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*Report by the
Committee on International Commercial Disputes*

Publication of International Arbitration Awards and Decisions

February 2014

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Publication of International Arbitration Awards and Decisions

Report by the Committee on International Commercial Disputes
of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York

Introduction

Publication of arbitral awards and other decisions (most importantly, challenges to arbitrators) has become more common but is not without controversy. The trend toward more publication has the potential to change, for good or ill, many things traditionally associated with international arbitration, including confidentiality, concentration of knowledge and expertise in a more or less defined group, and the extent to which arbitral decisions and awards should have persuasive or precedential effect.

The International Commercial Disputes Committee thought it would be useful to the international arbitration community, as it considers these issues, to gather information on the differing policies and practices of the major international institutions. We surveyed ten of the major institutions of international arbitration and found great diversity among their rules and practices. At the extremes, some publish nothing and others try to publish as much as possible. Among those that publish awards or decisions, there are differences in the extent of information redacted and in what types of decisions the institutions consider important to publish. Most focus on final awards, but one institution has chosen to publish only decisions on challenges to arbitrators.

We hope that this guide to the diversity of institutional practices will stimulate the ongoing debate within the international arbitration community about the pros and cons of publication and the different ways in which it can be done. It may also be useful to clients and their counsel in evaluating not just whether to arbitrate but also which institution to choose.

This report first outlines the issues posed by publication, with the goal of framing the issues and suggesting areas for further empirical and normative exploration, rather than advocating any specific practice. It then states the questions we asked of the institutions and summarizes their answers, along with other information obtained from their websites and rules. The report ends with a selected bibliography showing where the institutions publish information on awards and other decisions and collecting citations of articles on the issues.

I. The Issues Posed By Publication

A. Confidentiality

International arbitration has traditionally been private though not necessarily confidential. Publication of unredacted decisions certainly lessens that. Even when decisions are just summarized or are published in heavily redacted form to eliminate party and arbitrator names and specific facts, that may not hide enough to maintain as much privacy as the parties desire. Parties who are against publication stress the importance of party autonomy in arbitration and note that they bear the costs of every element of the process. Parties who feel strongly about

confidentiality may therefore want to consider drafting arbitration clauses with strong confidentiality provisions and selecting an administering institution that does not publish anything.

B. Opening the Club/Leveling the Playing Field

International arbitration has been criticized for excessive clubbiness, both as to arbitrators and advocates. Publication of awards and decisions can exacerbate or alleviate that widely perceived characteristic. Specifically:

A. There is a (perceived or actual) tendency of advocates and parties to return to a small group of the “usual suspects” when choosing arbitrators. To the extent that the names of arbitrators are disclosed in published decisions, that tendency could increase if publication bore out the perception that a small group of arbitrators dominate the field, decrease if disclosure shows a great diversity of active, widely used arbitrators, or simply alter the choices to the extent that the parties perceive variations in expertise or biases among specific arbitrators.

B. Greater access to the content of awards and the arbitrators rendering them confers advantages in the process, and that access can be very uneven. Lawyers or firms with large international arbitration practices develop files and institutional knowledge about the arbitrators, institutions, and procedural customs that may not be available to those at smaller firms or firms less immersed in international arbitration. The less information that is publicly available about arbitrators and their decisions, the greater is the advantage of a relatively small group of firms and lawyers. Increased publication of arbitral decisions may tend to level the playing field and open the practice of international arbitration to more lawyers. The extent of leveling may, however, depend on the cost of access to publications and the degree to which published decisions are redacted. Smaller practices may not be able to afford the often high subscription rates of the publications of arbitration institutions, which would tend to counter-balance the greater openness that publication would otherwise bring. Also, publication of only limited numbers of redacted awards may make little difference in this imbalance.

C. Shift to a Precedent-Driven System

Arbitral awards and decisions have had no formal precedential value, either as to procedural decisions or interpretations of law, but increased publication may alter that as a matter of practice even if not as a formal matter, at least to the extent the decisions involve procedural matters or recurring, general substantive issues, and do not merely turn on idiosyncratic contractual language or factual issues. The extent to which practitioners and arbitrators are citing and using prior decisions as precedent and whether that will accelerate with greater publication is a topic for further investigation.

D. Changes in the Content and Style of Awards and Decisions

An arbitrator who knows that his or her decision is likely to be published may write it differently than one whose sole intent is to inform the parties. While some believe that the knowledge that their awards will be published will impose a desirable discipline on arbitrators to articulate coherent legal and factual bases for their findings, others are concerned that publication will undesirably impact the form, substance, and length of awards. Arbitrators

writing for a broader public audience than just the parties before them may tend to write awards that are longer and that are driven by considerations beyond those necessary to resolve the particular dispute before them.

