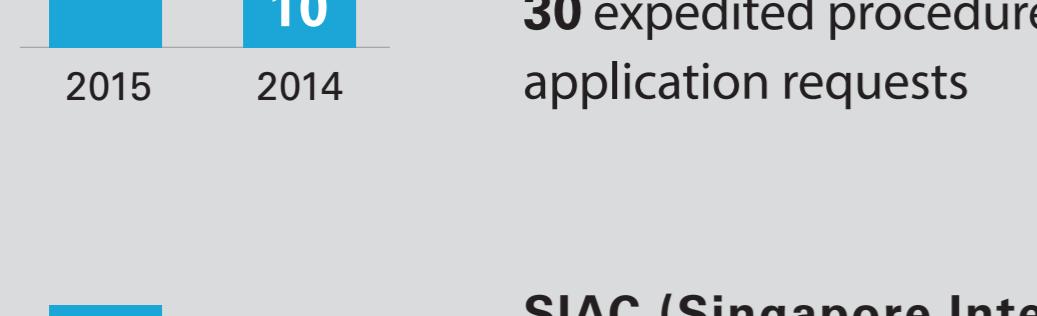


# Arbitral institutions respond to parties' needs

Research by White & Case of data collected from 10 arbitral institutions worldwide finds increase in parties' wish for expedited proceedings, and increase in use of sole member tribunals and women arbitrators

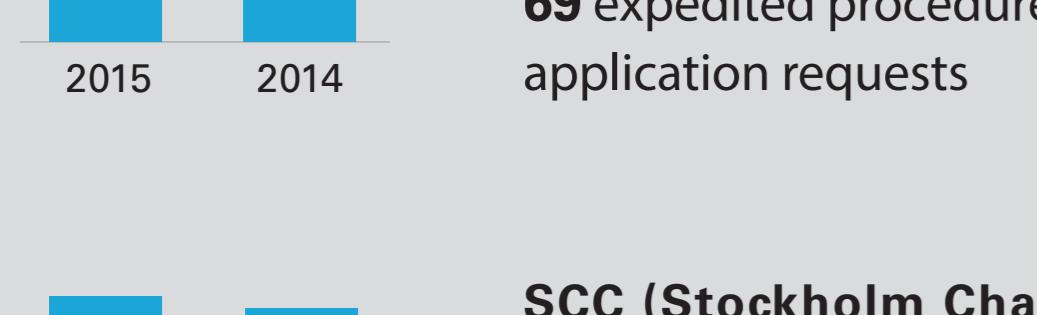
## Increase in parties' wish for expedited proceedings

### LCIA (London Court of International Arbitration)



**2014**  
10 expedited procedure application requests

### SIAC (Singapore International Arbitration Centre)



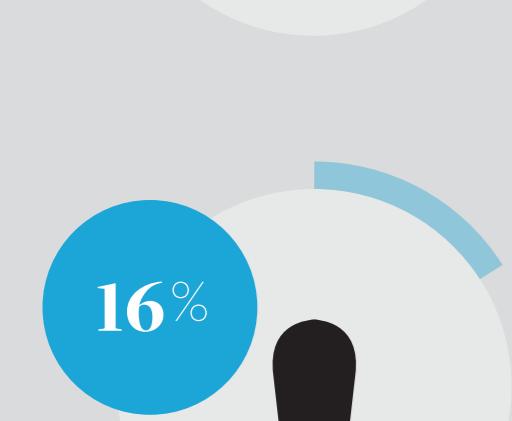
**2014**  
44 expedited procedure application requests

