidentiality, many institutions are now adopting policies that allow for the selective publication of awards. Some institutions publish awards in full, others do so only with the consent of the parties, and several have implemented procedures to anonymize or redact sensitive information prior to publication. These evolving practices strike a balance between the private nature of arbitration and the growing demand for greater openness in decision-making.

The publication of awards also serves an important educational and institutional function. Publicly available awards contribute to the development of consistent arbitral jurisprudence, enhance predictability for users, and reinforce confidence in the arbitral process. In Latin America, arbitral institutions increasingly recognize the value of sharing such decisions – whether in redacted or summary form – as a means of demonstrating procedural integrity and promoting the region's credibility as a sophisticated venue for international dispute resolution.



Chart 16. Can the institution publish the awards?

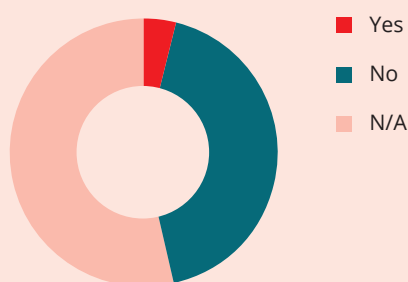


Chart 17. Does the institution require consent by the parties to publish the awards?

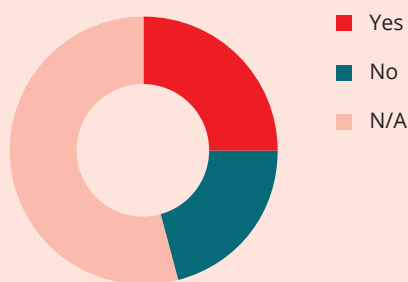


Chart 18. Are awards published with redactions?



Key Findings

Other Metrics

Other procedural and institutional metrics further illustrate the diversity and maturity of arbitration practices across the region. Expedited proceedings have become increasingly common, offering parties a streamlined process for resolving disputes of lower value or reduced complexity. These procedures often involve shortened timelines, limited submissions, and the appointment of a sole arbitrator to enhance efficiency. At the same time, the presence of third-party funders in arbitral proceedings is growing, prompting institutions to consider disclosure requirements and ethical safeguards to ensure transparency and protect the integrity of the process. Most consulted institutions offer expedited arbitration proceedings and the participation of third-party funders.

Institutional approaches to the calculation of fees also vary widely, reflecting different administrative and procedural philosophies. Some institutions base their fees on the amount in dispute, while others rely on hourly rates. In addition, certain institutions impose separate or additional fees for counterclaims, which can influence the strategic and financial considerations of the parties. Understanding these variations in cost structures and procedural tools provides valuable insight into the evolving landscape of arbitration administration and its increasing responsiveness to the needs of international users.



Chart 19. Does the institution offer expedited proceedings?

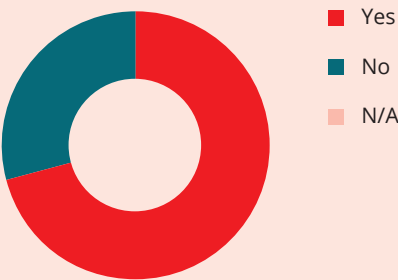
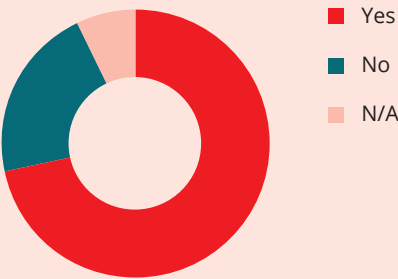


Chart 20. Is third-party funding allowed by the institution?



Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Argentina

Tribunal de Arbitraje General de la Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires

Address: 25 de Mayo 347, Piso 1°, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tel: (54.11) 4316-7000

Link to Website:

<https://www.labolsa.com.ar/institucional/tribunal/>

Link to Rules:

<https://www.labolsa.com.ar/institucional/tribunal/regimen-arbitral/>

The Tribunal de Arbitraje General de la Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires was established in 1963. La Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires is the only permanent arbitration tribunal in Argentina, i.e., it is already composed of three permanent arbitrators, so it is not necessary to set up the Tribunal, which the institution boasts as saving time and money for the claimants. The institution provides arbitration, mediation, and conciliation, and has its own set of procedural rules for its dispute resolution services. The institution's rules are not separated by international and domestic rules.

Its arbitration rules were last updated in 2024. The institution boasts less than one month on average for the constitution of a tribunal. Although the institution has a roster, it is not required for the parties to choose from that roster. The arbitrators, however, must be Argentine citizens. The same applies to representing a party before the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires institution. A party litigant must be licensed in Argentina for domestic cases.

Language: All the cases are in Spanish to date

Party Nationality: 10% or less of cases involve a State-owned entity

State Entities: 10% or less of cases involve a State-owned entity

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 10% or less

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 0

Domestic Caseload 2024: 32

International Caseload 2024: 7

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 675

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 35

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: N/A

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: N/A

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: No

Emergency Arbitration: No

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, must be filed before arbitration starts

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedure Requests: 1

Fees for Counterclaim: N/A

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: 0

Diversity Initiatives: N/A

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Argentina

Centro Empresarial de Mediación y Arbitraje – CEMA

Address: Hipólito Yrigoyen 476 piso 4°,
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires,
Argentina, C1084AAF

Tel: (5411) 4331-2846

Link to Website:

www.medyar.org.ar

Link to Rules:

<https://www.medyar.org.ar/reglamento-arbitraje-del-centro.php>

The Centro Empresarial de Mediación y Arbitraje (CEMA) was established in 1996. The CEMA provides arbitration, mediation, and conciliation, and has its own set of procedural rules for its dispute resolution services.

It typically takes 1–2 months to constitute a tribunal. The co-arbitrators always pick the president absent an agreement of the parties. The parties must select arbitrators from the roster of the CEMA. It is not necessary for an arbitrator (nor an attorney representative) to be from Argentina. The rules model the standard UNCITRAL rules for arbitration. The institution's rules were updated in 2023.

Roster: Yes

Language: All cases were reported to be in Spanish to date

Cases registered between 2011 and 2021: 44

Caseload in 2021: 9

Emergency Arbitrator: No

Publishes awards: No

Institutional Fees: Institutional fees are calculated at 1% of the amount in dispute. The fees must not be lower than \$250 and not more than \$2,500. If the amount in dispute is \$1,000,000, then the fees are \$5,000.

Barbados

Arbitration and Mediation Court of the Caribbean (AMCC)

Address: Carleton Court, Bridgetown BB
11128, Barbados, W.I.

Tel: + 1-246-431-0070

Link to Website:

www.amcconline.org

Link to Rules:

<https://amcconline.org/downloads/>

General Background: Established in 2017, the Arbitration and Mediation Court of the Caribbean (AMCC) is the main arbitral institution of Barbados. The AMCC's rules are divided into international and domestic. The AMCC's rules were established from the UNCITRAL model rules. Its rules were updated last in 2018. The AMCC's dispute resolution services include arbitration, mediation/conciliation, and appointing authority.

The AMCC continues to grow and is an indirect product of the ITA's Caribbean Task Force initiative.

Language: All English to date

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 11–25%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 0

Domestic Caseload 2024: 2

International Caseload 2024: 0

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 3 mediations

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 0

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$1,500,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: N/A

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Barbados

Arbitration and Mediation Court of the Caribbean (AMCC) (continued)

Emergency Arbitrator: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: No

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: No

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: <https://amcconline.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/AMCCInternationalArbitrationRules2018.pdf>

Expedited Procedure Requests: 0

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than \$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: No

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiative: Goal to increase number of Caribbean neutrals on the panels

Bolivia

Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje Comercial – CAINCO

Address: Av. Las Américas No. 7, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Andrés Ibáñez, 591, Bolivia

Link to Website:
ccac.cainco.org.bo

Link to Rules:
<https://ccac.cainco.org.bo/arbitraje/>

The Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje Comercial de la Cámara de Industria, Comercio, Servicios y Turismo de Santa Cruz-Bolivia (CAINCO) was established on September 7, 1993, and its rules were updated last in 2024. The CAINCO's rules are not divided into international and domestic. It was among the first institutions to promote alternative dispute resolution methods in Bolivia, and has worked with multilateral organizations on various projects to educate the legal and business communities on the benefits of arbitration and mediation. The CCAC provides arbitration, mediation, and conciliation, and has its own set of procedural rules for its dispute resolution services. The institution boasts of constituting a tribunal within a month of receiving the request for arbitration.

The institution chooses the president if the parties do not agree. With the enactment of Law 708 on Conciliation and Arbitration, the possibility of submitting administrative contracts to arbitration was restricted. Likewise, due to a technicality used in the constitutional jurisprudence, the possibility of applying nullity in arbitration has been restricted, and the jurisdiction was transferred to the ordinary courts.

Party Nationality: 10% or less of the cases involve a foreign party

State Entities: 10% or less of cases involve a State-owned entity.

Language: 10% or less are in English or Spanish; 76% or more are in Portuguese

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 11–25%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 122

Domestic Caseload 2024: 76

International Caseload 2024: 2

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 936

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 17

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$4,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$9,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Bolivia

Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje Comercial – CAINCO (continued)

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, at any point

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedures: No

Expedited Procedure Requests: N/A

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute.

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: 0

Diversity Initiatives: Starting in 2022, CAINCO offers training programs aimed at women and young people interested in refereeing, with the expectation of increasing the presence of women and young referees on CAINCO rosters.

Brazil

Arbitration and Mediation Center, affiliated with the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil – São Paulo

Address: R. da Paz, 1431 - Chácara Santo Antônio, São Paulo/SP, CEP 04713-001, Brazil

Link to Website:

amcham.com.br/cam

Link to Rules:

<https://mkt.amcham.com.br/materiais/cam/arbitration-rules-2023-eng.pdf>

The Arbitration and Mediation Center, affiliated with the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil – São Paulo (AMCHAM), was established in 2000. The AMCHAM of São Paulo provides arbitration, mediation, conciliation, dispute boards, and appointing authority, with rules based on UNCITRAL. AMCHAM's standard, dispute board, and labor arbitration rules were last updated in 2023, 2024, and 2025, respectively, while updates to mediation and expedited arbitration are expected in 2025.

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 70

Domestic Caseload 2024: 57

International Caseload 2024: 1

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 194

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 4

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$20,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$30,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No, but expected in 2025

Publishes Awards: Yes

Consent to Publish: Yes

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Brazil

Arbitration and Mediation Center, affiliated with the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil – São Paulo (continued)

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, at any point

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: <https://www.camaradearbitragemsp.com.br/en-us/expedited-arbitration-rules-in-force-since-march-17-2021>.

