



# ICC DISPUTE RESOLUTION 2019 STATISTICS



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## ICC Dispute Resolution 2019 Statistics

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## KEY MOMENTS IN ICC DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN 2019

### 1 100/25k

In 2019, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) celebrated its **centenary** and the ICC International Court of Arbitration registered its **25,000th** case. The milestone case, a corporate dispute between multiple parties originating from South East Asia and the Middle East, is being administered through the Secretariat's case management office in Singapore.



### 2 147/89/ 21%/20%



New ICC dispute resolution records were made in 2019. A total of 869 new cases were registered, of which 851 cases under the ICC Arbitration Rules and 18 under the ICC Appointing Authority Rules. In terms of diversity, the 851 new cases under the ICC Arbitration Rules involved parties originating from **147** countries and independent territories, arbitrators from **89** jurisdictions, and a proportion of women arbitrators now reaching **21%**. 2019 also saw the highest number of cities hosting ICC Arbitrations (116 cities spread over 62 countries), and a record number of new cases involving a state or state entities (**20%**).



3

ICC became an authorised institution under the **Mainland China and Hong Kong arrangement** on interim relief and a **registered institution in the State of Sao Paulo**. In 2019, ICC was further recognized as a 'global benchmark for arbitration institutions' and was called on to act as **amicus curiae** to provide credible third-party legal opinions in three high-profile cases before the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, the Supreme Court of Canada and the United States District Court Northern District of California Oakland Division.



4

2019 saw the launch of the **Emergency Arbitrator Proceedings** Report, an empirical study of the first 80 ICC Emergency Arbitrator cases with additional local law input by ICC National Committees, and the Report on **Resolving Climate Change-Related Disputes through Arbitration and ADR**, a practical toolkit to streamline climate-related disputes expected to grow in the coming years. 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the **Commission on Arbitration and ADR**, established shortly after ICC was founded in 1919.







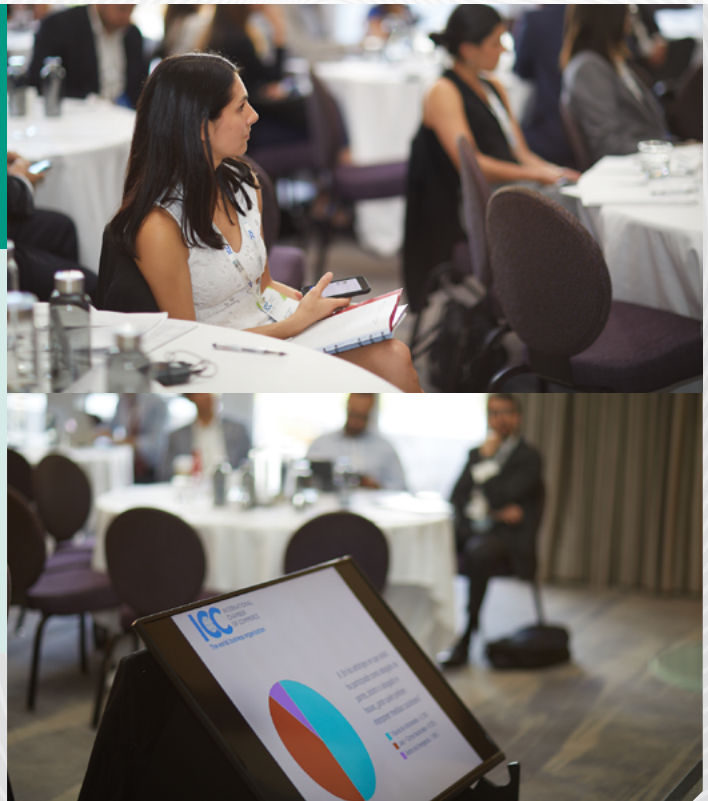
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The **ICC Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals** announced that awards made as from 1 January 2019 may be published subject to the provisions set out in the Note, unless any party objected. This pioneer step will result in a significant number of ICC awards being published in the years to come, increasing transparency in commercial arbitration and international trade and facilitating the development of trade worldwide, in line with ICC's founding mission.

6



In 2019, the new **ICC DRS App** was launched, bringing dispute resolution services closer to users worldwide. The App makes essential resources (Rules, practice notes, etc.) available anytime and anywhere, provides an easy-to-use directory and costs calculator and enables professionals to stay connected for upcoming events in their region. During events, the App further enables participants to browse speaker presentations, chat in real-time with fellow participants, arrange face-to-face meetings and participate in live polls.



## 7 / Key moments in 2019

7  
**270/80**

In 2019, **270 thematic and regional events** as well as training and academic events were held in **80** countries across the world. The year also yielded great results on engagement with ICC dispute resolution followers across the range of ICC's social media accounts, with close to 50,000 followers on dedicated LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter profiles.



8



The **ICC Institute of World Business Law** celebrated its 40th anniversary. The celebratory event was held in Paris at the occasion of the biennial **Institute Prize** – open to anyone 40 years of age or under, rewarding legal writing excellence – and the Institute's annual conference. Established in 1979, the ICC Institute now counts over 200 members from over 50 countries and works closely with the ICC International Court of Arbitration and ICC's Global Events team to offer capacity building initiatives on a range of topics related to international business law. This includes a series of trainings that are interactive, give practical guidance, and share and increase knowledge among the participants.





9

In February 2019, ICC enhanced the skills of the next generation of mediator practitioners through its annual **International Commercial Mediation Competition**, bringing together 350 students and coaches from over 30 countries to try out their mediation skills during mock mediation sessions with professional mediators.



10

**10k/38/34/46**

ICC also shares knowledge and best practices, and hosts brainstorming sessions with arbitration practitioners under the age of 40 through its **Young Arbitrators Forum (YAF)** network with over **10,000** members worldwide. The panel of appointed **YAF representatives** for the 2019-2021 mandate is the most diverse yet in terms of region and gender with **38** women and **34** men from **46** countries, reflecting ICC's continuous effort to promote age, gender and geographical diversity in dispute resolution.





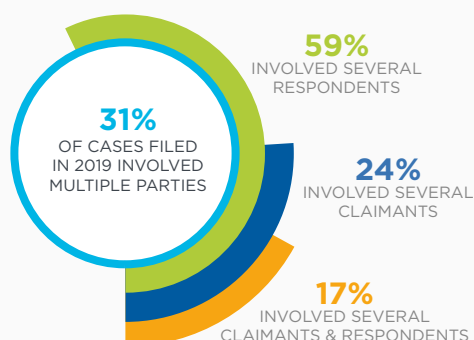
## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION

In 2019, 869 new arbitration cases were registered with the Secretariat of the ICC International Court of Arbitration ('Secretariat' and 'ICC Court', respectively), of which 851 cases under the ICC Rules of Arbitration<sup>1</sup> and 18 under the ICC Appointing Authority Rules.<sup>2</sup> This is the second highest number of newly-registered cases behind the record figure of 966 cases reached in 2016, with 135 related small-claim cases arising from a collective dispute.

As of end 2019, 1,694 pending cases were being administered by the ICC Court, with over 25,000 cases having been administered since it was established in 1923.

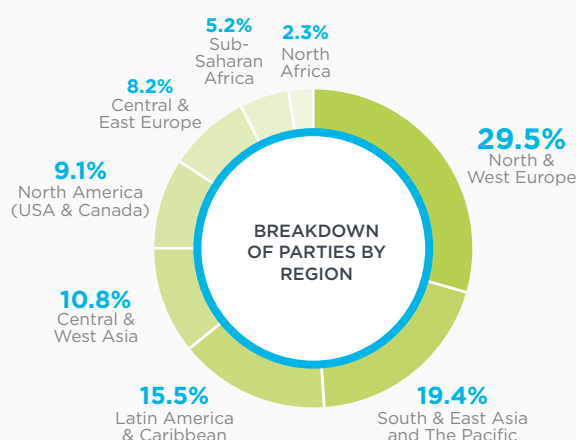
### Parties

Out of the 2,498 parties involved in cases filed in 2019, 49% were claimants and 51% respondents. Approximately a third of the cases involved multiple parties (31%), of which the majority (59%) involved several respondents, 24% several claimants, and 17% several claimants and respondents. Although most multiparty cases involved three to five parties (87% of multiparty cases), cases involving six to ten parties represented a significant 11% of multiparty cases. Three cases involved 10 to 30 parties while in two cases the number of parties exceeded 100.