### SCC (Stockholm Chamber of Commerce)



**2014**  
49 cases were administered under the Rules for Expedited Arbitrations

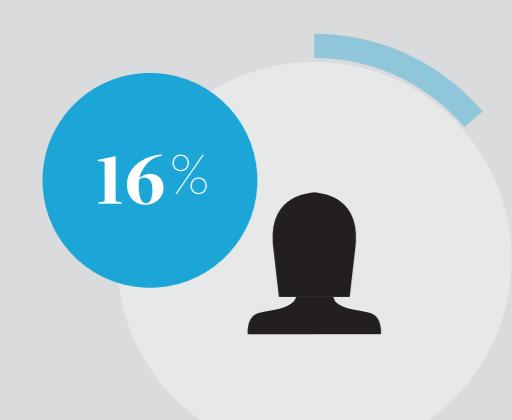
## Diversity within Arbitral Institutions: More female arbitrators



### SCAI (Swiss Chambers' Arbitration Institution)

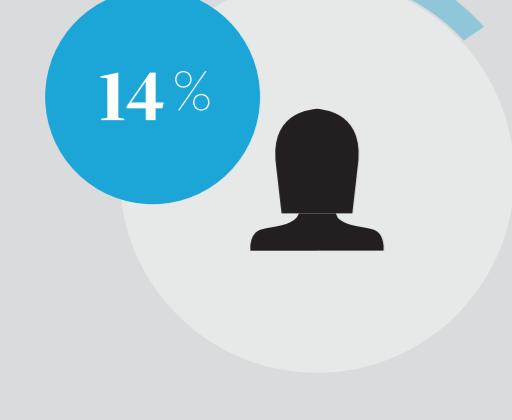
The overall percentage of female arbitral appointments in 2015 was 28.5%.

- Where parties or co-arbitrators appointed women, only 5% were female in 2015



### ICSID (International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes)

At ICSID 16% of appointees were women in 2015, which is double that of 2014.



### LCIA (London Court of International Arbitration)

Nearly 16% of arbitrator appointments were female in 2015 compared with just under 12% in 2014.

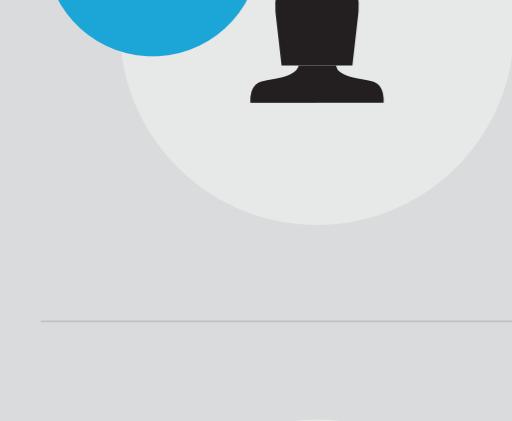
- Of these nearly 78% were selected by the LCIA
- Nearly 20% by parties and nearly 3% by parties' nominees



### SCC (Stockholm Chamber of Commerce)

The overall percentage of female arbitral appointments in 2015 was 14%.

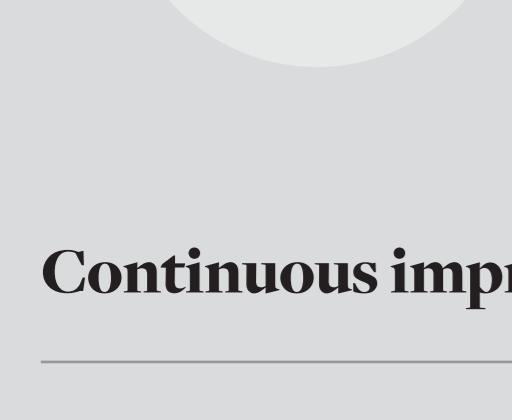
- Only 6.5% were female when parties appointed arbitrators
- 10% were female when appointments were made by co-arbitrators



### ICC (International Chamber of Commerce)

In 2015, women arbitrators represented 10.4% of all appointments and confirmations for the first time compared with 9.7% in 2014.

- The Court appointed more women than the parties and the co-arbitrators nominated collectively



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

For 2015, 16% of appointments were women.