This may be more likely if the arbitrator's name is disclosed, which has so far been the practice of a minority of institutions that publish decisions. The sense that publication may change how decisions are written (whether for better or worse) remains, however, even if the names of the arbitrators are not disclosed.

E. The Cost of Selection and Editing

Selecting and editing awards for publication incur significant costs, and this fact appears to have had an influence on institutions' decisions. The editing process also carries certain risks – e.g., whether the redactions are indeed sufficient to prevent identification of the parties.

F. Publication of Awards vs. Challenges

The London Court of International Arbitration (“**LCIA**”) has decided that it is more important and useful to the arbitration community, and less threatening to confidentiality, to publish the reasoning of decisions on challenges to arbitrators. The Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (“**Stockholm Chamber**”) also publishes summaries of some decisions on challenges along with other more noteworthy awards or decisions. Decisions on challenges are more specific to arbitration and more difficult to research as compared to arbitrators' reasoning on substantive law, for which judicial decisions are available and more authoritative.

The publication of institutional decisions on challenges to arbitrators may, depending on the trends they evince, encourage, discourage, or simply sharpen the arguments of such challenges. Some believe that greater disclosure of the low rates of success in such challenges will discourage frivolous challenges.

G. Impact on Challenges to Arbitrators

To the extent that arbitrators' names are published, the publication of awards may lead to more challenges to arbitrators on the basis of partiality. While publication of awards may provide useful information about an arbitrator's or potential arbitrator's views on particular issues likely to arise in an arbitration, some have expressed concern that it may also lead to more challenges to arbitrators on “issue conflicts” grounds—*i.e.*, challenges to an arbitrator on the grounds that he or she is biased as to issues likely to arise in the arbitration by virtue of prior published views on those issues. Such challenges are increasingly seen in investment treaty arbitrations and might, with increased publication of awards with arbitrators' names, also increase in private commercial arbitration.

H. The Difference Between Commercial and Investor-State Arbitrations

The policy arguments for publication of awards in sovereign arbitration are quite different from the arguments for publication in the context of private commercial arbitration. Claims by investors against a sovereign state have far greater political and public interest

implications, so arguments for greater transparency in that type of international arbitration may not necessarily apply or may be of lesser significance to commercial disputes.

I. Potential for Publication Beyond Institutional Control

All institutions' rules on party confidentiality have exceptions for court filings to enforce or vacate awards. At least in the United States, court filings are public, unless a court permits a party to file the document under seal for reasons of particular confidentiality, which is relatively rare. Court files may therefore be a fertile ground for finding full, unredacted arbitral decisions, and the Committee is aware that some legal publishers have contemplated mining those files to publish the decisions. This may provide more detailed information on the arbitrations and arbitrators, and may also be a reason for a party to hesitate in seeking to confirm or vacate an award.

For better or worse, the criteria for determining disclosure differ between institutional publication and court filings. Institutional selection reflects institutional considerations such as perceived quality and broad applicability of the reasoning. The selection for court filings is simply the decision of a party to seek judicial relief to vacate or confirm an award, which could reflect the perceived quality of the award or just party strategy.¹

II. Methodology

A. Institutions Queried

The Committee sent questions to ten leading international arbitration institutions: Court of Arbitration for Sport (“**CAS**”), the International Court of Arbitration of the ICC (“**ICC**”), International Centre for Dispute Resolution (“**ICDR**”), International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (“**ICSID**”), Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (“**HKCIAC**”), London Court of International Arbitration (“**LCIA**”), Singapore International Arbitration Centre (“**SIAC**”), Society of Maritime Arbitrators (“**SMA**”), Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (“**Stockholm Chamber**”), and Swiss Chambers Arbitration Institution (“**Swiss**”).

All institutions provided the requested information. Some information was supplemented by telephone conversations.

B. Questions

We asked each institution the following questions:

¹ Professor Catherine Rogers has begun an interesting attempt to counteract the bias inherent in publication of decisions determined by institutional selection or court filings, and to increase publicly available knowledge about arbitrators. Her plan is to encourage parties to disclose decisions that will be available and searchable on a website with minimal editing to protect especially sensitive information and trade secrets. (See her blogs cited in the bibliography in Part IV below.)