### Geographical origins

Parties in the 2019 filings came from **147** countries and independent territories worldwide, breaking ICC's previous record of 142 set in 2017.



#### TABLES

##### Most frequent nationalities among parties

See annex - table 01, page 21

##### Nationalities represented by region

See annex - table 02, pages 21-23

### Africa

A total of 188 parties from 33 African countries represented 7.5% of all parties to ICC Arbitration.

The most represented nationalities among Sub-Saharan African parties (130 parties) and North African parties (58 parties) were Egypt (20 parties), Nigeria (19 parties), Algeria (17 parties), Ivory Coast (16 parties), South Africa (13 parties), Morocco (11 parties), and Mauritius (10 parties).

### Americas

As in previous years, parties from the Americas in 2019 accounted for roughly 25% of the overall number of parties in ICC Arbitration.

The USA maintains its first position with 196 parties (8% of all parties worldwide).

The Latin America and Caribbean region saw a 14% increase in the number of parties which rose from 339 to 386 (an approximate 15% of all parties, as in previous years).

1. ICC Rules of Arbitration (in force as from 1 March 2017).

2. Rules of ICC as Appointing Authority in UNCITRAL or Other Arbitration Proceedings (in force as from 1 January 2018).

Brazil, the most represented nationality among parties from Latin America and the Caribbean (35%), maintains third place in the worldwide nationality ranking with 133 parties, following the USA (196 parties) and India (147 parties).<sup>3</sup>

### Asia & the Pacific

Approximately 30% of parties in ICC Arbitration came from Asia and the Pacific.

Chinese parties rose from 59 to 105, moving up from 11th to fifth position of the most frequent nationalities.<sup>4</sup>

2019 saw a significant 57% increase in the number of parties from South and East Asia and the Pacific that reached 484 parties (from 309 in 2018) and now representing approximately 20% of the overall number of parties worldwide.

The number of Indian parties tripled and reached 147 in 2019. Ranked 15th in 2018 with just 47 parties, India now ranks second on the overall number of parties worldwide. Over half of the cases involving Indian parties are being administered by the Secretariat's case management office in Singapore.<sup>5</sup>

For the first time, one case recorded the involvement of two parties from Myanmar.

South Korea, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia remain within the 15 most represented nationalities among parties in ICC Arbitration, followed by Singapore and Qatar.

### Europe

As in previous years, European parties represented close to 40% of the total.

Among the parties originating from North and West Europe (738), France takes the lead with 126 parties in 2019, followed by 97 German parties, 87 Spanish parties, 84 Italian parties, 78 parties from the United Kingdom and 67 Swiss parties.

Parties from Central and East Europe (205) represented 8% of the total number of parties, with Turkey remaining the most represented nationality within the region (47), followed by Russia (25), Poland and Romania (19 each), Cyprus (18), Greece (15) and the Czech Republic (14).

### International vs domestic cases

In 2019, disputes between parties of the same region remained steady at 40% of all newly-registered cases while disputes between parties of the same nationality accounted for 25% (i.e. 214 cases involved parties from the same country).

In 2019, ICC Arbitration was particularly selected for domestic disputes between parties coming from Brazil (20 cases), the USA (19), the United Arab Emirates (15), Mexico (13), Saudi Arabia (12) and France (10).

### State and state-owned parties

In 2019, **20%** of new cases involved a state or state entity. This figure represents an important **67%** increase in the number of states and state-owned parties in ICC Arbitrations over the past five years and sets a new all-time ICC record.

The group of 212 state and state-owned parties comprised 42 states and 170 state-owned parties from all parts of the world. The proportion of state and state-owned parties varied, however, within regions. While state and state-owned parties represented 20% of the overall Sub-Saharan and North African parties, they represented 10% to 20% of parties originating from Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and East Europe, and Central and West Asia. The proportion of state and state-owned parties was below 5% among parties originating from South and East Asia and the Pacific, North and West Europe, and North America.

#### TABLES

Number of states and state-owned parties by region  
See annex - table 03, page 23

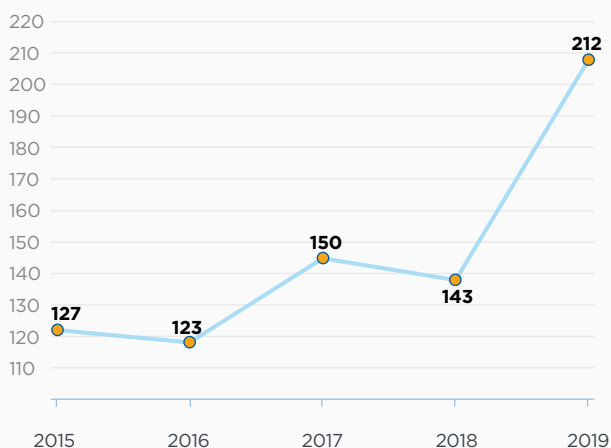


3. Since its establishment in October 2017, ICC's case management team in Brazil has administered 83 cases – 26 cases involving 29 state entities. Further, the State of São Paulo in Brazil, has classified the São Paulo office of the Secretariat, known as SCIAB, as a registered institution. This announcement represents an important development, enabling ICC to continue administering arbitral proceedings involving the State of São Paulo.

4. In addition to the Belt and Road Commission, established by the ICC Court in 2018 to drive the development of ICC's existing procedures and infrastructure falling under China's Belt and Road Initiative, ICC is now a confirmed authorised institution under the China-Hong Kong Arrangement on interim relief. See on this Arrangement, the ICC Note on the Arrangement concerning ICC Arbitrations seated in Hong Kong and Administered by the Secretariat Asia Office.

5. 130 cases are currently being administered by the Secretariat's fourth overseas case management office in Singapore, established in April 2018.

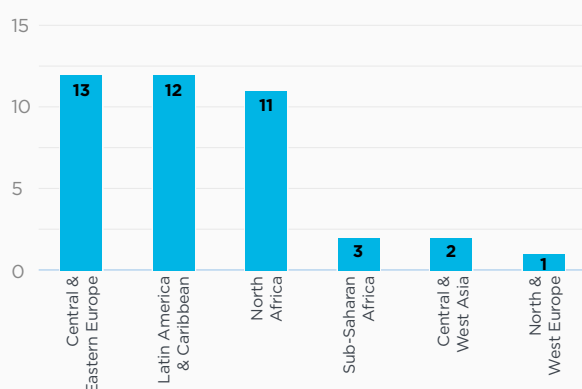
NUMBER OF STATES OR STATE-OWNED PARTIES



### Investor-state disputes

In 2019, two cases were filed on the basis of bilateral investment treaties (BITs). The proceedings were initiated by European investors against a state within Sub-Saharan Africa in the first case, and a state within Central and East Europe in the second case. Since 1996, when the first BIT case was registered, to date, ICC has administered 42 cases based on BITs.

HOST STATES BY REGION IN ICC INVESTMENT CASES 1996 TO DATE

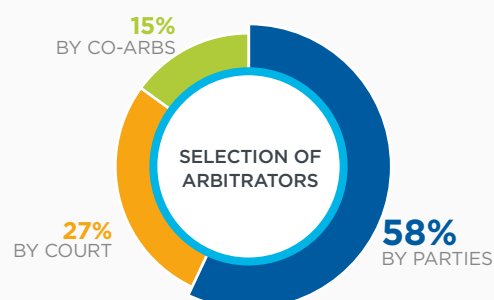


### Arbitral tribunals

2019 saw 1,476 appointments and confirmations of arbitrators, which led to two new ICC records in terms of diversity: first, the 972 individuals appointed or confirmed came from **89** countries; and second, **21%** of all arbitrators appointed or confirmed were women.<sup>6</sup>

### Constitution of the arbitral tribunal

In principle, arbitrators acting in ICC cases are either (i) nominated by the parties or co-arbitrators, or selected in accordance with a specific mechanism agreed by the parties, and then confirmed by the ICC Court or its Secretary General, or (ii) appointed by the ICC Court either upon proposal of an ICC National Committee or Group, or directly. In the vast majority of cases during 2019, arbitrators were nominated by the parties or the co-arbitrators (73%).