Expedited Procedure Requests: N/A

Fees for Counterclaim: Based on amount in dispute

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: CCMAC has Era Pledge initiatives

CAMARB – Arbitration and Business Mediation Chamber – Brazil

Address: Rua Paraíba, 550, Belo Horizonte/MG, CEP 30140-100, Brazil

Link to Website:
<https://camarb.com.br/en/>

Link to Rules:
<https://camarb.com.br/en/regulamento/regulamento-de-arbitragem-2019/>

The Câmara de Arbitragem Empresarial do Brasil (CAMARB) (Brazilian Chamber of Commercial Arbitration) is a nonprofit organization established in 1999. CAMARB's Constitution was introduced in 1998. Its mission is to promote arbitration, provide arbitration services for individuals and entities, and resolve all types of disputes, both international and domestic. Apart from providing arbitration services, CAMARB also administers courses, seminars, and workshops. It also offers free consulting services to individuals who are interested in arbitration. CAMARB offers mediation, arbitration, and dispute boards and operates under its own arbitration rules, which are not divided into international and domestic. CAMARB's standard rules were last updated in 2019 with a new version expected in 2025, while its mediation and dispute boards were updated in 2024. It registers 10 to 20 new cases annually.

Party Nationality: 10% or less of the cases involve a foreign party

State Entities: 10% or less of cases involve a State-owned entity

Language: 10% or less are in English or Spanish; 76% or more are in Portuguese

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 133 (40.18%)

Domestic Caseload 2024: CAMARB received a filing request for 37 domestic arbitral proceedings and 12 mediation proceedings. Furthermore, 115 domestic arbitration proceedings and 14 mediations were administered during the period.

International Caseload 2024: CAMARB received a filing request for one international arbitration procedure. Additionally, five international arbitration proceedings were administered during the period.

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: CAMARB received filing requests for 382 domestic arbitration cases and 49 domestic mediation cases.

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: CAMARB received filing requests for 16 international arbitration cases and three international mediation cases.

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$310,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$15,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Brazil

CAMARB – Arbitration and Business Mediation Chamber – Brazil (continued)

Publishes Awards: Yes, according to CAMARB's Arbitration Rules, the institution is authorized by parties and arbitrators to disclose awards for academic and informational purposes. Given that all identifying information, including the names of the parties, arbitrators, and case details, has been removed. Additionally, CAMARB is legally required to publish information about cases involving public entities under the Lei de Acesso à Informação and Brazilian Arbitration Law.

- While CAMARB does not directly publish awards, information regarding cases involving public entities is accessible at: <https://jusconnect.com/en/d/profile/institution/en-cmara-de-mediao-e-arbitragem-empresarial-business-mediation-and-arbitration-chamber-brazil>
- For confidential cases, CAMARB has partnered exclusively with Jus Mundi since 2024 to facilitate the publication of selected nonconfidential arbitration awards. These awards are carefully curated by CAMARB and made available on Jus Mundi's platform, enhancing transparency while respecting confidentiality
- This version ensures clarity, structure, and a professional tone, making it accessible to both legal professionals and general audiences

Consent to Publish: Yes

Redaction of Awards: Currently, awards involving public entities, which are not confidential, have been made publicly available, although not directly published by CAMARB. Recognizing the importance of transparency in arbitration, CAMARB has recently obtained permission from parties in multiple cases to publish redacted awards. To support this initiative, a dedicated task force is working to anonymize sensitive information, ensuring confidentiality while preparing to release CAMARB's first report of anonymous awards.

- In 2021, a similar task force was conducted to publish decisions on challenges to arbitrators. An updated version of these decisions is currently pending

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: No. Under Brazilian Arbitration Law, arbitrators are empowered to issue injunctions and preliminary decisions within the scope of their jurisdiction. However, when an injunctive measure requires the exercise of coercion or authority to compel compliance for its enforcement, arbitrators must seek assistance from courts through a formal request for judicial assistance called "Carta Arbitral."

Dispositive Motions: Yes, at any point

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedures rules: <https://camarb.com.br/en/regulamento/regulamento-de-arbitragem-expedita-2019/>

Expedited Procedure Requests: 6

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: 1

Diversity Initiatives: CAMARB actively adopts policies to promote women's representation, implementing initiatives that ensure the professional development of women and enhance the visibility of women leaders in arbitration. This approach aims to secure greater visibility and foster the development of more women professionals and leaders. These are the women who will populate the institution's Arbitrator Rosters and be nominated for arbitration proceedings. Furthermore, CAMARB prioritizes institutional support and sponsorship for projects aligned with broader diversity guidelines. These include initiatives that value and encourage diversity in gender, race, age, regional origin, sexual orientation, and the inclusion of people with disabilities (PWD).

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Brazil

Center for Arbitration and Mediation of the Chamber of Commerce Brazil-Canada(CCBC)

Address: Rua do Rocio, 220, Sao Paulo/SP, CEP 04552-000, Brazil

Tel: + 55 11 3044 4249

www.ccbc.org.br/arbitragem

Link to website:

<https://www.ccbc.org.br/cam-ccbc-centro-arbitragem-mediacao/>

Link to Rules:

<https://www.ccbc.org.br/cam-ccbc-centro-arbitragem-mediacao/en/arbitration/arbitration-rules-2022/>

Established in 1979, the Câmara de Comércio Brasil-Canadá's (CCBC) (Brazilian-Canadian Chamber of Commerce) São Paulo-based Centro de Arbitragem e Mediação (Arbitration and Mediation Center) is among the oldest and most well-established alternative dispute resolution institutes in Brazil. CCBC's rules were last updated in 2022. The Centro de Arbitragem e Mediação provides dispute resolution services and operates under its own arbitration and mediation rules. It provides comprehensive services, including arbitration, mediation, dispute boards, and appointing authority. On average, the institution reported that the constitution of a tribunal takes more than five months after the request or notice of arbitration is filed.

CAM-CCBC is an institution actively involved in organizing events and collaborations with prestigious international universities, including NYU, Columbia University, Bucerius Law School, and SciencesPo. It offers scholarships to Brazilian law students and practitioners, partnering with institutions such as the Washington College of Law and the Max-Planck Institute. As a not-for-profit organization, it provides financial aid and sponsorships for various competitions and initiatives related to dispute resolution. CAM-CCBC launched the NewGen Commission in 2019, focused on promoting the next generation of dispute resolution practitioners and fostering diversity. It organizes projects, publications, and academic opportunities while also hosting an annual international arbitration congress and coordinating São Paulo Arbitration Week, dedicated to sharing best practices in international arbitration.

The institution chooses the chair when the parties cannot agree. Parties are not required to use the institution's list of arbitrators. The arbitrators do not need to be accredited in the jurisdiction of the institution. When an arbitrator is challenged, the challenge shall be decided by a special committee composed of 3 (three) members of the list of arbitrators appointed by the CAM-CCBC Presidency.

Party Nationality: 11–25% of cases involve a foreign party

State Entities: 10% or less of cases involve a State-owned entity

Language: 10% or less are in English or Spanish; 76% or more are in Portuguese

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 79.6%

Domestic Caseload 2024: 78

International Caseload 2024: 48

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 1,385

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: No differentiation between national and international cases

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$80,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$20,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: All cases are redacted unless there is a specific legal provision requiring the full publication of the awards (e.g., cases involving Brazilian State entities). The CCBC also publishes e-books containing arbitral awards that have become public in setting aside or enforcement proceedings. Link to awards: <https://jusconnect.com/en/d/profile/institution/en-camccbc-center-for-arbitration-and-mediation-of-the-chamber-of-commerce-brazilcanada#partnership> and <https://www.ccbc.org.br/cam-ccbc-centro-arbitragem-mediacao/sentencas-arbitrais-publicas/>

Consent to Publish: No

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Brazil

Center for Arbitration and Mediation of the Chamber of Commerce Brazil-Canada (CCBC) (continued)

Redaction of Awards: Yes

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: <https://www.ccbc.org.br/cam-ccbc-centro-arbitragem-mediacao/en/arbitration/arbitration-rules-2022>

Expedited Procedure Requests: 21

Fees for Counterclaim: Based on amount in dispute. Upon filing, there is a nonrefundable BRL 5,000 fee. After assessment of claims and counterclaims by the secretariat, CCBC's financial department issues the respective invoices in accordance with the CCBC calculator of expenses: <https://www.ccbc.org.br/cam-ccbc-centro-arbitragem-mediacao/en/arbitration/schedule-of-costs/>

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: N/A

BVI

BVI International Arbitration Centre (BVI-IAC)

Address: 3rd Floor, Ritter House, Wickham's Cay II, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG1110

Tel: +1 (284) 393 8000

Link to website:
www.bviiac.org

Link to rules:
<https://www.bviiac.org/Arbitration/Arbitration-Rules/BVI-IAC-2021-Rules>

The BVI International Arbitration Centre (BVI-IAC), an independent not-for-profit institution, was established to meet the demands of the international business community for a neutral, impartial, efficient, and reliable dispute resolution institution in the Caribbean, Latin America, and beyond.

Roster: Yes

Language: English

Emergency Arbitrator: Yes

Publishes Awards: No

Institutional Fees: Calculation of fees: <https://www.bviiac.org/Arbitration/Fees/BVI-IAC-Schedule-of-Fees>

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Cayman Islands

Cayman International Mediation and Arbitration Centre (CI-MAC)

Address: 90 N Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-9006

Link to website:

www.caymanarbitration.com

Link to rules:

<https://www.caymanarbitration.com/arbitrationrules2023>

Located in George Town, CI-MAC is a full-service dispute resolution facility that offers arbitration, mediation, conciliation services, and appointing authority. CI-MAC has the capacity to host multi-party, multi-jurisdictional hearings via in-person, hybrid, and/or virtual sessions. This institution is fairly new and still in the process of establishing itself with its institutional rules last updated in 2023. CI-MAC is based on UNCITRAL, and its rules are not divided into international and domestic.