1. Are any awards or decisions—*e.g.*, regarding challenges to arbitrators—published (a) in full, (b) in redacted form, or (c) in some summary? If so, are the arbitrators' names and the parties' names and counsel disclosed?
2. If published other than in full, who redacts what is published and what information is redacted—*e.g.*, party names, facts, arbitrators' names?
3. Do you have institutional rules or written guidelines about what gets published and what is redacted? If not, who decides this?
4. Does publication require consent of the parties and, if so, do all parties have to agree and at what point is consent requested? Is there an institutional rule covering this?
5. Where are awards and other decisions published? Are they available only by a subscription service or are they otherwise made publicly available in, *e.g.*, a file, library, or online service?
6. Who has access to arbitration awards and other decisions that are not published?
7. Is there anything in the institution's rules that prohibits a party from publishing an award or otherwise making an award public?
8. Is there anything in the institution's rules that would prohibit a party from quoting or citing in, *e.g.*, a memorial or argument, an arbitration award that has not been published?
9. Is the institution considering or has it considered changing its policies or rules on issues concerning publication of awards and other decisions?

III. Summary of Practices

As will be seen below, there is great diversity in the rules and practices of the institutions. Some publish nothing at all, others seemingly publish all awards, and many publish selected, redacted decisions. The institutions that publish selected redactions have, with the exception of the **LCIA**, focused publication practices on awards. The **LCIA** alone has instead devoted its effort to providing redacted decisions on challenges to arbitrators. Some restrict party disclosure, while others have no rules governing what the parties disseminate. Those contemplating or advising on arbitration clauses may therefore, to the extent it matters, factor this into the selection of the institution to administer a dispute.

A. Does the Institution Publish Awards or Challenges?

Nothing	Selected Summaries	Selected with Redaction	Everything
HKIAC, Swiss	ICC	ICC, ICDR, LCIA (challenges to arbitrators only), SIAC, Stockholm Chamber	ICSID, CAS (appeals from institutional awards only), SMA

Swiss and **HKIAC** currently publish nothing with respect to awards or decisions.

At the other end of the spectrum, **ICSID**, **SMA**, and **CAS** publish certain awards and other decisions of significance in full, unredacted form. **ICSID** does so if the parties consent. **SMA** does so unless the parties stipulate to the contrary in advance of the arbitration.

CAS has two sets of rules: an “ordinary” arbitration procedure and an “appeal” procedure. Appeals are “against the decision of a federation, association or sports-related body.”² The two types of arbitration have different rules concerning publication. Art. R43, covering ordinary arbitration, states that “[a]wards shall not be made public unless all parties agree or the Division President so decides.”³ Art. R59, covering appeals from federations or other sports-related bodies, mandates CAS publication “unless both parties agree that they should remain confidential.”⁴ Publication of either type of award (ordinary or appeal) is generally in full, unredacted form unless the institution believes there is a reason to redact the name of a party (*e.g.*, if a minor) or witness (*e.g.*, to corruption in a sports organization). Published awards are available on the **CAS** website at <http://www.tas-cas.org/jurisprudence-archives>, with a search engine at <http://jurisprudence.tas-cas.org/sites/caselaw/help/home.aspx>.

ICDR began in 2012 to publish excerpts or summaries of selected awards and decisions in what so far is a single volume published by Juris called *ICDR Awards and Commentaries*. Information identifying the parties and arbitrators is redacted.

ICC publishes extracts or summaries of awards and procedural orders in its *Bulletin*, which is available by subscription, in periodic analyses of awards addressing particular topics. The extracts do not identify the parties or arbitrators and redact facts that would tend to identify the parties. Such extracts are not typically released until three years after the arbitration in question was closed. **ICC** does not publish decisions on challenges to arbitrators.

The **ICSID** website publishes the names of cases filed and the arbitrators appointed in each case. *See* <https://icsid.worldbank.org/ICSID/FrontServlet?requestType=CasesRH&actionVal=ListCases>.

² *Code of Sports-Related Arbitration*, art. R47 (2013), available at <http://www.tas-cas.org/rules> (last visited Feb. 13, 2014).

³ *Id.* at R43. The institution informed us that instances of the Division President overruling the parties on publication have been very rare.

⁴ *Id.* at R59.

A significant number of **ICSID** awards and decisions have been published on **ICSID**'s website. These are 'full text' documents that contain the names of the parties, arbitrators and counsel in each case. If the parties refuse consent to publish an award, case excerpts compiled by **ICSID** are made publicly available, including names of parties, arbitrators and counsel, and excerpts of the legal reasoning of the Tribunal. Decisions can be found at its website:

<https://icsid.worldbank.org/ICSID/FrontServlet?requestType=CasesRH&reqFrom=Main&actionVal=OnlineAward>.