### TABLES

#### Selection of arbitrators

See annex - table 04, page 24



6. The online searchable chart of [ICC Arbitral Tribunals](#) provides information on the names, nationality, role and method of selection of arbitrators, their status (active, replaced) as well as the status of the case (pending/closed) for cases registered as of 1 January 2016 and where Terms of Reference have been established. The chart is currently being expanded to include additional information regarding the industry sector involved and parties' representatives in the case.



The parties agreed on the number of the arbitrators, either in the arbitration agreement or subsequently, in 86% of the cases. They opted for a three-member tribunal in 65% of the cases and a sole arbitrator in 35% of the cases. The ICC Court fixed the number of arbitrators in the remaining cases and did so by submitting disputes to three-member arbitral tribunals in 18% of the cases and to sole arbitrators in 82% of the cases. Since 2017, the ICC Court has increasingly selected a sole arbitrator over a three-member arbitral tribunal,<sup>7</sup> which may be explained by the introduction of the Expedited Procedure Provisions ('EPP') and the increasing number of cases with an amount in dispute not exceeding US\$ 2 million.<sup>8</sup>

As a result, 59% of all cases were submitted to a three-member arbitral tribunal and 41% to a sole arbitrator.



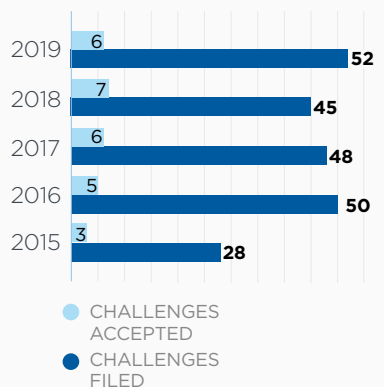
Before being confirmed or appointed, prospective arbitrators are invited to complete a statement of acceptance, availability, impartiality and independence. As in previous years, approximately 32% of arbitrators made disclosures before being confirmed or appointed.

Once an arbitrator has been confirmed or appointed, objections to his or her impartiality, independence or other aspects must be made by way of a challenge. The number of challenges filed in 2019, whether based on an alleged lack of impartiality, independence or otherwise, amounted to 52, of which six were accepted by the ICC Court. In the course of the year, 50 arbitrators resigned. A total of 58 replacements were made, following the resignation or passing of an arbitrator, the filing of a successful challenge, or at the request of the parties. In addition, one sole arbitrator was replaced on the ICC Court's own initiative pursuant to Article 15(2) of the Rules.

To date, and since 2014 when the practice to communicate reasons for the ICC Court's decisions to the parties upon their request was first applied, the ICC Court has communicated reasons for 34 decisions, including 25 decisions on the challenge of arbitrators.

In 2019, the ICC Court communicated reasons for 10 decisions, including seven on challenge of arbitrators, two decisions on *prima facie* jurisdiction pursuant to Article 6(4) and one decision on consolidation pursuant to Article 10. As provided in the Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration, any request for the communication of reasons 'must be made in advance of the decision in respect of which reasons are sought'.<sup>9</sup>

#### CHALLENGES FILED/ACCEPTED 2015-2019



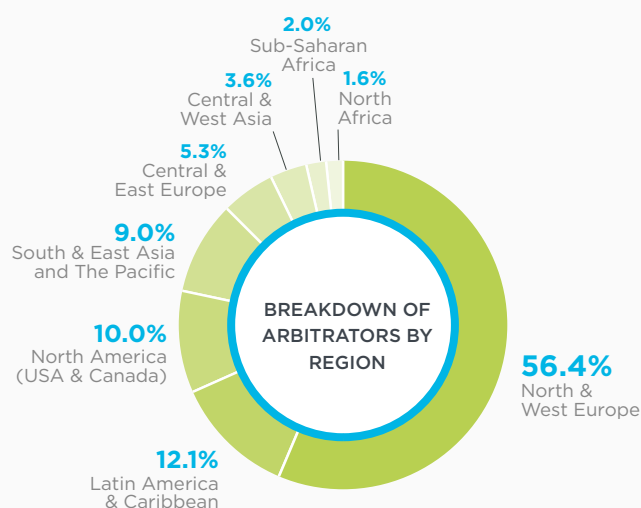
7. The Court decided to submit disputes to a three-member arbitral tribunal in 28% of cases in 2018 (32% of cases in 2017), and to a sole arbitrator in 72% of cases in 2018 (68% of cases in 2017).

8. In accordance with Article 2(1), Appendix VI to the ICC Arbitration Rules, '[t]he Court may, notwithstanding any contrary provision of the arbitration agreement appoint a sole arbitrator'. Cases not exceeding US\$ 2 million represented 32.1% of the cases registered in 2017, 32.5% in 2018 and 36.3% in 2019.

9. Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration, para. 16.

### Geographical origins

Arbitrators confirmed or appointed in 2019 came from **89** jurisdictions – the highest number of jurisdictions to date – reflecting the continuous efforts of the ICC Court towards increasing diversity among ICC arbitral tribunals. New nationalities represented included Azerbaijan, Botswana, Haiti, Malawi, the Palestinian authority, and St Kitts and Nevis.



The top six nationalities of arbitrators acting in ICC Arbitrations as in previous years, are British with 258 arbitrators (17.5%), Swiss with 147 arbitrators (10%), French with 116 arbitrators (7.9%), the USA with 107 arbitrators (7.3%), German with 87 arbitrators (5.9%) and Brazilian with 62 arbitrators (4.2%).

In line with the significant increase of Indian parties (from 47 parties in 2018 to 147 parties in 2019), the number of Indian arbitrators increased from 16 arbitrators in 2018 (ranked 21th of the arbitrators' top nationalities) to 34 arbitrators in 2019 (ranked 13th of the arbitrators' top nationalities) and now accounts for 40% of all arbitrators from South and East Asia.

#### TABLES

**Most frequent nationalities**  
See annex - table 05, page 24

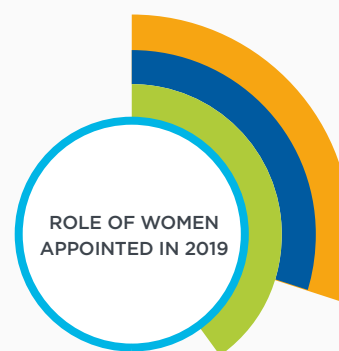
**Breakdown by country of origin and status**  
See annex - table 06, page 25



### Gender diversity

In 2019, the number of appointments and confirmations of women arbitrators further rose to **312** (273 in 2018), now representing **21%** (18.4% in 2018) of all appointments/confirmations.

Although the ICC Court generally appoints 25% to 30% of all arbitrators,<sup>10</sup> the ICC Court appointed as many women arbitrators as the parties nominated: 131 women were party-nominated (42% of all women arbitrators), 134 women were appointed by the ICC Court (43% of all women arbitrators) and 45 women were nominated as president by co-arbitrators (14% of all women arbitrators). In addition, two women were nominated by other (arbitral) institutions to act as arbitrators in an ICC Arbitration.



**30% ▲**  
ACTED AS PRESIDENT

**30% ▲**  
ACTED AS SOLE ARBITRATOR

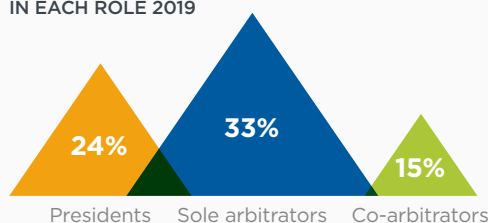
**40% ▲**  
ACTED AS CO-ARBITRATOR

While the number of women acting as co-arbitrators and sole arbitrator remained steady at around 40% and 30% respectively, the number of women acting as president has increased to 30% over the last three years.