### SIAC (Singapore International Arbitration Centre)

Nearly 25% appointments by SIAC in 2015 were women.

- No data was available regarding the nominations by parties and co-arbitrators

## Preference for/increase in sole member tribunals

Sole arbitrators

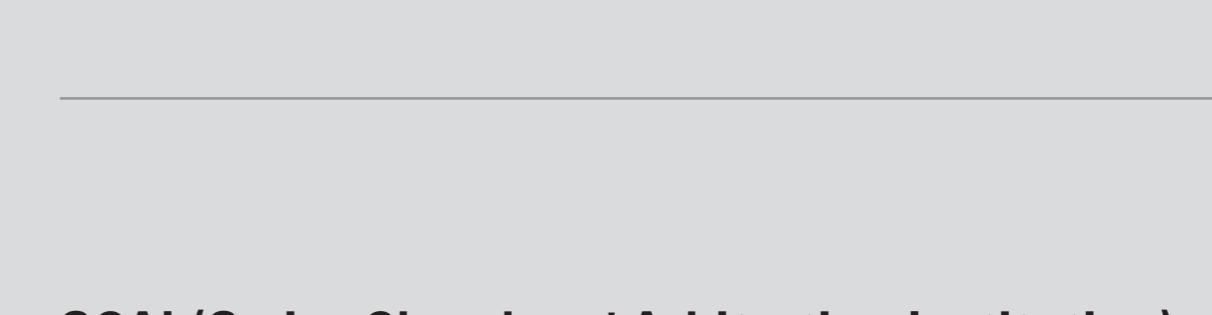


Three-member tribunals



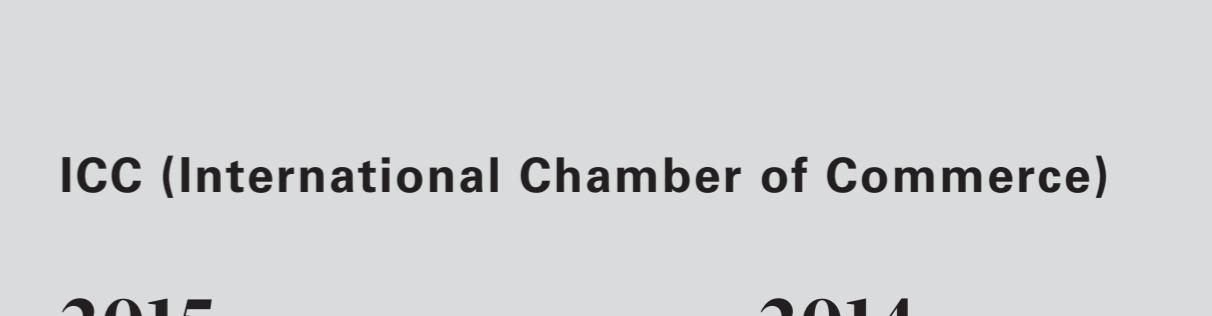
### LCIA (London Court of International Arbitration)

**2015**                    **2014**



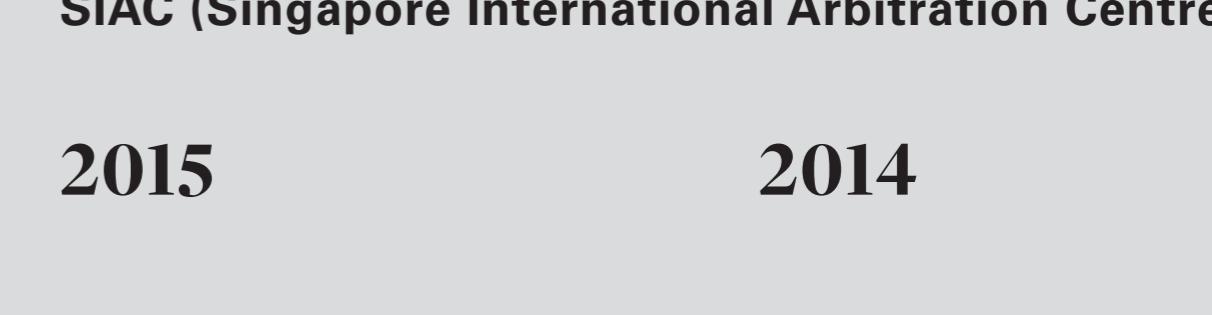
### SCAI (Swiss Chambers' Arbitration Institution)