Language: English

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 11–25%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 1 (50%)

Domestic Caseload 2024: 2

International Caseload 2024: 1

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 1

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 1

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$1,000,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: N/A

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: N/A

Discovery Allowed: N/A

Expedited Procedures: Yes

Expedited Procedure Requests: 0

Fees for Counterclaim: N/A

Institutional Fees: Parties have the option to choose between basing it on the amount in dispute or on hourly rates

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: 0

Diversity Initiatives: Inclusion of the Ray Corollary Initiative (RCI) and Racial Equality for Arbitration Lawyers (REAL) pledges. Availability of research and tools to support the selection of diverse neutrals and accessible facilities. Additionally, Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs), Augmentative and Alternative Communication (ACC) devices, and visual alerting systems for use during hearings and meetings at CI-MAC are available upon request. CI-MAC also has protocols during virtual and hybrid proceedings, such as the use of “Alt Text,” gender pronouns, transcription, and interpretation services.

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Chile

Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación (CAM) de la Cámara de Comercio de Santiago (CCS)

Address: San Sebastián 2812, piso 5, Las Condes, Región Metropolitana de Santiago, 7550151, Chile

Tel: +562 2360 7015

Link to website:

<https://www.camsantiago.cl/>

Link to Rules:

Domestic:

<https://www.camsantiago.cl/servicio/arbitraje-nacional/>

International:

<https://www.camsantiago.cl/servicio/arbitraje-internacional/>

The Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de la Cámara de Comercio de Santiago (CAM Santiago) (Arbitration and Mediation Center of the Santiago Chamber of Commerce) was founded in 1992 as a nonprofit institution backed by the Chilean Bar Association and various branches of the Chilean Confederation of Production and Commerce. Based on UNCITRAL, CAM Santiago offers arbitration and mediation services aimed at resolving domestic and international disputes. These services are administered within the framework of the procedural rules governing arbitration and mediation established by the institution. The institution has a roster of arbitrators and mediators for domestic arbitrations only, not for international arbitration. CAM Santiago registers more than 150 cases per year. CAM Santiago's domestic and international rules were last updated in 2023 and 2006, respectively.

CAM Santiago reported that the constitution of a tribunal takes less than a month after the request or notice is filed. Parties in domestic cases are required to use the institution's list of arbitrators, but parties in international cases are not. If the arbitrators appointed by the parties cannot agree on the appointment of a chair, the appointment is made by the institution. 41 women (about 19 percent) were listed on the institution's roster of arbitrators.

Party Nationality: 7 out of 402 cases were international

State Entities: N/A

Language: 76–100% in Spanish, less than 10% in English

Roster: Yes, domestic cases

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 873

Domestic Caseload 2024: 437

International Caseload 2024: 21

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 4,802

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 90

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: Yes. Links to awards: <https://www.camsantiago.cl/observatorio/>; <https://www.camsantiago.cl/informativo-cam/>; <http://www.camsantiago.cl/biblioteca/>; <https://www.camsantiago.cl/libros-en-venta/>

Consent to Publish: No

Redaction of Awards: Yes

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: No

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: No

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: <https://www.camsantiago.cl/servicio/arbitraje-nacional/>

Expedited Procedure Requests: 22

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on the amount in dispute.

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Chile

Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación (CAM) de la Cámara de Comercio de Santiago (CCS) (continued)

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: CAM Santiago joined the ERA pledge and supports WWA Latam. Additionally, a mentorship program for AJ CAM Santiago and gender parity in keynote lectures, organized by the Office of Studies and International Relations of CAM Santiago and the University of Chile, has been implemented.

Centro Nacional de Arbitrajes S.A (CNA)

Address: Avenida Apoquindo 3650, Piso 12, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Tel: +562 27992426

Link to website:

<https://www.cna.cl/>

Link to Rules:

<https://www.cna.cl/documentacion/reglamentos>

CNA was founded in 2007 with the purpose of modernizing and promoting arbitration and other dispute resolution mechanisms in Chile.

CNA reported that the constitution of a tribunal takes less than a month after the request or notice is filed. Parties in domestic cases are required to use the institution's list of arbitrators. If the arbitrators appointed by the parties cannot agree on the appointment of a chair, the appointment is made by the institution. In 2021, 51–75% of cases had at least one woman arbitrator.

Party Nationality: Less than 10% of cases involved a foreign party

State Entities: N/A

Roster: Yes

Language: Less than 10% of cases were conducted in English

Cases registered between 2011 and 2021: 1,000

Caseload in 2021: 102

Amount in Controversy Range in 2021: N/A

Emergency Arbitrator: No

Publishes awards: No

Institutional Fees: https://www.cna.cl/tarifas/tabla_tarifas

Colombia

Centro de Conciliación, Arbitraje y Amigable Composición de la Cámara de Comercio de Medellín para Antioquia

Address: Carrera 43 A # 16 sur 245, Piso 4, barrio el Poblado, Medellín, Antioquia, 050021, Colombia

Link to Website:

<https://www.camaramedellin.com.co/quiero-un-servicio-para-mi-empresa/solucion-de-conflictos>

Link to Domestic Rules:

<https://www.camaramedellin.com.co/quiero-un-servicio-para-mi-empresa/solucion-de-conflictos/arbitraje>

Link to International Rules:

<https://www.camaramedellin.com.co/quiero-un-servicio-para-mi-empresa/solucion-de-conflictos/arbitraje-internacional>

The Cámara de Comercio de Medellín para Antioquia (Medellín Chamber of Commerce) was founded in 1993.

The institution reported that the constitution of a tribunal takes between one and two months after the request or notice is filed. Parties are not required to use the institution's list of arbitrators. If the arbitrators appointed by the parties cannot agree on the appointment of a chair, the appointment is made by the institution. The institution has its own rules for conflict of interest.

Party Nationality: Less than 10% of cases involved a foreign party

State Entities: Less than 10%

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: N/A

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2022 and 2024: 58

Domestic Caseload 2024: 68

International Caseload 2024: 2

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 982

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 23

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Colombia

Centro de Conciliación, Arbitraje y Amigable Composición de la Cámara de Comercio de Medellín para Antioquia (continued)

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$610,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$1,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: Yes, only domestic. Link to awards: <https://www.camaramedellin.com.co/quiero-un-servicio-para-mi-empresa/solucion-de-conflictos/arbitraje>

Consent to Publish: No

Redaction of Awards: No

Emergency Arbitration: No

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: No

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: N/A

Discovery Allowed: Yes

Expedited Procedures: No

Expedited Procedure Requests: N/A

Fees for Counterclaim: N/A

Institutional Fees: N/A

TFPs Allowed: N/A

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: N/A

Centro de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Cali

Address: Calle 8 #3-14, Piso 4, Edificio Camara de Comercio de Cali, Cali, Valle del Cauca, Colombia

Tel: +57 6028861369

Link to Website:

<https://www.ccc.org.co/programas-y-servicios-empresariales/centro-de-conciliacion-arbitraje-y-amigable-composicion/#>

Link to Rules:

<https://www.ccc.org.co/inc/uploads/2020/08/Reglamento-CCYA-Actualizado-2020.pdf>

The Centro de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Cali was founded in 1993 with the objective of solving conflicts in an efficient and neutral manner.

The institution reported the constitution of a tribunal takes less than a month after the request or notice is filed. Parties are not required to use the institution's list of arbitrators. The co-arbitrators appointed by the parties appoint the chair. The institution follows the IBA rules for conflict of interest. 26-50% of the arbitrators on the institution's list are women.

Party Nationality: Less than 10% of cases involved a foreign party

State Entities: 6 cases in 2021 involved a State entity

Roster: Yes

Language: All cases were in Spanish

Cases registered between 2011 and 2021: 364

Caseload in 2021: 46

Amount in Controversy Range in 2021: US\$2,343–US\$75,599

Emergency Arbitrator: No

Publishes awards: Yes. Link to awards: <https://www.ccc.org.co/programas-y-servicios-empresariales/centro-de-conciliacion-arbitraje-y-amigable-composicion/arbitraje/laudos-arbitrales/>

Institutional Fees: 0.50%

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Costa Rica

Centro Internacional de Conciliación y Arbitraje (CICA) de la Cámara de Comercio Costarricense Norteamericana (AmCham Costa Rica)

Address: Edificio Amcham, Sabana Norte, Av. 9, calle 46, San José, San José, Costa Rica 10101

Link to Website: <https://cicacr.org/>

Link to Rules: <https://cicacr.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Reglamento-de-arbitraje-CICA-1.pdf>

The Centro Internacional de Conciliación y Arbitraje (CICA) (International Center of Conciliation and Arbitration) of the Cámara de Comercio Costarricense Norteamericana (AmCham Costa Rica) (Costa-Rican-American Chamber of Commerce) has been active since October 1999, and offers services in arbitration and mediation. The CICA has established alternative dispute resolution procedural rules based on UNCITRAL, which were last updated in 2022. CICA registers more than 50 cases per year.

New information: It takes approximately one month for the constitution of a tribunal after a party presents a Request for Arbitration. Where the parties do not agree upon the chair or president of the tribunal, the institution will make the selection. This occurs in 51–75% of all cases. For domestic cases, arbitrators must be licensed as attorneys in Costa Rica. For international cases, this is not a requirement. In 2021, between 26% and 50% of all cases had at least one woman arbitrator and between 26% and 50% of all arbitrations had a woman as the chair or president of the tribunal.

Party Nationality: 11–25% of all cases involve a foreign party

State Entities: 10% or less of all cases involve a State entity

Language: Spanish (76–100% of all cases), English (11–25% of all cases), and Portuguese (10% or less of all cases)

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 91

Domestic Caseload 2024: 7

International Caseload 2024: 7

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 150

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 72

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$3,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$18,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Emergency Arbitration: No

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: No

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: <https://cicacr.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Reglamento-de-arbitraje-CICA-1.pdf>.

Expedited Procedure Requests: 1

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Costa Rica

Centro Internacional de Conciliación y Arbitraje (CICA) de la Cámara de Comercio Costarricense Norteamericana (AmCham Costa Rica) (continued)

Cases with TPFs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: The Arbitration Secretary Program with Costa Rican Young Arbitrators seeks to provide visibility and experience (appointments) to young lawyers who are not yet old enough or qualified to be appointed as arbitrators.

Dominican Republic

Corte de Arbitraje y Resolución Alternativa de Conflictos de la Cámara de Comercio y Producción de Santo Domingo

Corte de Arbitraje y Resolución Alternativa de Conflictos de la Cámara de Comercio y Producción de Santo Domingo was established in 1988 and provides arbitration, mediation, and conciliation services to the Dominican national and international business community. The institution's rules were last updated in 2011.