10. In 2019, the Court appointed 27% of all arbitrators, see section 'Constitution of the arbitral tribunal' above.

Out of all sole arbitrators appointed or confirmed in 2019, 33% were women, whereas 24% of presidents and 15% of co-arbitrators were women.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN  
IN EACH ROLE 2019



These figures illustrate the ICC Court's commitment to implementing gender diversity in arbitration. The ICC Court itself has adopted full gender parity and currently comprises 88 women and 88 men.<sup>11</sup>

#### TABLES

Breakdown of men/women arbitrators appointed or confirmed by region (2010-2019)  
See annex - table 07, pages 26-27



#### Age

In 2019, the average age of arbitrators confirmed or appointed by the ICC Court was 56.7 years. In total, 34% of the individuals confirmed or appointed as arbitrators were below the age of 50.

Arbitrators appointed by the Court (directly or following a proposal by an ICC National Committee) were, as in previous years, approximately five years younger (51.5 years).

The average age of women acting as arbitrators in ICC Arbitrations was 50.5 years, and women appointed by the Court were, approximately five years younger (46.7 years).

#### Places of arbitration

In 2019, ICC Arbitrations were seated in 116 cities<sup>12</sup> in 62 countries.

The most selected place of arbitration was London, United Kingdom with 114 cases. Overall, the United Kingdom was selected in 115 cases (in the arbitration

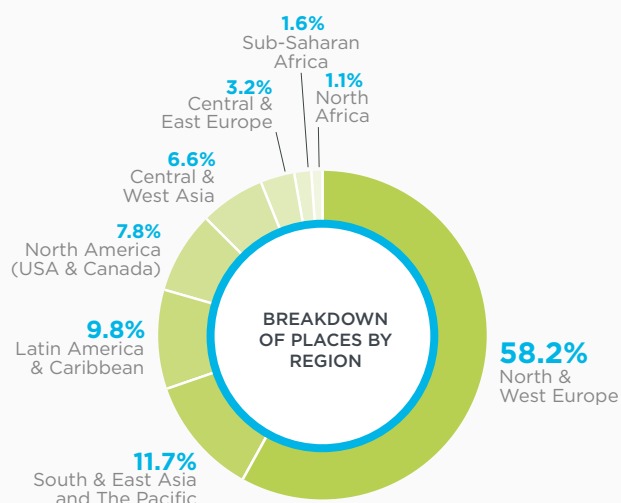
agreement: 90; by subsequent party agreement: 12; fixed by the ICC Court: 13), compared to 72 in 2018. As in previous years the top four ranking is completed by France (108), Switzerland (84) and the USA (49).

Singapore, which was selected in 30 cases by the parties and fixed twice by the ICC Court, remained the most preferred seat in Asia. Singapore ranked fourth among the most frequently selected individual cities, following London (114), Paris (106) and Geneva (53).

Brazil ranked sixth overall and remained the preferred seat within Latin America and the Caribbean with 24 cases. The United Arab Emirates ranked seventh and was the preferred seat within the MENA region with 21 cases.

In 2019, 11 arbitrations were seated in Sub-Saharan Africa, compared to six in 2018: three each in Nigeria and South Africa and one each in Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Mauritius and Rwanda.

Although in the great majority of cases the place of arbitration is chosen by the parties, the ICC Court fixes the place of arbitration where parties fail to do so. In 2019, the Court exercised this function in just 10% of all cases.



#### TABLES

Ten most selected cities

See annex - table 08, page 28

Countries selected as place of arbitration

See annex - table 09, page 28



11. See the [full list of Court members](#) as of July 2018.

12. Under the Rules, the place of arbitration must be a city. For the purposes of this report, places of arbitration are grouped per country.



### Choice of law

Choice-of-law clauses were included in the substantive contractual provisions relied upon by parties in 88% of all cases registered in 2019. These covered the laws of 124 nations, states, provinces and territories. As in 2018, English law was the *lex contractus* in 16% of all cases registered. Swiss law was the second most selected applicable substantive law (12%), followed by the laws of a US state<sup>13</sup> and French law (10% each). The laws of Brazil, Qatar and Spain ranked fifth, sixth and seventh with 34, 31 and 30 cases respectively.

Only 1% of contracts provided for the application of rules or instruments other than national laws in their arbitration agreement or choice-of-law clause. These included the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts, 'International commercial law', 'OHADA Law' and the ICC Incoterms® rules. Such instruments are however sometimes applied in the course of the arbitration, per automatic application (UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods), contractual terms or parties' subsequent agreement.

### Nature of the disputes

The cases filed in 2019 cover a wide range of sectors divided in more than 20 categories including agribusiness, alimentation, business services, chemicals, construction and engineering, defence and security, education and culture, energy, environmental protection, financing and insurance, general trade and distribution, health/pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, industrial equipment and services, leisure and entertainment, media and publishing, metals and raw materials, packaging, public institutions and organisations, telecommunications/specialised technologies, textiles/clothing, and transportation.

Disputes within the sectors of construction/engineering (211 cases) and energy (140) generated the largest number of ICC Arbitration cases and, as in previous years, account for approximately 40% of the ICC Arbitration caseload.

Sectors related to general trade and distribution, industrial equipment and services, financing and insurance, health/pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, telecoms and specialised technologies and transportation range between 4% to 7% of the new cases.

### Amounts in dispute

Over 50% of the cases filed with ICC in 2019 and 50% of the pending cases at the end of 2019 had an amount in dispute between US\$ 1 million and US\$ 30 million.

The average amount in dispute in cases filed during 2019 was US\$ 52 million, with the median being close to US\$ 4 million.

The aggregate value of all pending disputes before the ICC Court at the end of 2019 was US\$ 230 billion, with an average value of US\$ 140 million and a median value of US\$ 10 million.

It is also worth noting that 36% of cases registered in 2019 (and 23% of the total caseload at the end of 2019) involved an amount in dispute not exceeding US\$ 2 million, the threshold amount in dispute for the automatic application of the EPP applicable to arbitration agreements concluded after 1 March 2017.

#### TABLES

##### Amounts in dispute

See annex - table 10, page 29



### Expedited Procedure

The significant proportion of lower-value cases in ICC Arbitration, as noted above, is indicative of the relevance and necessity of the ICC Expedited Procedure Provisions (Article 30 and Appendix VI of the ICC Arbitration Rules; 'EPP') which provide for a streamlined arbitration ending with a final award within six months of the case management conference under reduced scales of arbitrator fees.<sup>14</sup>

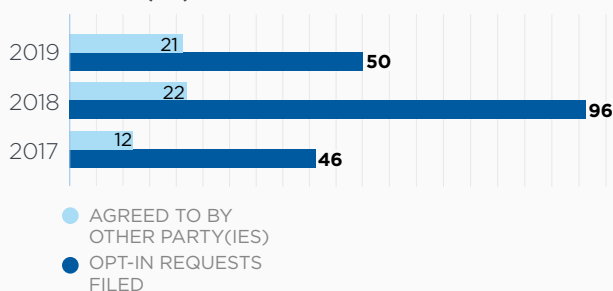
The EPP apply automatically in cases where the arbitration agreement was concluded post 1 March 2017 and the global amount in dispute does not exceed US\$ 2 million, unless the parties have explicitly opted out. Parties may also expressly opt in to the EPP regardless of the amount in dispute or date of conclusion of the arbitration agreement. The figures of opt-in requests reflect the need, suitability and success of the procedure. In 2017, of the 46 opt-in requests

13. The contracts applying the laws of US states referred to the laws of 12 states, with New York law selected in half of the contracts.

14. The cost calculator for ordinary and expedited procedures is available [online](#) and on the [ICC DRS App](#).

filed, 12 were agreed to by the other party(ies); in 2018, of the 96 opt-in requests filed, 22 were agreed to by the other party(ies); and in 2019, of the 50 opt in requests filed, 21 were agreed to by the other party(ies).