**2015**                    **2004 - 2015**



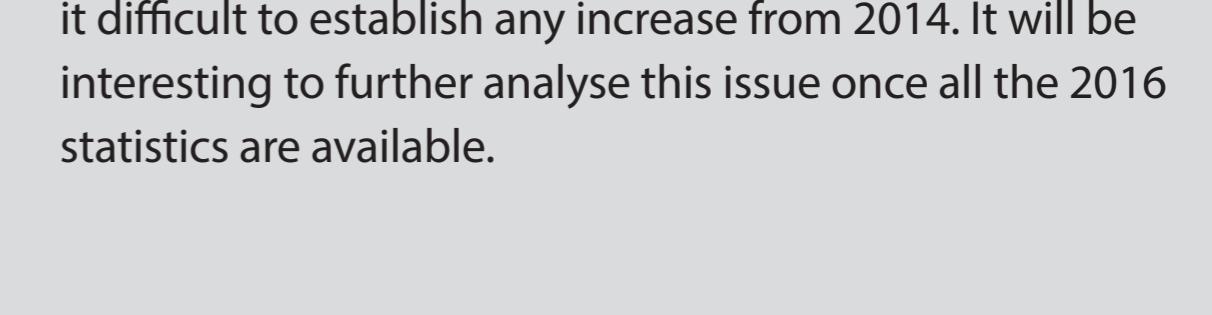
### ICC (International Chamber of Commerce)