SMA has published its awards, both Final Awards and Interim Final awards, since 1963. Interlocutory Rulings made during the proceedings are published on a discretionary basis if they are of general interest or highlight points of principle. Such Rulings are submitted by the panel chair to the Awards Committee Chairman who decides, in conjunction with **SMA**'s President, whether or not to publish. All **SMA** published awards disclose the names of the parties, their counsel and the panel members. They are made available by the **SMA** in its Award Service to which one can subscribe, and they are also available in the LEXIS and Westlaw research data banks.

LCIA does not publish awards but published (and intends to continue to publish) abstracts of selected challenges to arbitrators in its journal *Arbitration International*. The abstracts were drafted by the **LCIA** Secretariat in consultation with the President of the Court and the Editorial Board of *Arbitration International*. The names of the parties, their attorneys, and the arbitrators are redacted to preserve confidentiality, but the names of the members of the **LCIA** Court deciding the challenges are published.

In 2012, **SIAC** began to "select international arbitration awards" for publication by LexisNexis. The initial volume, entitled Singapore Arbitral Awards 2012, states that "[a]ll parties' names and information which could lead to the identification of the parties have been redacted." If the arbitrators do not consent to the publication of their names, this information is redacted as well.

Stockholm Chamber previously (in 1999 – 2009) published excerpts of its awards in the *Stockholm Chamber International Arbitration Review* (originally *Stockholm Chamber Arbitration Report*), which was a bi-annual journal published by **Stockholm Chamber** and Juris Publishing. Excerpts were redacted before publication and did not include information on the name of parties. **Stockholm Chamber** currently publishes articles that include selected extracts redacted by its Secretariat. Articles about arbitration in Sweden and extracts of awards can be freely downloaded from the library section of its website (<http://www.sccinstitute.com/library/articles.aspx> and <http://www.sccinstitute.com/?id=23755&o=6>, respectively), and may also be found in the *Stockholm Chamber International Arbitration Review* and other journals. Some of these articles include summaries of (i) decisions regarding challenge of arbitrators (Art. 16), and (ii) *prima facie* decisions on jurisdiction (Art. 9).⁵ Consistent with Art. 46's requirement that Stockholm Chamber maintain the confidentiality of awards, these articles/summaries do not include the names of arbitrators, parties, or their counsel.

⁵ *Arbitration Rules of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce* (2010), available at <http://www.sccinstitute.com/skiljedomsregler-4.aspx> (last visited Feb. 13, 2014).

B. Is Consent of the Parties Required for Institutional Publication?

Parties Must Consent, but Nothing Published	Institution Publishes in Redacted Form (without party consent)	Unredacted Publication Unless Parties Agree to the Contrary	Publication in Full if All Parties Consent	Publication in Full Unless All Parties Agree to the Contrary
HKIAC, LCIA, ⁶ Swiss	ICC, ICSID, SIAC, Stockholm Chamber	ICDR, SMA	ICSID, CAS Ordinary Procedure ⁷	CAS Appeal Procedure

Art. 48(5) of the **ICSID** Convention⁸ and its Arbitration Rule 48(4) state that “[t]he Centre shall not publish the award without the consent of the parties,” but Rule 48(4) then provides that it “may, however, include in its publications excerpts of the legal rules applied by the Tribunal” without the parties’ consent.⁹

Section 1 of the **SMA** Rules, which is entitled “Agreement of Parties,” states: “Unless stipulated in advance to the contrary, the parties, by consenting to these Rules, agree that the Award issued may be published by the Society of Maritime Arbitrators, Inc. and/or its correspondents.”¹⁰

Art. 27(8) of **ICDR**’s Rules provides that, “[u]nless otherwise agreed by the parties, the administrator may publish or otherwise make publicly available selected awards, decisions and rulings that have been edited to conceal the names of the parties and other identifying details or that have been made publicly available in the course of enforcement or otherwise.”¹¹

⁶ The LCIA has not published awards, but its rules permit it to do so with consent of the parties. The LCIA does not require consent for the publication of abstracts of decisions on challenges to arbitrators because no information about the parties appears.

⁷ The Division President of CAS can authorize publication without consent of the parties, but, according to the institution, that has been very rare.

⁸ Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States, art. 48(5), Mar. 18, 1965, 17 U.S.T. 1270, 575 U.N.T.S. 159.