OPT-IN REQUESTS FILED/AGREED TO BY OTHER PARTY(IES) 2017-2019



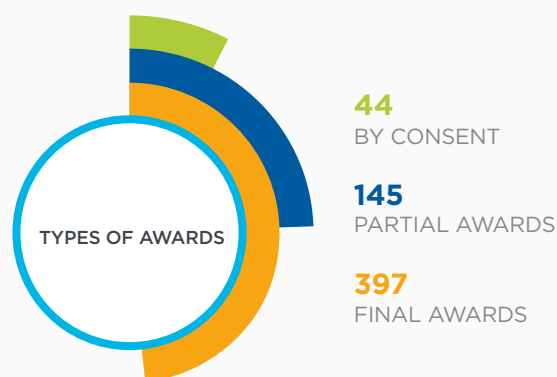
In 2019, the EPP applied by direct operation of the Rules in 65 cases. Parties agreed to opt out from the EPP in five cases. In 2019, the ICC Court decided whether to apply, or continue to apply, the EPP in 12 cases taking into consideration a party's objection, the amount in dispute, the date of contract, or the complexity of the case.

As of end 2019, 146 cases had been or were being conducted under the EPP. Of the 50 final awards rendered in expedited proceedings, 37 were rendered within the six-month time limit as from the case management conference pursuant to Article 4(1), Appendix VI to the Rules. Among the delayed cases, the delay for submitting the final award exceeded one month in 10 cases: in three of those cases, the delay was due to justified circumstances; in four cases, the parties agreed to a new procedural timetable; and in three of those cases the delay resulted in a fee reduction for the arbitrator(s).<sup>15</sup> The scrutiny of all 50 awards was made within the two to three weeks prescribed by the Note<sup>16</sup> and within 11 days on average.

### Awards

All draft awards are submitted to the ICC Court for scrutiny and approval prior to notification to the parties. The Rules provide the Court with discretion to lay down modifications as to form and draw the tribunal's attention to points of substance when scrutinising draft awards.

In 2019, the ICC Court approved **586** awards, (145 partial awards, 397 final awards and 44 awards by consent). The figure is slightly lower than the record of 599 awards reached in 2018.



The vast majority of draft awards were approved subject to certain points raised for the consideration of arbitral tribunals. Only five draft awards were approved without any comments at all. A further 72 draft awards were not approved when first scrutinised by the ICC Court and were returned to the arbitral tribunal for further consideration.

In 2019, 80 applications for correction and/or interpretation of awards were filed pursuant to Article 36 of the Rules, 54 of which led to the subsequent correction or interpretation of the award. When rejecting the other 26 requests, tribunals sometimes added to their original awards an order relating to the costs of the correction/interpretation proceedings.

In 2019, a case was remitted to the arbitral tribunal pursuant to Article 36(4) of the Rules in order to reflect the corrected amount agreed to by the parties, following an order from a UK Court.

### Languages of awards

Awards approved in 2019 were drafted in a total of 12 languages. English remains the predominant language (79% of awards). The other languages were French (42 awards), Spanish (32), Portuguese (20), German (seven), followed by Romanian (five), two each in

15. *Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration*, para. 127.

16. *Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration*, para. 135.

Italian, Greek and Chinese, and one each in Hebrew, Turkish and Korean. In addition, bilingual awards were rendered in English/Romanian (two awards), English/Portuguese (two) and English/Greek (one).

### Awards rendered by majority/dissenting opinions

Pursuant to Article 32(1) of the Rules, 'when the arbitral tribunal is composed of more than one arbitrator, an award is made by a majority decision'. Of the 311 partial and final awards rendered by three-member tribunals, 29 awards (9%) were rendered by majority. Of these, 28 were accompanied by a dissenting opinion, incorporated in the award itself in nine cases and made by way of a separate document in 19 cases.

The dissenting arbitrator was a co-arbitrator nominated by a party in 24 awards and remained unidentified in five cases. In two cases, two separate dissenting opinions were submitted on different issues (by each of the co-arbitrators in one case, and by one co-arbitrator and one unidentified arbitrator in the other).

### Length of proceedings

The average duration of proceedings in cases that reached a final award was 26 months, compared to 28 months in 2018, and is calculated on the basis of all said cases, including those where the proceedings were suspended by the parties for any length of time. The median duration of proceedings was 22 months, compared to 24 months in 2018.

### Delays

The Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration provides that (i) sole arbitrators are expected to submit draft awards within two months, and (ii) three-member arbitral tribunals within three months after the last substantive hearing on matters to be decided in the award or the filing of the last written submissions concerning such matters (excluding cost submissions), whichever is later.<sup>17</sup> Under the expedited procedure, draft awards are expected within five months from the case management conference.<sup>18</sup>

Untimely submission of draft awards may cause a reduction of arbitrators' fees unless the delay is attributable to factors beyond the arbitrators' control.<sup>19</sup> In 2019, of the 162 draft final awards submitted to the ICC Court for scrutiny beyond the above timeframe, a fee reduction was applied in 68 cases (i.e., where the delay was considered significant and the Court was not satisfied that the delay was attributable to factors beyond the arbitrators' control or to exceptional circumstances).

Since 2016, when this practice aiming at more efficiency in the submission of draft awards was implemented, the rate of untimely submission of draft awards has decreased from 54% in 2016 to 40% in 2019. Figures also show a reduction of the most important delays. The number of draft awards delayed by three to six months decreased from 52 (in 2016) to 33 (in 2019), and instances where awards reached a delay of seven months or more went from 18 (in 2016) to five (in 2019). Accordingly, most delays in the submission of draft awards ranged from just a few days to less than three months.

### Emergency Arbitrator proceedings

Since their introduction in 2012 until 1 March 2019, the ICC Emergency Arbitrator Rules have enabled parties to apply 120 times for 'Emergency Measures' and receive a decision within a 15-day time limit and prior to the constitution of an arbitral tribunal (Article 29 and Appendix V to the Rules).

While half of the Emergency Arbitrator ('EA') applications were in the construction/engineering and energy sectors, other disputes related to chemical industry, general trade and distribution, health and pharmaceuticals, industrial equipment, telecommunications/specialised technologies, transportation, and leisure and entertainment.

In the course of 2019, **23 EA** applications were filed, involving parties of **29 nationalities** and **six multi-party cases** (with as many as eight responding parties in one case). **Five cases** involved states or state entities as respondents in commercial disputes.

17. *Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration*, para. 119.

18. *Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration*, para. 125.

19. The timeframe and fee reduction rates are set out at paras. 121 (ordinary procedure) and 127 (expedited procedure) of the Note.



The recently published ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR Report 'Emergency Arbitrator Proceedings' provides an analysis of the first 80 ICC EA cases, with contributions from ICC National Committees on the status of EA proceedings under local law and contributions from other arbitral institutions on their respective EA mechanisms.<sup>20</sup>

### **ICC as Appointing Authority**

Under the Rules of ICC as Appointing Authority in UNCITRAL or Other Arbitration Proceedings (the 'Appointing Authority Rules'), the ICC Court may decide on requests for appointment or challenges in UNCITRAL, other institutional and *ad hoc* arbitration proceedings, and provide a range of administrative services as requested by interested parties. Such services include maintaining the file, assisting the parties with logistical arrangements for meetings and hearings, assisting with the notification of documents and correspondence, administering funds, proofreading draft documents and acting as repository.<sup>21</sup>

In 2019, the ICC Court was called upon to act as appointing authority on 18 occasions. Of these, 11 requests were for the appointment of an arbitrator in *ad hoc* proceedings under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and five requests were for appointments in other *ad hoc* proceedings. The ICC Court was requested to administer funds in two other *ad hoc* arbitration proceedings.

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20. ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR, Report on '[Emergency Arbitrator Proceedings](#)' (ICC Publication n°895). Also available in the [ICC Digital Library](#).

21. Rules of ICC as Appointing Authority in UNCITRAL or Other [Arbitration Proceedings](#) (in force as from 1 January 2018).

## THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADR

In 2019, the ICC International Centre for ADR ('Centre') received a total of **61** new cases registered under the Mediation Rules, Expert Rules, Dispute Board Rules and DOCDEX Rules.

### Mediation

In 2019, the Centre registered 35 new requests filed under the ICC Mediation Rules. The term 'mediation' as used in the Mediation Rules includes not only mediation but any other amicable settlement technique or combination of techniques that the parties may prefer. In 2019, apart from one request for conciliation, parties consistently opted for mediation.

Cases in 2019 involved 97 parties from 34 countries and independent territories. European parties were predominant in 2019, representing 51% of all parties. Countries accounting for the highest number of parties were France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany.

Four parties were states or state entities and originated from the MENA region.