Address: Av 27 de Febrero 228, La Esperilla, Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, Republica Dominicana

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: N/A

Link to Website:

<https://www.crcsd.do/>

Domestic Caseload 2024: 15

International Caseload 2024: 6

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 196

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 115

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$19,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$2,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Emergency Arbitration: No

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: No

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: N/A

Discovery Allowed: Yes

Expedited Procedures: No

Expedited Procedure Requests: No

Fees for Counterclaim: Based on amount in dispute

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: No

Cases with TPFs: N/A

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Ecuador

Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación Cámara de Comercio de Quito

Address: Av. Amazonas y República, Edificio Las Cámaras, Quito, Pichincha, 170507, Ecuador

Link to Website:

<https://ccq.ec/arbitraje-y-mediacion/>

Link to Rules:

[https://storageccqec.blob.core.windows.net/documentos/Reglamento-de-Funcionamiento-CAMCCQ2020%20final%20\(2\)%20\(1\).pdf](https://storageccqec.blob.core.windows.net/documentos/Reglamento-de-Funcionamiento-CAMCCQ2020%20final%20(2)%20(1).pdf)

The Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación Cámara de Comercio de Quito was founded in 1995. The institution has established procedural rules for arbitration and mediation last updated in 2023.

The rules are divided into international and domestic. The rules are not modelled by UNCITRAL. The institution reported the constitution of a tribunal takes between three to five months after the request or notice is filed. Parties are required to use the institution's list of arbitrators. The arbitrators must be licensed to practice law in Ecuador for international cases. The institution follows the IBA rules for purposes of conflicts of interest.

Party Nationality: 10% or less foreign parties

State Entities: 11–25% of the cases

Language: Spanish (76–100% of all cases), English (10% or less of all cases)

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 11–25%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 323

Domestic Caseload 2024: 166

International Caseload 2024: 0

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 2304

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 0

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$54,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$750

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: Yes

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: No

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: N/A

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedures: No

Expedited Procedure Requests: N/A

Fees for Counterclaim: Based on amount in dispute


Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TPFs: 0

Diversity Initiatives: Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de la Cámara de Comercio Ecuatoriano Americana (AmCham Quito-Ecuador) hosts workshops, talks, and conferences to advance diversity initiatives.

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions	
 El Salvador	
Centro de Mediación y Arbitraje – Camara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador	Centro de Mediación y Arbitraje – Camara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador was founded in 2003 and has since established procedural rules for arbitration, mediation, and appointing authority based on UNCITRAL. The rules, which are not divided into domestic and international, were last updated in 2003.
Address: Calle el mirador entre 87 y 89 Avenida Norte, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador, San Salvador, 1101, El Salvador	Roster: Yes
Link to Website: https://camarasal.com/centro-mediacion-arbitraje/	Percentage of Women in Roster: 11–25%
Link to Rules: https://camarasal.com/centro-mediacion-arbitraje/marco-normativo/	Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 8
	Domestic Caseload 2024: 2
	International Caseload 2024: 1
	Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 44
	International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 3
	Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$720,000
	Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$100,000
	List of Arbitrators: Yes
	Separate List for International Cases: Yes
	Publishes Awards: No
	Consent to Publish: N/A
	Redaction of Awards: N/A
	Emergency Arbitration: No
	Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: No
	Dispositive Motions: Yes, dispositive motions can be filed before arbitration starts
	Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: No
	Discovery Allowed: No
	Expedited Procedures: No
	Expedited Procedure Requests: N/A
	Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000
	Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute
	TFPs Allowed: No
	Cases with TFPs: N/A
	Diversity Initiatives: N/A

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

France

International Chamber of Commerce

Address: 33-43 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris, 75116, France

Link to Website:

<https://iccwbo.org/dispute-resolution/dispute-resolution-services/>

Link to Rules:

<https://iccwbo.org/dispute-resolution/dispute-resolution-services/arbitration/rules-procedure/2021-arbitration-rules/>

The International Chamber of Commerce was established in 1923 and has since created procedural rules for arbitration, mediation, dispute boards, and appointing authority. These rules, which are not divided into international and domestic, were last updated in 2021.

Percentage of Women in Roster: N/A

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 3528

Domestic Caseload 2024: 260

International Caseload 2024: 571

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 717

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 1679

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$1,000,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$50,000

List of Arbitrators: No

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: Yes. Link to awards: <https://jusmundi.com/en/partnership/icc/awards>

Consent to Publish: Yes

Redaction of Awards: Yes

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: Yes, depending on the case

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: <https://iccwbo.org/dispute-resolution/dispute-resolution-services/arbitration/rules-procedure/2021-arbitration-rules/>

Expedited Procedure Requests: 152

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000


Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes


Cases with TPFs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: Link to diversity initiatives: [2023_ICC-Guide-on-Disability-Inclusion-in-International-Arbitration-and-ADR-902.pdf](#)

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions	
 Haiti	
Chambre de Conciliation et d'Arbitrage d'Haïti	Chambre de Conciliation et d'Arbitrage d'Haïti was created in 2009 and provides arbitration and mediation services. The rules, which are not divided into international and domestic, were last updated in 2013.
Address: 151, Angle Avenue Jean Paul II & Impasse Duverger, Turgeau, Port-au-Prince, Ouesr HT6110, Haiti	Roster: Yes
Link to Website: www.ccah.ht	Percentage of Women in Roster: 51–75%
Link to Rules: N/A	Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 14
	Domestic Caseload 2024: 2
	International Caseload 2024: 0
	Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 14
	International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 1
	Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$5,200,000
	Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$4,475,000
	List of Arbitrators: Yes
	Separate List for International Cases: Yes
	Publishes Awards: No
	Consent to Publish: N/A
	Redaction of Awards: N/A
	Emergency Arbitration: Yes
	Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes
	Dispositive Motions: No
	Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes
	Discovery Allowed: Yes
	Expedited Procedures: Yes
	Expedited Procedure Requests: N/A
	Fees for Counterclaim: N/A
	Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute
	TFPs Allowed: No
	Cases with TFPs: N/A
	Diversity Initiatives: N/A

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions	
 Honduras	
Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Tegucigalpa	Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Tegucigalpa was established in 2001 and has since established rules for arbitration and conciliation services based on UNCITRAL. These rules are not divided into international and domestic and were last updated in 2020.
Address: Bulevar Centroamérica, Tegucigalpa, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, 3444, Honduras	Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%
Link to Website: https://www.ccit.hn/cca	Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: N/A
	Domestic Caseload 2024: 54
	International Caseload 2024: 1
	Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 285
	International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 1
	Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$23,000,000
	Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$1,000,000
	List of Arbitrators: Yes
	Separate List for International Cases: Yes
	Publishes Awards: N/A
	Consent to Publish: N/A
	Redaction of Awards: N/A
	Emergency Arbitration: No
	Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: No
	Dispositive Motions: No
	Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: No
	Discovery Allowed: No
	Expedited Procedures: No
	Expedited Procedure Requests: No
	Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000
	Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute
	TFPs Allowed: No
	Diversity Initiatives: N/A

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Mexico

Centro de Arbitraje de México (CAM)

Address: Av. Insurgentes Sur 730, Col del Valle Nte, Benito Juárez, 03100 Ciudad de México, CDMX

Link to Website:

<https://camex.com.mx/>

Link to Rules:

<https://camex.com.mx/reglas-de-arbitraje-del-cam/>

The Centro de Arbitraje de México (CAM) (Mexican Arbitration Center) is a private institution created in 1997 to fill a void in Mexico in the area of alternative dispute resolution. The CAM's mission is to create the necessary conditions so that business entities and their affiliates can access and take advantage of the benefits of commercial arbitration. The institution offers arbitration services only and has its own set of arbitration rules, which were last updated in 2022. CAM's rules are not separated into international and domestic. It registers between 10 and 20 cases per year.

New Information: The tribunal is constituted in approximately 1–2 months after the filing of a Request for Arbitration. When the parties cannot agree upon a president for the tribunal, the Institution chooses the president. This occurs in approximately 11–25% of all cases. This institution does not require that arbitrators be licensed in the jurisdiction.

Party Nationality: In 2021, 10% or less involved a foreign party

State Entities: 10% or less of all cases involved a State entity

Language: Spanish (51–75%); Portuguese (10% or less); English (10% or less)

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 60

Domestic Caseload 2024: 18

International Caseload 2024: 4

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 133

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 16

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$5,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$4,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: Yes. Link to awards: <https://jusconnect.com/en/d/profile/institution/en-arbitration-center-of-mexico#data-analytics>

Consent to Publish: No

Redaction of Awards: Yes

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, dispositive motions can be filed before arbitration starts

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: Yes

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: <https://camex.com.mx/wp/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Reglas-de-Arbitrajedel-CAM-2022.pdf>

Expedited Procedure Requests: 2

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Mexico

Centro de Arbitraje de México (CAM) (continued)

Cases with TPFs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: CAM strives for all shortlists submitted to the General Council to have at least one woman. Likewise, on conference panels, CAM works to ensure that for every male speaker, there is also a woman speaker.

Centro de Mediación y Arbitraje (CANACO) de la Cámara de Comercio de la Ciudad de México

Address: Paseo de la Reforma 42, Centro,
Cuauhtémoc, 06040, Ciudad de México,
Mexico

Tel: 55 3685 2269 Ext. 1308

Link to website:

www.arbitrajecanaco.com.mx

Link to Rules:

https://arbitrajecanaco.com.mx/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/REGLAMENTO_DE_ARBITRAJE_CANACO.pdf

The Centro de Mediación y Arbitraje (CANACO) de la Cámara de Comercio de la Ciudad de México (Mexico City Chamber of Commerce's Mediation and Arbitration Center) is a nonprofit organization established in 2000. It offers arbitration, mediation, and conciliation services, and operates under its own set of procedural rules. The CANACO registers between 10 and 20 cases per year.

New Information: It takes approximately one to two months for the constitution of a tribunal after a party presents a Request for Arbitration. When the parties do not agree upon a president or chair of the tribunal, the Institution decides. This occurs in approximately 11–25% of all cases. Arbitrators must be licensed in the jurisdiction for domestic cases, but not for international cases. In 2021, 26–50% of the arbitrators were women, and 51–75% of all cases had at least one woman arbitrator.