⁹ *ICSID Convention, Regulations and Rules*, art. 48(4) (2006), available at <https://icsid.worldbank.org/ICSID/ICSID/RulesMain.jsp> (last visited Feb. 13, 2014).

¹⁰ *Society of Maritime Arbitrators Arbitration Rules* § 1 (2013), available at <http://www.smany.org/> (last visited Feb. 13, 2014).

¹¹ *International Dispute Resolution Procedures (Including Mediation and Arbitration Rules)* (2010), available at http://www.icdr.org/icdr/ShowProperty?nodeId=/UCM/ADRSTG_002037&revision=latestreleased (last visited Feb. 13, 2014).

ICC and **Stockholm Chamber** publish in redacted form without the parties' consent and without a specific rule so stating. Although no **ICC** rule requires the parties' consent for the institution's publication of extracts from awards, the institution informed us that, as a matter of practice, the **ICC** would not publish anything if doing so would be contrary to a confidentiality agreement between the parties (contained in the arbitration agreement or concluded subsequently). **Stockholm Chamber** explained that its publication of redacted awards and decisions without the consent of the parties maintains the confidentiality of the award required by its Art. 46 because the redactions preclude party identification.

SIAC amended its rules effective April 2013 to add Rule 28.10 providing that it "may publish any award with the names of the parties and other identifying information redacted."¹² Although consent is therefore not required, a SIAC Practice Note states that "SIAC shall consult with the parties, and may consult with the arbitrators, prior to such publication."¹³

The rules of **HKIAC** (Art. 42.2), **LCIA** (Art. 30.3), and **Swiss** (Art. 44(1)) forbid institutional publication without the express consent of the parties.¹⁴

The rules of **Swiss** (Art. 44(3)) and **HKIAC** (Art. 42.5) in virtually identical language permit publication of an award if such a request is addressed to the Secretariat, all references to the parties' names are deleted, and no party objects within a period of time specified by the Secretariat. **HKIAC** stated that it has not received any request for publication to date. If an award were to be published, it would be in a redacted form, deleting any names of the parties, counsel and arbitrators.

¹² *Arbitration Rules of the Singapore International Arbitration Centre* (2013), available at <http://www.siac.org.sg/our-rules/rules/siac-rules-2013> (last visited Feb. 13, 2014).

¹³ Singapore International Arbitration Centre, *Practice Note: On Case Administration, Appointment of Arbitrators & Financial Management for Cases Under the UNCITRAL Rules 2010*, PN-02/14 (2 January 2014), ¶32, available at: <http://www.siac.org.sg/our-rules/practice-notes/practice-note-for-uncitral-cases/uncitral-rules-2010> (last visited Feb. 13, 2014).

¹⁴ *HKIAC Administered Arbitration Rules 2013*, available at <http://www.hkiac.org/index.php/en/arbitration-rules-and-guidelines/hkiac-administered-arbitration-rules-2013> (last visited Feb. 13, 2014); *LCIA Arbitration Rules* (1998), available at http://www.lcia.org/Dispute_Resolution_Services/LCIA_Arbitration_Rules.aspx (last visited Feb. 13, 2014); *Swiss Rules of International Arbitration* (2012), available at https://www.swissarbitration.org/sa/download/SRIA_english_2012.pdf (last visited Feb. 13, 2014).

C. Is Party Disclosure Allowed?¹⁵

Rules Do Not Restrict Party Disclosure	Confidentiality Obligation Absent Parties' Agreement to the Contrary
ICSID, ICDR, ICC, SMA, Stockholm Chamber	LCIA, SIAC, Swiss, HKIAC, CAS (both procedures)

The rules of **ICSID**, **ICDR**, **ICC**, **SMA**, and **Stockholm Chamber** have no restriction on what the parties may disclose.

The rules of **HKIAC** (Arts. 42.1, 42.3), **LCIA** (Art. 30.1), **SIAC** (Rule 35.2), and **Swiss** (Art. 44) provide that absent an express agreement to the contrary, the parties are to keep confidential all awards and other arbitral materials, except to the extent that disclosure may be required by legal duty, to protect or pursue a legal right, or to enforce or challenge an award in court.¹⁶

CAS Art. R43 covering its ordinary procedure states: “The parties, the arbitrators and CAS undertake not to disclose to any third party any facts or other information relating to the dispute or the proceedings without the permission of CAS. Awards shall not be made public unless all parties agree or the Division President so decides.” Art. R59 covering its appeal procedure states that “[t]he award, a summary and/or a press release setting forth the results of the proceedings shall be made public by CAS, unless both parties agree that they should remain confidential,” but requires that “the other elements of the case record shall remain confidential.”