### Origin of the parties in ICC Mediation

Region/country	No. of parties	% of total no. of parties
<b>Africa</b>		
Ghana (2 parties), Senegal	3	3%
<b>Americas</b>		
USA (5 parties), Canada (3 parties), Brazil (3 parties), Argentina, Cayman Islands, Colombia	14	15%
<b>Asia &amp; Pacific</b>		
India (5 parties), UAE (5 parties), Laos (4 parties), Singapore (2 parties), Israel (2 parties), Oman (2 parties), Qatar (2 parties), Australia, China, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iraq, Macau, Yemen	30	31%
<b>Europe</b>		
France (13 parties), United Kingdom (11 parties), Italy (8 parties), Germany (8 parties), Netherlands (4 parties), Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Finland, Norway	50	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2019, a total of 17 neutrals were either nominated by the parties or appointed by the Centre. The neutrals, comprising seven women, came from Europe (Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom), the Americas (Brazil, Mexico, United States) and Asia (India, Singapore).

Disputes were generated from a wide range of business sectors. Construction and engineering disputes were the most frequent, accounting for almost 20% of cases, followed by disputes relating to energy and telecommunication. In 2019, the value of disputes ranged from US\$ 326,000 to US\$ 216 million, thus confirming the suitability of mediation for a wide range of disputes, including high-value disputes. The costs of proceedings in which mediators were appointed (covering ICC administrative expenses and the fees and expenses of the neutral) were US\$ 14,504 on average.

### Expertise

A total of 16 requests for services related to experts were filed with the Centre in 2019. Of these, seven concerned the proposal of experts, seven the appointment of experts, and two the administration of expert proceedings. One request for the proposal of an expert was made by an ICC arbitral tribunal (for which the service is provided free of charge); all other requests were filed by parties.

Three of the requests for expert appointment were made for the appointment of dispute board members.<sup>22</sup>

The 41 parties involved in the 2019 filings came from 20 countries. As in previous years, the largest demand for the Centre's expert services came from European parties.

Five states or state entities from different continents requested the services of the Centre in relation to experts.

22. The Centre may appoint dispute board members either under the [ICC Expert Rules](#) or the [ICC Dispute Board Rules](#).

### Geographical origins of parties in ICC Expertise

Region/country	No. of parties	% of total no. of parties
<b>Africa</b> Egypt (2 parties), Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco (3 parties)	7	17%
<b>Americas</b> Ecuador (2 parties), Peru (2 parties), USA	5	12%
<b>Asia &amp; Pacific</b> Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, United Arab Emirates (6 parties)	9	22%
<b>Europe</b> Albania (3 parties), Austria, Belgium (2 parties), France (2 parties), Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands (7 parties), Turkey (2 parties)	20	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100%</b>

The 2019 filings led to the proposal or appointment of 14 experts originating from Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkmenistan and the United Kingdom.

Requests related to expert services under the ICC Expert Rules covered various business sectors. The majority of the requests filed in 2019 related to technical expertise (often overlapping with financial expertise), and in the remaining cases, parties sought financial and/or legal expertise. As in other areas of ICC dispute resolution, the highest demand came from the construction and energy sectors.

### Dispute Boards

Under the 2015 ICC Dispute Board Rules and upon the parties' request, the Centre may appoint dispute board ('DB') members, decide on challenges filed against DB members, review their decisions and fix their fees. Since October 2018, ICC also acts as the dispute settlement body to decide on challenges filed against a Dispute Adjudication/Avoidance Boards ('DAAB') member under the FIDIC 2017 suite of contracts.<sup>23</sup>

The ICC Dispute Board Rules, which provide for a 'Model Dispute Board Member Agreement', may be applied without recourse to ICC. However, the administrative services listed above to facilitate the application of the Rules are provided exclusively by the ICC ADR Centre. In 2019, four requests were filed for the appointment of DB members on the basis of an agreement referring to the ICC Rules.

### DOCDEX

ICC DOCDEX is a rapid, document-based dispute resolution service for trade finance. It was initially designed for letters of credit, but has since been extended to include other instruments, undertakings and agreements related to trade finance.<sup>24</sup> For proceedings under the DOCDEX Rules, the Centre appoints experts in documentary credits, collections and demand guarantees.

In 2019, six requests, involving a total of 12 parties, were filed with the Centre for a DOCDEX decision. Traditionally, the use of the service has been stronger in Asia, which was confirmed in 2019 where a majority of the parties came from Asia, and 25% of the parties from Europe.

Disputes are decided by a panel of three experts, usually of different nationalities, appointed by the Centre under the DOCDEX Rules. As an illustration of ICC's broad expert network, among the 15 experts appointed in 2019, eight originated from Europe (Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland), three from Asia (Chinese Taipei, Singapore), three from the Americas (Canada, United States) and one from Africa (South Africa).

23. See the Appendix III to the [ICC Dispute Board Rules](#), in force as from 1 October 2018; see also '[ICC to decide DAAB challenges under 2017 FIDIC contracts](#)'.

24. Some of the expert decisions rendered under the [ICC DOCDEX Rules](#) are published in '[Collected DOCDEX Decisions 2013-2016](#)' (ICC Publication n°786), and are also available in the [ICC Digital Library](#) (Trade Finance).



## Parties

**Table 01** Most frequent nationalities among parties

Country of origin	Number of parties	% of total no. of parties in all 2019 filings
USA	196	7.85%
India	147	5.88%
Brazil	133	5.32%
France	126	5.04%
China*	105	4.20%
Germany	97	3.88%
Spain	87	3.48%
Italy	84	3.36%
United Arab Emirates	78	3.12%
United Kingdom	78	3.12%
Switzerland	67	2.68%
South Korea	57	2.28%
Saudi Arabia	56	2.24%
Mexico	51	2.04%
Netherlands	48	1.92%
Turkey	47	1.88%
Singapore	35	1.40%
Qatar	33	1.32%
Canada	32	1.28%
Belgium	29	1.16%
Japan	28	1.12%
Peru	27	1.08%
Israel	26	1.04%
Russian Federation	25	1.00%

\* Including Hong Kong and Macau.

**Table 02** Nationalities represented by region

### Africa

Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Algeria	6	11	<b>17</b>
Egypt	10	10	<b>20</b>
Libya	2	2	<b>4</b>
Mauritania	1	0	<b>1</b>
Morocco	7	4	<b>11</b>
Tunisia	1	4	<b>5</b>
<b>North Africa</b>			<b>58</b>
Angola	1	3	<b>4</b>
Burkina Faso	0	1	<b>1</b>
Cameroon	4	3	<b>7</b>
Congo Dem. Republic	1	3	<b>4</b>
Congo Republic	1	0	<b>1</b>
Cote d'Ivoire	1	15	<b>16</b>
Ethiopia	1	4	<b>5</b>
Gabon	2	1	<b>3</b>
Ghana	3	2	<b>5</b>
Guinea	1	0	<b>1</b>
Kenya	5	1	<b>6</b>
Liberia	1	0	<b>1</b>
Malawi	0	1	<b>1</b>
Mali	1	1	<b>2</b>
Mauritius	5	5	<b>10</b>
Mozambique	0	9	<b>9</b>
Namibia	0	2	<b>2</b>
Niger	0	1	<b>1</b>
Nigeria	9	10	<b>19</b>
Seychelles	0	1	<b>1</b>
Sierra Leone	1	1	<b>2</b>
South Africa	4	9	<b>13</b>
Sudan	0	1	<b>1</b>
Tanzania	2	4	<b>6</b>
Togo	2	0	<b>2</b>
Uganda	2	1	<b>3</b>
Zambia	3	1	<b>4</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>			<b>130</b>
<b>Africa</b>			<b>188</b>