State entities: 10% or less of all cases in 2021

Roster: Yes

Language: Spanish (76–100% of all cases); Portuguese (10% or less of all cases); English (26–50% of all cases)

Cases registered between 2011 and 2021: 176

Caseload in 2021: 30

Amount in Controversy Range in 2021: US\$3,000–US\$15,000,000

Emergency Arbitrator: Yes

Dispositive Motions: No

Publishes Award: No

Institutional Fees: Answered “arancel Mexico”

Panama

Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panamá (CeCAP)

Address: Avenida Cuba y Ecuador, Calle 33-
A, Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá

Tel: (507) 207-3423 / 207-3446/ 6676-5297

Link to Website:

<https://cecap.com.pa/>

Link to Rules:

<https://cecap.com.pa/reglamento-de-cecap-2/>

The Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panamá (CeCAP) (Panama Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture's Conciliation and Arbitration Center) is a nonprofit organization established in 1994. The institution was created to provide a modern alternative dispute resolution mechanism to the business sector. In 1997, the Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panamá joined forces with the Inter-American Development Bank to promote alternative dispute resolution in the country, a project that has enjoyed successful results. The CeCAP offers arbitration, mediation, and conciliation services and has its own set of procedural rules for its alternative dispute resolution services. It registers more than 50 cases annually.

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Panama

Centro de Solución de Conflictos (CESCON)

Address: Calle 52 y Calle Aquilino de la Guardia, Edificio de la Cámara Panameña de la Construcción, Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá

Link to Website:
<https://cescon.org/>

Link to Rules:
<https://cescon.org/reglamento-de-arbitraje-conciliacion-y-mediacion/>

The Centro de Solución de Conflictos was established in 2001 and provides Panama's national and international business network with arbitration, mediation, and authority appointing services. The rules, which are divided into international and domestic, are based on UNCITRAL. These rules were last updated in 2015.

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 63%

Domestic Caseload 2024: 20

International Caseload 2024: 4

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: N/A

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: N/A

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$15,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$53,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: Yes

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Emergency Arbitration: No

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, dispositive motions can be filed before arbitration starts

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: Yes

Expedited Procedures: No

Expedited Procedure Requests: N/A

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: No

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: The Centro de Solución de Conflictos has included diversity criteria in the pre-selection of facilitators. Additionally, CESCON has noted that all of the center's staff are women and the Board of Directors is comprised primarily of women professionals.

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Paraguay

Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación Paraguay (CAMP)

Address: Estrella 550, 1702, Asunción, Paraguay

Link to Website:

<https://www.camparaguay.com/es/>

Link to Rules:

<https://www.camparaguay.com/es/normativas/reglamentos-vigentes>

The Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación Paraguay (CAMP) is a pioneer in the field of alternative dispute resolution in Paraguay. The Center is a private, non-profit entity that forms part of the Cámara Nacional de Comercio y Servicios de Paraguay. The Center was initially created as part of the United Nations Development Programme's Commercial Arbitration Project. It was financed by the Inter-American Development Bank with the goal of promoting foreign investment in Paraguay. The Center has offered arbitration, mediation, and other alternative dispute resolution services since 1998. It operates under its own set of arbitration and mediation rules, which are not divided into international and domestic. These rules are also based on UNCITRAL and were last updated in 2021.

CAMP reported that the constitution of a tribunal takes three to five months after the request or notice is filed. Parties in domestic cases are required to use the institution's list of arbitrators, but parties in international cases are not. If the arbitrators appointed by the parties cannot agree on the appointment of a chair, the appointment is made by the institution, usually by drawing lots. The arbitrators must be accredited lawyers licensed in the jurisdiction of the institution for domestic cases, but not for international cases. CAMP follows the IBA's conflict of interest guidelines.

Party Nationality: 1 out of 12 cases in 2021 had an international party

State Entities: 0

Language: All cases have been conducted in Spanish

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 11–25%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2014 and 2024: 10

Domestic Caseload 2024: 10

International Caseload 2024: 3

Domestic Caseload between 2014 and 2024: 146

International Caseload between 2014 and 2024: 15

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$6,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$28,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: Yes

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: No

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: Yes

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure requests: <https://www.camparaguay.com/es/normativas/reglamentos-vigentes>

Expedited Procedure Requests: N/A

Fees for Counterclaim: Based on amount in dispute

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Paraguay

Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación Paraguay (CAMP) (continued)

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TPFs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: CAMP invites women professionals as panelists in lecture series, conferences, and academic activities. Likewise, when hiring staff members for our Center, CAMP gives special consideration to women professional candidates.

Institutional Fees: Calculated according to the fee schedule, the total includes the cost of fees for each arbitrator, administrative expenses, secretarial fees, and the taxes in force (Value Added Tax (VAT) 10%).

Peru

Centro de Análisis y Resolución de Conflictos de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP)

Address: Calle Esquilache, 371, Lima, Lima, 51, Perú

Link to Website:

<https://carc.pucp.edu.pe/>

Link to Rules:

<https://carc.pucp.edu.pe/servicios/arbitraje/normativa/>

Centro de Análisis y Resolución de Conflictos de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) was established in 1999 and has since established rules for arbitration, mediation, dispute boards, and appointing authority. These rules, which are not divided into international and domestic, were last updated in 2024.

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: N/A

Domestic Caseload 2024: 624

International Caseload 2024: 0

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 5,523

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 2

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$47,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$1,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: Yes, the awards in which one of the parties is the state. Link to awards: <https://carc.pucp.edu.pe/servicios/arbitraje/laudos-contrataciones-publicas/>

Consent to Publish: No

Redaction of Awards: No

Emergency Arbitration: No

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, dispositive motions may be filed before arbitration starts

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: Yes


Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure request rules: <https://cdn01.pucp.edu.pe/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/29093728/2023-002-reglamento-de-arbitraje-de-la-unidad-de-arbitraje-del-centro-de-analisis-y-resolucion-de-conflictos-de-la-pontificia-universidad-catolica-del-pe.pdf>

Expedited Procedure Requests: 0

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions	
 Peru	
Centro de Análisis y Resolución de Conflictos de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) (continued)	TFPs Allowed: Yes Cases with TFPs: N/A Diversity Initiatives: N/A
Centro de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio Americana del Peru (AmCham Peru) Address: Av. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde 177 (Edificio AmCham Perú), San Isidro, Lima 27 – Perú Link to Rules: https://amcham.org.pe/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/REGLAMENTO-2024.pdf	The Centro de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio Americana del Peru (AmCham Peru) (Arbitration Center of the Peruvian-American Chamber of Commerce) was established in 2002 in an effort by the business sector to strengthen the legal safeguards in the country by providing a reliable forum to resolve contract disputes. The mission of the institution is to provide efficient management of arbitral proceedings and guarantee quick and impartial dispute resolution. AmCham Peru provides arbitration services only and operates within its own set of arbitration rules. It registers between five and 10 cases per year.
Centro Nacional e Internacional de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima Address: Av. Giuseppe Garibaldi N° 396, Jesús María, 15072, Perú Link to Website: https://www.arbitrajeccl.com.pe/ Link to Rules: https://www.arbitrajeccl.com.pe/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/REGLAMENTO-Y-ESTATUTO-ARBITRAJE-MODIFICADO_.pdf	<p>The Centro Nacional e Internacional de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima (Lima Chamber of Commerce's Center for Domestic and International Arbitration) was founded in 1993 and boasts significant experience in managing the dispute resolution process in Peru. The mission of the institution is to administer the correct application of the procedural framework and to provide the management services necessary to ensure the efficient organization and operation of arbitral proceedings at the Center. The Center strives to be a leader among similar institutions in Latin America in its promotion of arbitration as a form of alternative dispute resolution. It offers arbitration services only, and operates within the framework of its own set of arbitration rules, which are based on UNCITRAL. These rules are not separated into international and domestic and were last updated in 2025. The Center registers more than 50 new cases annually.</p> <p>The institution reported that the constitution of a tribunal takes three to five months after the request or notice is filed. Parties are not required to use the institution's list of arbitrators. If the arbitrators appointed by the parties cannot agree on the appointment of a chair, the appointment is made by the institution, which happens in 10% or less of the cases. The arbitrators do not have to be accredited lawyers licensed in the jurisdiction of the institution. Between 11% and 25% of arbitrators are women.</p> <p>Party Nationality: 0–10% of cases involve a foreign party State Entities: 51–75% of cases involve a State-owned entity Language: 76–100% in Spanish; less than 10% in English; less than 10% in Portuguese Roster: Yes Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50% Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 3,096 Domestic Caseload 2024: 616 International Caseload 2024: 16 Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 7,385 International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 118 Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$135,000,000 Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: N/A List of Arbitrators: Yes Separate List for International Cases: Yes</p>

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Centro Nacional e Internacional de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima (continued)

Publishes Awards: Yes. Link to awards: <https://www.arbitrajeccl.com.pe/asistente-faro-de-transparencia-ccl/>

Consent to Publish: No

Redaction of Awards: No

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, dispositive motions may be filed at any point

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: N/A

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure request rules: <https://www.arbitrajeccl.com.pe/asistente-faro-de-transparencia-ccl/>

Expedited Procedure Requests: 45

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: N/A

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: Centro Nacional e Internacional de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima notes that 8% of the professionals on the arbitrator list are between 30 and 40 years old, while 4% of the professionals on the arbitrator list had their academic training in the province.

Spain

The Centro Internacional de Arbitraje de Madrid Centro – Centro Iberoamericano de Arbitraje (CAIM-CIAR)

Address: Calle de las Huertas 13, Madrid, Comunidad de Madrid, 28012, Spain

Link to Website:

<https://ciam-ciar.com/>

Link to Rules:

https://ciam-ciar.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Reglamento_ES.pdf;
<https://ciam-ciar.com/arbitraje/normativa/>

The Centro Internacional de Arbitraje de Madrid Centro – Centro Iberoamericano de Arbitraje (CAIM-CIAR) was established in 2020 with the experience of previously founded courts, including the Madrid Court of Arbitration (CAM), the Spanish Court of Arbitration (CEA), and the Civil and Commercial Arbitration Court (CIMA), with the Madrid Bar Association (ICAM) as a strategic partner. CIAM-CIAR manages arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and appointing authority for the resolution of international disputes in Spain. CAIM-CIAR's rules are based on UNCITRAL and were last updated in 2024.

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 43%

Domestic Caseload 2024: 0

International Caseload 2024: 18

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 0

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 52

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$55,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$170,000

List of Arbitrators: No

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: Yes. Link to awards: <https://jusmundi.com/>

Consent to Publish: Yes

Redaction of Awards: Yes

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Spain

The Centro Internacional de Arbitraje de Madrid Centro – Centro Iberoamericano de Arbitraje (CAIM-CIAR) (continued)

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes, generally before arbitration starts. However, in exceptional cases and with adequate justification, these objections may be raised subsequently.

Dispositive Motions: Yes

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: No

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedures: https://ciam-ciar.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Reglamento_ES.pdf.

