

Arbitration court of London



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London Court of International Arbitration



It is the arbitration body set up in 1892 as the London Chamber of Arbitration and endures a series of changes for more than a century of its activity. The Court is currently serves as an independent legal entity in the legal form of a limited liability company, one of the founders of which include the London Chamber of Commerce, Municipality of the City of London and the authorized institution of arbitration.



The LCIA is one of the world's leading international institutions for commercial dispute resolution. The LCIA provides efficient, flexible and impartial administration of arbitration and other ADR proceedings, regardless of location, and under any system of law. The international nature of the LCIA's services is reflected in the fact that, typically, over 80% of parties in pending LCIA cases are not of English nationality.

Organisation

The LCIA operates under a three-tier structure, comprising the Company, the Arbitration Court and the Secretariat.

The Director General of the LCIA fulfils the role of chief executive officer, with day-to-day responsibility of the conduct of the business of the LCIA, and is the principal point of contact between the institution and its Board and Court.

The Company

The LCIA is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee. The LCIA Board, made up largely of prominent London-based arbitration practitioners, is principally concerned with the operation and development of the LCIA's business and with its compliance with applicable company law.

The Secretariat

Headed by the Registrar, the casework Secretariat is based at the International Dispute Resolution Centre in London and is responsible for the day-to-day administration of all disputes referred to the LCIA.

Trial

Arbitration process of the London court begins with the direction of arbitration inquiry in court to the registrar. To the specified document it is shown certain requirements and in case of violation, the party which has directed inquiry, can be refused in consideration or the requirement about correction of shortcomings.

The party initializing trial has to make demands to arbitrators concerning specialization and qualification, and also their number.

The initiator of trial in the London court of the international arbitration has to take care of timely payment of necessary collecting and the fees, to confirm execution of the specified requirements to court.

The court passes in the order, established in advance, taking into account opinion of the parties in the order of research of proofs of business.

The parties have to be prepared and realize as a whole expanded powers of Arbitration court of London that plays large role in outcome of the case.

The arbitral tribunal shall decide in writing and, unless the parties agree otherwise, shall state the reasons on which the award is based. The award date of its issuance shall be specified and shall contain the signature of the arbitrator or arbitrators. If the presence of the college of arbitrators, they do not reach agreement on any question, the decision is taken by majority vote. In the absence of majority decision on any question the chairman of the arbitral tribunal shall make an award individually.





Thanks for your attention!