**Americas**

Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Canada	16	16	<b>32</b>
USA	103	93	<b>196</b>
<b>North America</b>			<b>228</b>
Argentina	7	13	<b>20</b>
Bahamas	1	2	<b>3</b>
Barbados	1	0	<b>1</b>
Belize	0	2	<b>2</b>
Bermuda	2	1	<b>3</b>
Bolivia	1	2	<b>3</b>
Brazil	69	64	<b>133</b>
British Virgin Islands	11	6	<b>17</b>
Cayman Islands	5	5	<b>10</b>
Chile	4	2	<b>6</b>
Colombia	13	8	<b>21</b>
Costa Rica	3	1	<b>4</b>
Curaçao	0	1	<b>1</b>
Dominica	2	2	<b>4</b>
Dominican Republic	0	3	<b>3</b>
Ecuador	1	0	<b>1</b>
El Salvador	0	1	<b>1</b>
Guatemala	8	4	<b>12</b>
Haiti	0	2	<b>2</b>
Honduras	1	0	<b>1</b>
Jamaica	0	2	<b>2</b>
Mexico	21	30	<b>51</b>
Panama	11	8	<b>19</b>
Paraguay	1	1	<b>2</b>
Peru	15	12	<b>27</b>
Uruguay	4	2	<b>6</b>
St Kitts and Nevis	0	1	<b>1</b>
Trinidad and Tobago	3	3	<b>6</b>
Venezuela	6	18	<b>24</b>
<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>			<b>386</b>
<b>Americas</b>			<b>614</b>

**Asia & the Pacific**

Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Afghanistan	1	2	<b>3</b>
Bahrain	2	4	<b>6</b>
Georgia	2	7	<b>9</b>
Iran	7	2	<b>9</b>
Iraq	1	6	<b>7</b>
Israel	15	11	<b>26</b>
Jordan	2	3	<b>5</b>
Kazakhstan	4	0	<b>4</b>
Kuwait	5	2	<b>7</b>
Lebanon	6	7	<b>13</b>
Oman	2	6	<b>8</b>
Palestinian Authority	0	1	<b>1</b>
Qatar	13	20	<b>33</b>
Saudi Arabia	20	36	<b>56</b>
Syria	1	0	<b>1</b>
United Arab Emirates	46	32	<b>78</b>
Uzbekistan	0	1	<b>1</b>
Yemen	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>Central &amp; West Asia</b>			<b>269</b>
Australia	11	8	<b>19</b>
Bangladesh	9	2	<b>11</b>
Cambodia	1	1	<b>2</b>
China*	54	51	<b>105</b>
Chinese Taipei	3	1	<b>4</b>
Fiji	0	1	<b>1</b>
India	24	123	<b>147</b>
Indonesia	8	6	<b>14</b>
Japan	12	16	<b>28</b>
Malaysia	7	10	<b>17</b>
Maldives	0	1	<b>1</b>
Myanmar	1	1	<b>2</b>
Nepal	0	1	<b>1</b>
New Zealand	7	2	<b>9</b>
Pakistan	3	3	<b>6</b>
Philippines	3	2	<b>5</b>
Singapore	20	15	<b>35</b>
South Korea	24	33	<b>57</b>
Sri Lanka	1	2	<b>3</b>
Thailand	7	3	<b>10</b>
Vietnam	2	5	<b>7</b>
<b>South &amp; East Asia and Pacific</b>			<b>484</b>
<b>Asia &amp; Pacific</b>			<b>753</b>

\* 38 from Mainland China (9 claimants, 29 respondents); 21 from Hong Kong (11 claimants, 10 respondents).



## Europe

Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Andorra Principality	0	1	<b>1</b>
Austria	9	4	<b>13</b>
Belgium	17	12	<b>29</b>
Channel Islands	1	7	<b>8</b>
Denmark	4	5	<b>9</b>
Finland	7	6	<b>13</b>
France	58	68	<b>126</b>
Germany	49	48	<b>97</b>
Iceland	0	1	<b>1</b>
Ireland	12	4	<b>16</b>
Italy	42	42	<b>84</b>
Liechtenstein	3	0	<b>3</b>
Luxembourg	12	11	<b>24</b>
Malta	4	0	<b>4</b>
Monaco	1	0	<b>1</b>
Netherlands	28	20	<b>48</b>
Norway	2	0	<b>2</b>
Portugal	6	10	<b>16</b>
Spain	42	45	<b>86</b>
Sweden	8	4	<b>12</b>
Switzerland	43	24	<b>67</b>
United Kingdom	43	35	<b>78</b>
<b>North &amp; West Europe</b>			<b>738</b>

Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Albania	0	2	<b>2</b>
Belarus	1	0	<b>1</b>
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	3	<b>3</b>
Bulgaria	2	2	<b>4</b>
Croatia	4	0	<b>4</b>
Cyprus	10	8	<b>18</b>
Czech Republic	9	5	<b>14</b>
Greece	11	4	<b>15</b>
Hungary	4	4	<b>8</b>
Kosovo	1	2	<b>3</b>
Latvia	0	2	<b>2</b>
Macedonia	0	1	<b>1</b>
Moldova	2	0	<b>2</b>
Montenegro	0	1	<b>1</b>
Poland	9	10	<b>19</b>
Romania	8	11	<b>19</b>
Russian Federation	18	7	<b>25</b>
Serbia	3	1	<b>4</b>
Slovakia	1	3	<b>4</b>
Slovenia	2	1	<b>3</b>
Turkey	24	23	<b>47</b>
Ukraine	1	5	<b>6</b>
<b>Central &amp; East Europe</b>			<b>205</b>
<b>Europe</b>			<b>943</b>

**Table 03** Number of states and state-owned parties by region

Region	Number of state and parastatal parties	% of all parties from the region
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	23.8%
North Africa	12	20.7%
Latin America & Caribbean	73	18.9%
Central & East Europe	28	13.7%
Central & West Asia	29	10.8%
South & East Asia and Pacific	20	4.1%
North & West Europe	18	2.4%
North America	1	0.4%



## Arbitral tribunals

**Table 04** Selection of arbitrators

	Sole arbitrators	Co-arbitrators in three-member tribunals	Presidents of three-member tribunals	Total
Nominations by parties, confirmed by Court/Secretary General	72	749	33	<b>854</b>
Nominations by co-arbitrators, confirmed by Court/Secretary General	N/A	N/A	225	<b>225</b>
Appointments by Court upon proposal from ICC National Committee or Group	150	22	66	<b>238</b>
Appointments directly by Court	57	35	65	<b>157</b>
Appointments by an authority other than the Court	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1476</b>

**Table 05** Most frequent nationalities

Country of origin	Number of appointments/confirmations	% of total number of appointments/confirmations
United Kingdom	258	17.48%
Switzerland	147	9.96%
France	116	7.86%
USA	107	7.25%
Germany	87	5.89%
Brazil	62	4.20%
Canada	40	2.71%
Italy	39	2.64%
Australia	38	2.57%
Belgium	38	2.57%
Spain	38	2.57%
Mexico	36	2.44%
India	34	2.30%
Austria	33	2.24%
Singapore	26	1.76%
Lebanon	25	1.69%
Greece	22	1.49%
Netherlands	21	1.42%
Argentina	20	1.36%
Egypt	18	1.22%
Portugal	16	1.08%
Ireland	15	1.02%

**Table 06** Breakdown by country of origin and status

	Sole arbitrator	Co- arbitrator	President of tribunal	Total
Algeria	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Argentina	4	12	4	<b>20</b>
Australia	10	18	10	<b>38</b>
Austria	7	14	12	<b>33</b>
Azerbaijan	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Belgium	9	15	14	<b>38</b>
Bolivia	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Botswana	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Brazil	2	42	18	<b>62</b>
Burkina Faso	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Cameroon	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Canada	14	11	15	<b>40</b>
Chile	1	4	3	<b>8</b>
China	3	5	1	<b>9</b>
Colombia	1	7	6	<b>14</b>
Costa Rica	0	3	0	<b>3</b>
Croatia	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Cuba	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Cyprus	1	1	1	<b>3</b>
Czech Republic	2	6	1	<b>9</b>
Denmark	1	0	2	<b>3</b>
Dominican Republic	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Ecuador	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Egypt	2	13	3	<b>18</b>
El Salvador	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Finland	0	8	0	<b>8</b>
France	31	48	37	<b>116</b>
Germany	18	42	27	<b>87</b>
Greece	4	13	5	<b>22</b>
Guatemala	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Haiti	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Hungary	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
India	6	22	6	<b>34</b>
Indonesia	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Iran	0	6	0	<b>6</b>
Iraq	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Ireland	4	6	5	<b>15</b>
Israel	0	1	6	<b>7</b>
Italy	8	20	11	<b>39</b>
Jamaica	0	2	1	<b>3</b>
Japan	1	1	0	<b>2</b>
Jordan	0	1	1	<b>2</b>
Lebanon	11	4	10	<b>25</b>
Lithuania	1	1	0	<b>2</b>
Luxembourg	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Malawi	0	1	0	<b>1</b>