Expedited Procedure Requests: 11

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: 0

Diversity Initiatives: The CIAM-CIAR proposal policy to the Appointment Committee is gender-equal and includes the publishing of gender-related data. Additionally, CIAM-CIAR conducts webinars entitled “CIAM-CIAR te quiere conocer” with Women’s Way in Arbitration to reach out to women’s profiles.

United States

American Arbitration Association – International Centre for Dispute Resolution (AAA/ICDR)

Address: 120 Broadway, Floor 21, New York, NY 10271, USA

Link to Websites:

www.adr.org; www.icdr.org

Link to Rules:

https://icdr.org/rules_forms_fees

American Arbitration Association – International Centre for Dispute Resolution (AAA/ICDR) was established in 1996 and has since established rules for arbitration, mediation, dispute boards, and appointing authority based on UNCITRAL. The AAA’s rules are divided into domestic and international rules, among others. The ICDR’s (the international branch of the AAA) rules were updated in 2021. The AAA Commercial Rules were updated in 2022.

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 11–25%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 28%

Domestic Caseload 2024: Over 530,000

International Caseload 2024: 811

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: N/A

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 12,988

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$500,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$90,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: Yes

Publishes Awards: Yes, for some caseloads. Link to published awards: <https://jusmundi.com/en>

Consent to Publish: For some published awards, party consent is required

Redaction of Awards: Yes

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, dispositive motions can be filed at any point

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

United States

American Arbitration Association – International Centre for Dispute Resolution (AAA/ICDR) (continued)

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes, however, enforceability of pre-hearing/discovery subpoenas may vary by jurisdiction

Discovery Allowed: Yes

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: https://icdr.org/sites/default/files/document_repository/ICDR_Rules.pdf?utm_source=icdr-website&utm_medium=rules-page&utm_campaign=rules-intl

Expedited Procedure Requests: 172

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: Higginbotham Fellows Program; Diverse Student ADR Summit 2023; Women Panelist Resource Group

JAMS

Address: 18881 Von Karman Ave., Suite 350, Irvine, CA 92612, USA

Link to Website:
www.jamsadr.com

Link to Rules:
<https://www.jamsadr.com/rules-comprehensive-arbitration/>; <https://www.jamsadr.com/international-arbitration-rules/>

JAMS was established in 1979 and has since established rules for arbitration, mediation, dispute boards, and appointing authority based on UNCITRAL. These rules, which are divided into international and domestic, were last updated in 2021.

Roster: Yes

Percentage of Women in Roster: 26–50%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: N/A

Domestic Cases Filed in 2024: 21,124

International Caseload 2024: 266

Domestic Caseload between 2022 and 2024: 58,544

International Caseload between 2022 and 2024: 761

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: N/A

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: N/A

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: Yes

Publishes Awards: No

Consent to Publish: N/A

Redaction of Awards: N/A

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, dispositive motions can be filed at any point

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: JAMS International Arbitration Rules do not provide for discovery proceedings in the traditional sense. However, they allow for limited and tribunal-controlled evidence gathering, primarily via targeted document disclosure, when appropriate.

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: <https://www.jamsadr.com/international-arbitration-rules/#Article-21>

Expedited Procedure Requests: N/A

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

United States

JAMS (continued)

Fees for Counterclaim: JAMS charges a \$2,000 filing fee for counterclaims

Institutional Fees: For two-party matters, JAMS charges a \$2,000 filing fee, to be paid by the party initiating the arbitration. For matters involving three or more parties, the filing fee is \$3,500. A case management fee of 13% will be assessed against all professional fees, including time spent for hearings, pre- and post-hearing reading and research, and award preparation.

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: JAMS inclusion clause offers a comprehensive selection of arbitrators by considering a wide range of qualifications, experiences, and perspectives. The JAMS Fellowship Program is a 12-month program designed to offer the full breadth of the JAMS resources for emerging alternative dispute resolution (ADR) professionals who have demonstrated resilience and excellence on their path toward a career in ADR. The Fellowship Program provides training, mentorship, sponsorship, and networking opportunities to up-and-coming ADR professionals. The goal is to increase pipeline opportunities in dispute resolution. The Weinstein JAMS International Fellowship Program, inaugurated in 2008, provides opportunities for qualified individuals from outside the United States to study dispute resolution processes and practices in the United States to assist them in their efforts to advance the resolution of disputes in their home countries.

Venezuela

Centro de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Caracas (CACC)

Address: Avenida Andres Eloy Blanco, Edificio de la Camara de Comercio, Piso 5, Los Caobos, Caracas, Venezuela

Tel: +58 (212) 571.88.31 / 571.91.13

Link to Website:

<https://arbitrajeccc.org/>

Link to Rules:

<https://arbitrajeccc.org/normativa/reglamento-general/>

The Centro de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Caracas (CACC) (Arbitration Center of the Caracas Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Services) was established in 1989 and reactivated in 1998 following the enactment of the Venezuelan Commercial Arbitration Law. The CACC provides routine services in arbitral proceedings and commercial mediations, as well as training and promotion of alternative dispute resolution. The institution offers arbitration, mediation, and conciliation services, and has established a set of procedural rules for its alternative dispute resolution services. It registers between 20 and 50 cases annually.

CACC reported that the constitution of a tribunal takes more than five months after the request or notice is filed. Parties are required to use the institution's list of arbitrators. If the arbitrators appointed by the parties cannot agree on the appointment of a chair, the appointment is made by the institution, which happens in less than 10% of cases. The arbitrators are not required to be accredited lawyers licensed in the jurisdiction of the institution. CAMP follows the IBA's conflict of interest guidelines. 11–25% of listed arbitrators are women.

Party Nationality: 26–50% of all cases involve a foreign party

State Entities: 10% or less

Roster: Yes

Language: 76–100% in Spanish; 11–25% in English; less than 10% in Portuguese

Cases registered between 2011 and 2021: 152

Caseload in 2021: 5

Amount in Controversy Range in 2021: US\$300–US\$3,000,000

Emergency Arbitrator: Yes

Publishes awards: No

Institutional Fees: Same costs as the main arbitration apply

Institutional Data

Regional Arbitral Institutions

Venezuela

Centro Empresarial de Conciliación y Arbitraje (CEDCA) (continued)

Address: 2da Avenida de Campo Alegre, Torre Credival, Piso 6, Caracas, Distrito Capital 1060, Venezuela

Link to Website:
<https://cedca.org.ve/>

Link to Rules:
<https://cedca.org.ve/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Reglamento-de-Conciliacion-y-Arbitraje-del-CEDCA-2020.-con-portada.pdf>

The Centro Empresarial de Conciliación y Arbitraje (CEDCA) (Business Center for Conciliation and Arbitration) is a nonprofit organization founded in 1999, dedicated to the promotion of conciliation and arbitration as alternative methods for the economic and effective resolution of domestic and international disputes. The CEDCA is an independent entity, linked to the Venezuelan-American Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Venamcham). It is available to natural or juridical persons, and to public and private entities, to resolve commercial disputes. The CEDCA offers arbitration, mediation, and conciliation services, and has established its own set of procedural rules for those services based on UNCITRAL. These rules, which are not divided into international and domestic, were last updated in 2020. Annually, it registers between five and 10 new cases.

Parties are required to use the institution's list of arbitrators. If the arbitrators appointed by the parties cannot agree on the appointment of a chair, the appointment is made by the institution. The arbitrators do not have to be accredited lawyers licensed in the jurisdiction of the institution. Between 11–25% of arbitrators are women. The institution has its own conflicts of interest guidelines.

Party Nationality: 26–50% of all cases involve a foreign party

State Entities: N/A

Language: 76–100% in Spanish; less than 10% in English; less than 10% in Portuguese

Percentage of Women in Roster: 11–25%

Arbitrations with Women in Tribunals between 2011 and 2024: 16

Domestic Caseload 2024: 11

International Caseload 2024: 6

Domestic Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 126

International Caseload between 2011 and 2024: 27

Highest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$1,000,000

Lowest Dispute Amount 2024: US\$11,000

List of Arbitrators: Yes

Separate List for International Cases: No

Publishes Awards: Yes. Link to awards: <https://www.amazon.com/-/es/Memoria-Arbitral-Compendio-articulos-Spanish/dp/B09TY6RY3Y>; <https://www.amazon.com/-/es/Memoria-Arbitral-II-Compendio-Spanish/dp/B09TYM4SJJ/>; <https://www.amazon.com/-/es/Memoria-Arbitral-III-Compendio-Spanish/dp/B09V1XS3ES>

Consent to Publish: Yes

Redaction of Awards: Yes

Emergency Arbitration: Yes

Tribunals Issue Injunctive Measures: Yes

Dispositive Motions: Yes, dispositive motions can be filed at any point

Third-Party Subpoenas Allowed: Yes

Discovery Allowed: Yes

Expedited Procedures: Yes. Link to expedited procedure rules: <https://cedca.org.ve/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Reglamento-de-Conciliacion-y-Arbitraje-del-CEDCA-2020.-con-portada.pdf>

Expedited Procedure Requests: 10

Fees for Counterclaim: Less than US\$100,000

Institutional Fees: Based on amount in dispute

TFPs Allowed: Yes

Cases with TFPs: N/A

Diversity Initiatives: N/A

Institutional Data

Selected International Arbitral Institutions

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) ICC dispute resolution services in Latin America	Established in 1919, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) offers a full spread of dispute resolution services and is the home of the ICC International Court of Arbitration, one of the world's leading institutions for the alternative resolution of international commercial and business disputes. The ICC has its own set of Dispute Resolution Rules. The ICC International Court of Arbitration was founded in 1923, and arbitration under its procedural rules continues to increase at a rapid rate. Since it was founded, the Court has handled over 16,000 arbitral proceedings.
International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR)	The International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR) is the international branch of the American Arbitration Association (AAA). The ICDR was established in 1996 to provide the same alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that the AAA offers to U.S. businesses and investors around the world. The ICDR has offices in Bahrain, Mexico, and Singapore, and it is affiliated with arbitral institutions around the globe, which enables these local institutions to accept and administer cases filed under the ICDR Dispute Resolution Rules. The ICDR maintains a roster of over 650 independent arbitrators and mediators to hear and resolve cases, and handles several hundred cases each year.
Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission (IACAC) Affiliated with arbitral institutions in member states and associated states www.ciac-iacac.org	The Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission (IACAC) is a private institution established in 1934 as a response to the need for an inter-American system of arbitration and conciliation to resolve commercial disputes in the international business community. The preeminent local arbitral institutions in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Peru, Spain, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela, form part of the IACAC as national or associated sections. The IACAC offers arbitration, mediation, and conciliation services through its affiliates and has its own set of applicable procedural rules. It registers five to 10 new cases per year.
International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)	The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) is an international organization with over 140 member states. It was established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (the ICSID Convention), which was opened for signature in 1965, and entered into force the following year. It is largely considered to be the leading international arbitration institution devoted to investor-state arbitration. In the Americas, the following countries are state parties to the ICSID Convention: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Notably, Brazil and Mexico are not signatories to the ICSID Convention, and Bolivia and Ecuador withdrew from the ICSID Convention in 2007 and 2009, respectively. ICSID offers arbitration and conciliation services and has its own set of procedural rules. It registered 32 new cases in 2010.
London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA)	The London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA) is among the preeminent international institutions for commercial alternative dispute resolution. The institutions preceding the current LCIA date back to 1883, although the institution received its current name and private nonprofit status in the 1980s. It offers arbitration, mediation, and other alternative dispute resolution services, and has its own set of procedural rules. The LCIA has observed a steep increase in caseload; in 2009, it registered 272 disputes that were submitted to arbitration and 13 disputes that were submitted to mediation or other alternative dispute resolution procedures.