**2015**                    **2014**



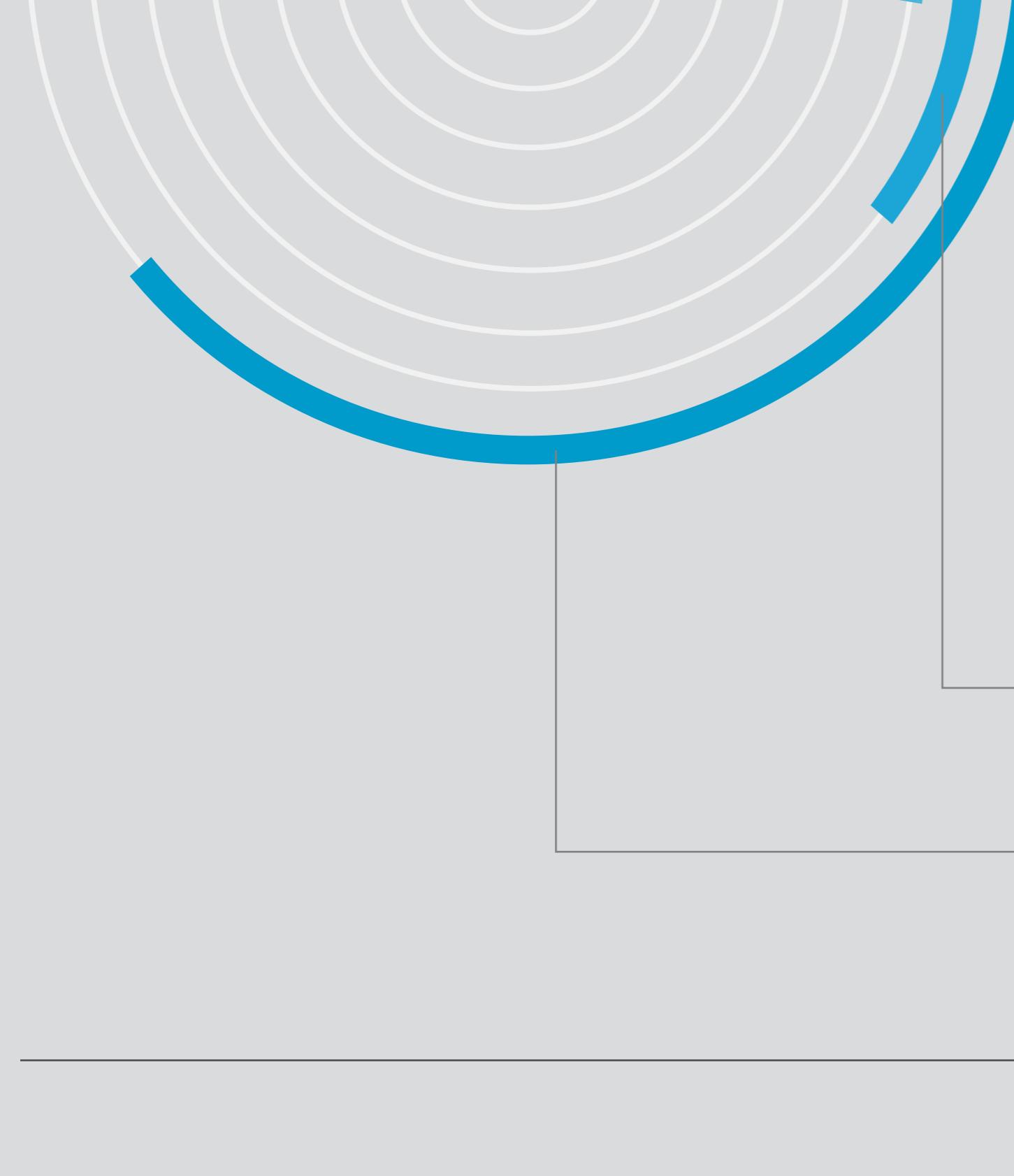
### SIAC (Singapore International Arbitration Centre)

**2015**                    **2014**



Note: Most statistics regarding female arbitral appointments were only available as from 2015 making it difficult to establish any increase from 2014. It will be interesting to further analyse this issue once all the 2016 statistics are available.

## Continuous improvement: More may still need to be done on reducing the timeframe for rendering an award



### SCC (Stockholm Chamber of Commerce)

For 2015, in the majority of cases, an award was rendered within 6 to 12 months

### SCAI (Swiss Chambers' Arbitration Institution)

11 months was the average for rendering an award (2014 - 2015)

### HKIAC (Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre)

The average time for rendering an award (for the period early December 2014 - December 2015) was 12.3 months (in "mean" terms)

### SIAC (Singapore International Arbitration Centre)

The average time to render an award was 13.8 months (in "mean" terms) (April 2013 - July 2016)

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

The average time for an award to be rendered in 2015 was 14.9 months

### LCIA (London Court of International Arbitration)

The average time for an award to be rendered was 20 months (in "mean" terms) (January 2013 - June 2015)

### ICC (International Chamber of Commerce)

The average time for a tribunal to render an award in 2015 was 25 months

### ICSID (International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes)

The average time for a tribunal to render an award is 3 to 4 years

Data collected and analysed from recent figures from 10 arbitral institutions around the world:

American Arbitration Centre (AAA)/International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR), Dubai International Arbitration Centre (DIAC), Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKIAC), International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR)/American Arbitration Association (AAA), International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the London Court of Arbitration (LCIA), Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC), Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (SCC), Swiss Chambers' Arbitration Institution (SCAI).

Note: The data from the different institutions differs somewhat in terms of format, detail and period covered. While this should be borne in mind when looking at the results, it should not prevent one from drawing conclusions from the information. The 2016 statistics for some of these institutions have recently been released. It will be interesting to further study the above issues when all 2016 statistics are available.