	Sole arbitrator	Co- arbitrator	President of tribunal	Total
Malaysia	1	2	0	<b>3</b>
Mali	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Mauritius	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Mexico	7	19	10	<b>36</b>
Morocco	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Netherlands	4	10	7	<b>21</b>
New Zealand	3	2	4	<b>9</b>
Nigeria	6	4	2	<b>12</b>
Norway	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
Pakistan	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Palestine	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Panama	0	7	3	<b>10</b>
Peru	0	5	1	<b>6</b>
Poland	3	3	1	<b>7</b>
Portugal	3	9	4	<b>16</b>
Qatar	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Romania	4	6	0	<b>10</b>
Russian Federation	1	5	0	<b>6</b>
Saudi Arabia	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Senegal	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Singapore	13	7	6	<b>26</b>
Slovak Republic	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Slovenia	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
South Africa	2	5	1	<b>8</b>
South Korea	0	6	0	<b>6</b>
Spain	5	23	10	<b>38</b>
Sri Lanka	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
St Kitts & Nevis	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Sweden	2	4	4	<b>10</b>
Switzerland	24	73	50	<b>147</b>
Syria	0	5	0	<b>5</b>
Tanzania	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Thailand	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Togo	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Tunisia	2	1	1	<b>4</b>
Turkey	1	8	2	<b>11</b>
Ukraine	0	4	0	<b>4</b>
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
United Kingdom	37	166	55	<b>258</b>
Uruguay	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
USA	14	68	25	<b>107</b>
Venezuela	0	1	1	<b>2</b>
Zambia	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Total of nominations/ appointments</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1476</b>



**Table 07** Breakdown of men/women arbitrators appointed or confirmed by region

Region	Year	Men		Women	
North Africa	2010	20	95%	1	5%
	2011	9	75%	3	25%
	2012	11	92%	1	8%
	2013	15	94%	1	6%
	2014	9	90%	1	10%
	2015	11	73%	4	27%
	2016	18	86%	3	14%
	2017	31	91%	3	9%
	2018	23	92%	2	8%
	<b>2019</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17%</b>
Sub-Saharan Africa	2010	19	100%	0	0%
	2011	20	91%	2	9%
	2012	12	92%	1	8%
	2013	31	100%	0	0%
	2014	27	96%	1	4%
	2015	17	100%	0	0%
	2016	10	83%	2	17%
	2017	23	96%	1	4%
	2018	18	86%	3	14%
	<b>2019</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17%</b>
North America	2010	130	90%	15	10%
	2011	133	87%	19	13%
	2012	113	89%	14	11%
	2013	111	88%	15	12%
	2014	157	92%	13	8%
	2015	158	91%	15	9%
	2016	193	86%	32	14%
	2017	114	82%	25	18%
	2018	139	84%	27	16%
	<b>2019</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25%</b>

Region	Year	Men		Women	
Latin America & Caribbean	2010	112	95%	6	5%
	2011	100	94%	6	6%
	2012	120	93%	9	7%
	2013	120	89%	15	11%
	2014	123	94%	8	6%
	2015	169	91%	16	9%
	2016	145	88%	19	12%
	2017	165	82%	36	18%
	2018	167	84%	31	16%
	<b>2019</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17%</b>
Central & West Asia	2010	42	95%	2	5%
	2011	55	85%	10	15%
	2012	43	90%	5	10%
	2013	49	89%	6	11%
	2014	40	87%	6	13%
	2015	40	83%	8	17%
	2016	46	84%	9	16%
	2017	43	68%	20	32%
	2018	61	80%	15	20%
	<b>2019</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>38%</b>
South & East Asia and Pacific	2010	97	98%	2	2%
	2011	94	95%	5	5%
	2012	109	92%	9	8%
	2013	153	97%	4	3%
	2014	96	88%	13	12%
	2015	102	91%	10	9%
	2016	109	89%	14	11%
	2017	123	87%	18	13%
	2018	112	89%	14	11%
	<b>2019</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10%</b>





Region	Year	Men		Women	
North & West Europe	2010	729	93%	58	7%
	2011	756	94%	46	6%
	2012	715	93%	51	7%
	2013	666	91%	63	9%
	2014	684	90%	78	10%
	2015	635	90%	67	10%
	2016	617	86%	103	14%
	2017	679	85%	119	15%
	2018	634	81%	146	19%
	<b>2019</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>21%</b>
Central & East Europe	2010	86	88%	12	12%
	2011	71	86%	12	14%
	2012	76	86%	12	14%
	2013	65	81%	15	19%
	2014	62	87%	9	13%
	2015	45	74%	16	26%
	2016	64	70%	27	30%
	2017	61	69%	27	31%
	2018	57	62%	35	38%
	<b>2019</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33%</b>



## Places of arbitration

**Table 08** Ten most frequently selected cities

City	Number of cases	% of all places of arbitration
London	114	17.1%
Paris	106	15.9%
Geneva	53	8.0%
Singapore	32	4.8%
New York	27	4.1%
Zurich	27	4.1%
Madrid	15	2.3%
Hong Kong	14	2.1%
São Paulo	14	2.1%
Doha	12	1.8%
Dubai	12	1.8%

**Table 09** Countries selected as place of arbitration

Country	Place chosen by the parties	Place fixed by the Court	Total
Algeria	2	0	2
Angola	1	0	1
Argentina	4	0	4
Australia	3	0	3
Austria	5	1	6
Belgium	8	1	9
Bolivia	1	0	1
Botswana	0	1	1
Brazil	24	0	24
British Virgin Islands	1	0	1
Canada	2	1	3
Chile	1	0	1
China (Mainland)	2	0	2
China (Hong Kong)	13	1	14
Colombia	4	0	4
Croatia	1	0	1
Cyprus	1	0	1
Denmark	0	2	2
Egypt	3	0	3
Finland	3	0	3
France	97	11	108
Germany	19	2	21
Greece	4	0	4
Guatemala	3	0	3
Hungary	1	0	1

Country	Place chosen by the parties	Place fixed by the Court	Total
India	12	1	13
Ireland	1	0	1
Israel	5	0	5
Italy	3	0	3
Japan	2	2	4
Kenya	0	1	1
Kuwait	0	1	1
Luxembourg	2	0	2
Mauritius	0	1	1
Mexico	13	0	13
Morocco	1	0	1
Netherlands	4	1	5
Nigeria	3	0	3
Oman	3	0	3
Panama	4	3	7
Peru	4	0	4
Poland	4	0	4
Portugal	5	0	5
Qatar	10	2	12
Romania	3	0	3
Russian Federation	0	2	2
Rwanda	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	1	1	2
Singapore	30	2	32
South Africa	3	0	3
South Korea	6	0	6
Spain	16	0	16
Sri Lanka	2	0	2
Sweden	6	1	7
Switzerland	76	8	84
Thailand	1	0	1
Tunisia	1	0	1
Turkey	5	0	5
United Arab Emirates	18	3	21
United Kingdom	102	13	115
Uruguay	3	0	3
USA	46	3	49
Vietnam	0	1	1



## Amounts in dispute

**Table 10** Amounts in dispute

Amounts in dispute in cases registered in 2019		% of total number of cases
50,000		1.8%
> 50,000	≤ 100,000	2.1%
> 100,000	≤ 200,000	3.8%
> 200,000	≤ 500,000	7.9%
> 500,000	≤ 1 million	8.1%
> 1 million	≤ 2 million	12.7%
> 2 million	≤ 5 million	14.5%
> 5 million	≤ 10 million	10.1%
> 10 million	≤ 30 million	13.7%
> 30 million	≤ 50 million	5.6%
> 50 million	≤ 80 million	3.5%
> 80 million	≤ 100 million	1.5%
> 100 million	≤ 500 million	6.1%
> 500 million		2.1%
Not quantified		6.5%