Cumulative List of Arbitral Institutions Identified in Latin America

Argentina Tribunal de Arbitraje General de la Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires ■ Cámara Argentina de Comercio □ Cámara Arbitral de la Bolsa de Cereales de Buenos Aires □ Centro de Mediación y Arbitraje Comercial de la Cámara Argentina de Comercio (CEMARCO) □ Cámara Arbitral de Cereales de Rosario (CAC Rosario) □ Tribunal de Arbitraje – Bolsa de Comercio de Rosario □ Cámara Arbitral de Cereales de Santa Fe □ Cámara Arbitral de Cereales de Bahía Blanca □ Cámara Arbitral de Cereales de Entre Ríos □ Tribunal de Arbitraje – Bolsa de Comercio de Córdoba

Barbados Arbitration and Mediation Court of the Caribbean (AMCC)

Bolivia Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje Comercial de la Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Bolivia □ Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje Comercial de la Cámara de Industria, Comercio, Servicios y Turismo de Santa Cruz (CAINCO)

Brazil CAM-CCBC (Centro de Arbitragem da Câmara de Comércio Brasil-Canadá) □ CAMARB (Câmara de Arbitragem Empresarial do Brasil) □ Câmara de Arbitragem do Mercado (B3) □ ARBITAC (Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem da Associação Comercial do Paraná) □ AmCham Brasil Arbitration Center □ SP Arbitral (Câmara de Arbitragem Empresarial de São Paulo) □ Câmara FGV de Conciliação e Arbitragem □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem das Eurocâmaras □ Câmara de Arbitragem Empresarial de São Paulo (CAMSP) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem de Cuiabá (CMAC) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem do Amazonas (CAMAM) □ Conselho de Mediação e Arbitragem do Pará □ Câmara Brasileira de Mediação e Arbitragem Empresarial do Pará (CAEPA) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem de Teresina □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem de Alagoas (CAMEAL) □ Centro de Mediação e Arbitragem de Pernambuco (CEMAPE) □ Câmara de Conciliação e Arbitragem da Associação Comercial da Bahia □ Conselho Arbitral da Bahia (CAB) □ Instituto Brasileiro de Mediação Extrajudicial e Soluções de Controvérsias (IBMESC) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem de Minas Gerais (CMAMG) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem do Rio de Janeiro (CAMARJ) □ Grupo Mediatius □ Câmara Nacional de Arbitragem de Volta Redonda (CANAAR) □ Centro Brasileiro de Mediação e Arbitragem □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (CMAERJ) □ Centro de Mediação e Resolução de Conflitos do Rio de Janeiro (Mediare) □ Via Câmara de Negociação, Mediação e Arbitragem Ltda □ Arbitragem & Mediação – Soluções de Conflitos Ltda (AMESCO) □ Mediação e Arbitragem para Negócios Imobiliários (ARBIMOVEI) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem (Arbitragio) □ Câmara de Arbitragem e Mediação Arbitrare S/S Ltda □ Conselho Arbitral do Estado de São Paulo (CAESP) □ Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Belgo-Luxemburguesa-Brasileira no Brasil □ Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Brasil-Alemanha □ Câmara Britânica de Comércio e Indústria no Brasil □ Câmara Oficial Española de Comércio no Brasil □ Câmara de Comércio França-Brasil □ Câmara de Comércio Holando-Brasileira de São Paulo □ Câmara Ítalo-Brasileira de Comércio e Indústria □ Câmara Portuguesa de Comércio no Brasil □ Câmara Arbitral do Comércio, Indústria e Serviços □ Câmara Arbitral Latino-Americana Ltda (CALA) □ Câmara Paulista de Mediação e Arbitragem □ Câmara de Mediação, Arbitragem e Perícia dos Economistas (CAMAPEC) □ Câmara Barcelos e Costa Arbitragem e Mediação (CBC) □ Câmara Brasileira de Pacificação (CBRAP) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem do Instituto de Engenharia (CMA-IE) □ Câmara de Arbitragem e Mediação de São Paulo (CARMESP) □ Centro de Mediação e Arbitragem do Estado de São Paulo □ Centro de Negociação e Resolução de Conflitos Ltda □ Centro de Referência em Mediação e Arbitragem (CEREMA) □ D'Accord – Instituto de Mediação e Consultoria em Gestão de Conflitos □ Instituto Brasileiro de Estudos do Direito da Energia (IBDE) □ Mediação e Arbitragem Paulista (IMAP) □ Novos Rumos Mediações □ Justa Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem □ Mediação e Arbitragem São Paulo Ltda (MEASP) □ Mediar São Paulo – Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem Ltda □ Merco Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem Ltda □ São Paulo Mediação e Arbitragem □ Câmara de Alçada Arbitral Brasileira (TAAB) □ Câmara de Justiça Privada (TARBISTRAL) □ Câmara Nacional de Mediação e Arbitragem Ltda (TNA) □ Câmara de Arbitragem, Conciliação e Mediação (CAMARCOM) □ Câmara de Arbitragem e Mediação do Estado de São Paulo (CAMESP) □ Núcleo Arbitral de Indaiatuba □ Primeira Câmara de Arbitragem de Jundiaí □ Câmara de Mediação e Juízo Arbitral de Matão □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem de Mococa □ Câmara de Mediação, Conciliação e Arbitragem de Osasco □ Câmara de Mediação e Juízo Arbitral de Ribeirão Preto □ Núcleo de Mediação e Arbitragem de Ribeirão Preto (Arbitral) □ Santos-Arbitral – Câmara de Conciliação, Mediação e Arbitragem □ ABC Instituto de Arbitragem e Mediação □ Câmara Brasileira de Arbitragem e Mediação (CABAM) □ Núcleo Arbitral de Sorocaba – Mediar □ Tribunal Arbitral de Sorocaba (TAS) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem do Vale do Paraíba (CAMVALE) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem da Associação Empresarial de Vinhedo □ Instituto Brasileiro de Negociação (IBN) □ Instituto Jurídico Empresarial □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem do CIESC (CMAC) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem de Joinville (CMAJ) □ Câmara de Mediação e Arbitragem de Brusque (CMABQ) □ Centro de Mediação, Conciliação e Arbitragem Ltda (Conciliar Brasil) □ TAESP Arbitragem e Mediação □ Câmara Mineira de Mediação e Arbitragem (CAMINAS) □ Centro de Conciliação e Arbitragem da Câmara de Comércio Argentino-Brasileira de São Paulo

Cumulative List of Arbitral Institutions Identified in Latin America

Chile Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de la Cámara de Comercio de Santiago (CAM Santiago) □ Colombia □ Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliación de la Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá (CAC Bogotá) □ Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliación de la Cámara de Comercio de Cali (CAC Cali) □ Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliación – Cámara de Comercio de Medellín □ Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje – Cámara de Comercio de Barranquilla □ Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliación – Cámara de Comercio de Cartagena □ Centro de Resolución de Conflictos – Cámara de Comercio de Bucaramanga □ Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliación – Cámara de Comercio de Pereira (Risaralda) □ Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliación – Cámara de Comercio de Manizales por Caldas □ Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje – Cámara de Comercio de Armenia y del Quindío □ Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje – Cámara de Comercio de Montería

Costa Rica Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica (CCA) □ Centro Internacional de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio Costarricense-Norteamericana (CICA) □ Centro de Resolución de Conflictos del Colegio Federado de Ingenieros y Arquitectos de Costa Rica (CFIA) □ Center for the Resolution of Property Conflicts □ Dominican Republic □ Tribunal de Conciliaciones y Arbitrajes □ Consejo de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio y Producción de Santo Domingo (CCPSD) □ Corte de Arbitraje y Resolución Alternativa de Conflictos (CRC) – Cámara de Comercio y Producción de Santiago □ Santo Domingo ADR Centre (Dominican Republic Chamber)

Ecuador ICC Ecuador National Office □ Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de la Cámara de Comercio de Quito □ Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliación de la Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil □ Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de las Cámaras de Comercio de Ambato e Industrias de Tungurahua y de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Sede Ambato □ Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación de las Cámaras de la Producción del Azuay (Cuenca) □ Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación – Cámara de Comercio de Ambato (con Cámara de Industrias de Tungurahua) □ Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación – Cámara de Comercio de Manta □

El Salvador Mediation and Arbitration Center of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador □ Centro de Mediación y Arbitraje de la Universidad Técnica de El Salvador

Guatemala Centro Privado de Dictamen y Arbitraje □ Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliación de Comercio de Guatemala (CENAC)

Haiti La Chambre de Conciliation et d'Arbitrage d'Haïti (CCAH)

Honduras Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio e Industriales de Cortés □ Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Tegucigalpa

Jamaica Jamaica International Arbitration Centre (JAIAC)

Mexico Centro de Arbitraje de México (CAM) □ Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México, Comisión de Mediación y Arbitraje Comercial (CANACO) □ Capítulo Mexicano de la Cámara de Comercio Internacional (ICC México) □ Centro de Arbitraje de Puebla (CAP) □ Sistema de Arbitraje Mexicano □ Centro de Negociación, Mediación, Conciliación y Arbitraje (CENCA)

Nicaragua Centro de Mediación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio de Nicaragua

Panama Sociedad Panameña de Arbitraje □ Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje de la Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panamá (CeCAP)

Paraguay Comisión Paraguaya de Arbitraje Comercial □ Centro de Arbitraje y Mediación Paraguay, Cámara Nacional de Comercio y Servicios de Paraguay (CNCSP or CAMP)

Peru Colegio de Abogados de Lima – Centro de Arbitraje □ Cámara de Comercio de Lima – Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje Nacional e Internacional □ Cámara de Comercio Americana del Perú (AmCham Perú) □ Centro de Arbitraje y Conciliación Comercial (CEARCO) □ Sociedad Nacional de Minería y Petróleo – Centro de Arbitraje (SNMPE) □ Asociación Peruana de Negociación, Arbitraje y Conciliación (APENAC) □ Centro Internacional de Resolución de Conflictos (CIRC) □ Instituto Peruano de Resolución de Conflictos, Negociación y Mediación (IPRECON) □ Centro Peruano de Prevención y Solución de Conflictos (CEPSCON) □ Centro Internacional de Administración y Comercio (CIAC) □ Asociación Peruana de Resolución de Conflictos (APREDEC) □ Instituto para la Conciliación por la Paz (INCOPAZ) □ Consejo de Juventudes Nacionales (CODEJUN) □ Asociación Promotora de Centros de Conciliación (CONCILIUM) □ Centro de Conciliación Trujillo (CECTRU) □ Instituto Sociedad y Derecho (ISODE) □ Instituto Peruano de Resolución de Conflictos, Negociación y Mediación (IPRECOM) □ Centro de Arbitraje – Cámara de Comercio y Producción de Piura □ Centro de Arbitraje – Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Arequipa □ Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje Empresarial – Cámara de Comercio y Producción de La Libertad (Trujillo)

Cumulative List of Arbitral Institutions Identified in Latin America

Trinidad & Tobago Dispute Resolution Centre – Trinidad & Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce □ Centre of Arbitration and Dispute Resolution – Law Association of Trinidad & Tobago

Uruguay Cámara de Industriales del Uruguay □ Centro de Conciliación y Arbitraje – Corte de Arbitraje Internacional para el MERCOSUR (Bolsa de Comercio del Uruguay)

Venezuela Centro de Arbitraje de la Cámara de Caracas (CACC) □ IACAC National Section – Venezuela □ Centro Empresarial de Conciliación y Arbitraje (CEDCA)

British Virgin Islands BVI International Arbitration Centre (BVI-IAC)

Bahamas Bahamas International Commercial Arbitration Centre (BICAC)

Cayman Islands Cayman International Mediation & Arbitration Centre (CI-MAC)

Cuba Cuban Court of International Commercial Arbitration

Guadeloupe (Regional) OHADAC (Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in the Caribbean)



ITA Executive Committee

Prof. Charles H. Brower, II
Chair, Advisory Board
Wayne State University Law School
Detroit

Dr. Crina Baltag
Chair, Academic Council
Associate Professor
Queen Mary University of London
London

James Castello
Vice Chair
Arbitration Chambers – London/
Paris

Elliot Friedman
Vice Chair
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer US LLP
New York

Rachael Kent
Vice Chair
WilmerHale
Washington, D.C.

Noradèle Radjai
Vice Chair
Lalive
Geneva, Switzerland

Klaus Reichert, S.C.
Vice Chair
Brick Court Chambers
London

Luke Sobota
Vice Chair
Three Crowns LLP
Washington, D.C.

Silvia Marchili
Member-at-Large
White & Case LLP
Miami

Allan B. Moore
Member-at-Large
Covington & Burling LLP
Washington, D.C.

Kevin O’Gorman
Member-at-Large
Norton Rose Fulbright LLP
Houston

R. Doak Bishop
Past Chair
King & Spalding LLP
Houston

The Hon. Charles N. Brower
Past Chair
20 Essex Street Chambers
Washington, D.C.

Donald Francis Donovan
Past Chair
Arbitration Chambers
New York

Joseph E. Neuhaus
Past Chair
Neuhaus Arbitration
New York

Lucy F. Reed
Past Chair
Arbitration Chambers – Hong Kong/London/New York
New York

Tomasz J. Sikora
Past Chair
Senior Counsel
Exxon Mobil Corporation
Houston

Abby Cohen Smutny
Past Chair
White & Case LLP
Washington, D.C.

Prof. Dr. Eric De Brabandere
Vice Chair, Academic Council
Attorney – Partner at DMDB Law (Brussels), Professor of
International Dispute Settlement Law, Director Grotius
Centre for International Legal Studies
Leiden Law School
Leiden

Interim Dean Mark Feldman
Vice Chair, Academic Council
Peking University
School of Transnational Law
Shenzhen

Hansel T. Pham
Editor, News & Notes
White & Case
Washington, D.C.

Prof. Roger P. Alford
General Editor, ITA Board of Reporters
University of Notre Dame, The Law School
Notre Dame

Dr. Crina Baltag
Co-Managing Editor, ITA Board of Reporters
Associate Professor
Queen Mary University of London
London

Monique Sasson
Co-Managing Editor, ITA Board of Reporters
DeliSasson
Milan
Rafael T. Boza
Co-Editor-in-Chief, ITA in Review
Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP
Houston

Charles B. (Chip) Rosenberg
Co-Editor-in-Chief, ITA in Review
Partner
Squire Patton Boggs
Washington, D.C.

Eric Franco
Chair, Americas Initiative
Legal Delta
Lima

Ciara Ros
Chair, Young ITA
Freeths LLP
London

Samuel Pape
Co-Chair, Communications Committee
Latham & Watkins LLP
London

Diora Ziyaeva
Co-Chair, Communications Committee
Dentons
New York

Rafael T. Boza
Co-Chair, Membership Committee
Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP
Houston

Aaron Rofkahr
Co-Chair, Membership Committee
Chevron Corp.
San Ramon

Laura Sinisterra
Co-Chair, Membership Committee
Debevoise & Plimpton LLP
New York

Dr. Kabir Duggal
Co-Chair, Programs Committee
Arnold & Porter
New York

Hugh Meighen
Co-Chair, Programs Committee
Borden Ladner Gervais LLP
Toronto

Isabelle Michou
Co-Chair, Programs Committee
Quinn Emanuel
Paris

Sarah Vasani
Co-Chair, Strategic Planning Committee
Vasani International Arbitration Ltd.
London

Montserrat Manzano
Co-Chair, Strategic Planning Committee
Von Wobeser y Sierra
Mexico City

Alberto Ravell
Chair, In-House Counsel Committee
Managing Counsel, Litigation
ConocoPhillips
Houston

Dr. Crina Baltag
Co-Chair, UNCITRAL Task Force
Associate Professor
Queen Mary University of London
London

Kiera Gans
Co-Chair, UNCITRAL Task Force
DLA Piper
New York

ITA Executive Committee

Thomas Innes
Co-Chair, UNCITRAL Task Force
Step toe
London

Barton Legum
Chair, Nominations Task Force
Honlet Legum Arbitration
Paris

Jonathan Sutcliffe
Co-Chair, MENA Task Force
K&L Gates LLP
Dubai

Erin Miller Rankin
Co-Chair, MENA Task Force
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP
Dubai

Dr. Kabir Duggal
Co-Chair, Asia Task Force
Arnold and Porter
New York

Interim Dean Mark Feldman
Co-Chair, Asia Task Force
Peking University
School of Transnational Law
Shenzhen
Nicholas Lingard
Co-Chair, Asia Task Force
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer US LLP
Singapore

Hamid Abdulkareem
Co-Chair, Diversity & Inclusion Task Force
Three Crowns
London

Christina L. Beharry
Co-Chair, Diversity & Inclusion Task Force
Foley Hoag
Washington, D.C.

Stavros Brekoulakis
Co-Chair, Rule of Law Task Force
Michael and Laura Hwang
Professor of International Arbitration
National University of Singapore
Singapore

Prof. Donald Earl Childress III (Trey)
Co-Chair, Rule of Law Task Force
Pepperdine University School of Law
Malibu

Allan B. Moore
Co-Chair, Experts Task Force
Covington & Burling LLP
Washington, D.C.

Tim Rooney
Co-Chair, Experts Task Force
Baker & O'Brien, Inc.
Dallas

Catherine Rogers
Co-Chair, Europe Task Force
Università Bocconi
Milan

Dr. Richard Happ
Co-Chair, Europe Task Force
Luther
Hamburg
Dr. Cosmin Vasile
Co-Chair, Europe Task Force
Zamfirescu Racoti Vasile & Partners
Bucharest

Thomas W. Walsh
Chair, Life Sciences Task Force
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer US LLP
New York

Ann Ryan Robertson
Chair, Publications Task Force
Independent Arbitrator
Houston

Kathleen Paisley
Chair, Technology Task Force
AMBOS
Brussels
Dr. Crina Baltag
Co-Chair, 2026 Workshop
Associate Professor
Queen Mary University of London
London

Elliot Friedman
Co-Chair, 2026 Workshop
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer US LLP
New York

Silvia Marchili
Co-Chair, 2026 Workshop
White & Case LLP
Miami

Thomas (T.L.) Cabbage
Ex-Officio
Director, Institute for Transnational Arbitration
President
The Center for American and International Law
Plano

Chief Editor and Author:
Daniel Ávila II



Co-Authors and Editors:
Eric Franco,
Fernanda Lopes de Alcantara Gil,
Abigail Mimbela

Contributors:
Reed Smith Latin America Business Team

About the Institute for Transnational Arbitration

The Institute for Transnational Arbitration (ITA) provides advanced, continuing education for lawyers, judges, and other professionals concerned with transnational arbitration of commercial and investment disputes. Through its programs, scholarly publications, and membership activities, ITA has become an important global forum on contemporary issues in the field of transnational arbitration. ITA's record of educational achievements has been aided by the support of many of the world's leading companies, lawyers, and arbitration professionals.

Membership of ITA is available to corporations, law firms, professional and educational organizations, government agencies, and individuals. Founded in 1986 as a division of The Center for American and International Law, ITA was created to promote global adherence to the world's principal arbitration treaties and to educate business executives, government officials, and lawyers about arbitration as a means of resolving transnational business disputes.

Since then, through its educational programs, scholarly publications, and membership activities – including the volunteer leadership and support of many outstanding attorneys, law firms, and companies – ITA has become an important international forum in the field of transnational arbitration. Certain arbitral institutions are invited to join ITA as institution members.

Key benefits include representation on the Institute Advisory Board, a free subscription to World Arbitration and Mediation Review (WAMR), and a 15 percent discount off the regular price of any Juris Arbitration, Dispute Resolution, or International Litigation publication that appears on the Juris website (www.arbitrationlaw.com). Arbitral institution members are recognized in ITA publications and are invited to co-sponsor the annual Americas Workshop in Latin America. For more information please contact the ITA at ita@cailaw.org