The **ICC** rules do not prohibit party disclosure, subject to any order the tribunal may issue under Art. 22(3) at the request of a party to protect the confidentiality of the arbitration

¹⁵ Note that this refers only to the institution’s rules. The arbitration agreement may contain an express duty of confidentiality. Moreover, an obligation of confidentiality (with exceptions) may apply pursuant to the national law of the seat of arbitration. For example, absent agreement to the contrary, such an obligation applies in arbitrations seated in Hong Kong pursuant to *The Laws of Hong Kong*, Hong Kong Arbitration Ordinance, (2010) Cap. 609, 6, §18, and is implied in arbitrations seated in London and Singapore. *See, e.g.*, the English case of *Ali Shipping Corp. v. Shipyard Trogir*, [1997] EWCA (Civ) 3054, [1999] 1 W.L.R. 314 and the Singaporean case of *AAY and others v. AAZ*, [2009] SGHC 142. The nature and scope of this duty and the exceptions are discussed in several other cases in both jurisdictions). Article 24(2) of the Spanish Arbitration Act (Ley 60/2003, de 23 de diciembre, de Arbitraje, reformada mediante la Ley 11/2011), which applies to any arbitration taking place in Spanish territory, obligates “[t]he arbitrators, the parties and the arbitral institutions . . . [to] keep any information they become aware of through the arbitration proceedings confidential.”

¹⁶ The **LCIA** and **Swiss** rules also limit the confidentiality obligation to documents not otherwise publicly available.

proceedings or of any other matters in connection with the arbitration, including awards and other decisions.¹⁷

D. Are Changes Being Considered?

No institution reported any active consideration of changing policies or practices on publication of awards.

IV. Bibliography: Selected Articles on Publication of Arbitral Awards

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¹⁷ International Chamber of Commerce, *2012 Arbitration Rules*, available at <http://www.iccwbo.org/Products-and-Services/Arbitration-and-ADR/Arbitration/Rules-of-arbitration/Download-ICC-Rules-of-Arbitration/ICC-Rules-of-Arbitration-in-several-languages/> (last visited Feb. 13, 2014).

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V. Sources for Publications

The attached charts show where published arbitral decisions can be found. The first chart shows where each arbitral institution publishes its decisions, along with other resources in which that institution's decisions can be found. The second chart identifies certain other more general resources for published arbitral decisions.

Sources of Arbitral Publications – By Arbitral Organizations (in Alphabetical Order)							
* “Awards” indicates awards, challenges, or other decisions published in full, redacted or abstract form, as available from the arbitral institution or organization							
Organization / Institution	Document	Internet		Westlaw		LexisNexis	Kluwer Arbitration
		<i>Database</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Database</i>	<i>Notes</i>		
<i>American Arbitration Association (AAA)</i>	AAA Awards*			AAA-ARBAWARD			Select coverage; Located under “Organization.”
<i>American Arbitration Association (AAA) (International Centre for Dispute Resolution® (ICDR) is the international arm of AAA.)</i>	ICDR Awards*	www.icdr.org	The ICDR International Arbitration Reporter. The Reporter features select awards summaries.	ICDR-ARBAWARD	(As made available to West)		
<i>The Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (Stockholm)</i>	Awards*	http://www.sccinstitute.com/library.aspx	This website contains articles with select award summaries. Excerpts of awards (1999 – 2009) were published in the Stockholm International Review (originally Stockholm Arbitration Report, available for sale at www.jurispub.com).				Select coverage; Located under “Organization” or “Jurisdiction.”
<i>Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (CRCICA)</i>	Awards*						Select coverage; Located under “Organization.”
<i>China International Economic Trade & Arbitration Commission (CIETAC)</i>	Awards*			CIETAC-AWARDS	(1963 - 1997)		
<i>The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)</i>	Awards*	http://www.tas-cas.org/jurisprudence-archives	(1986-present). The website is searchable.				Select coverage; Located under “Organization.”
<i>The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS)</i>	Digest of CAS Awards						Located under “Books.”

Sources of Arbitral Publications – By Arbitral Organizations (in Alphabetical Order)							
* “Awards” indicates awards, challenges, or other decisions published in full, redacted or abstract form, as available from the arbitral institution or organization							
Organization / Institution	Document	Internet		Westlaw		LexisNexis	Kluwer Arbitration
		<i>Database</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Database</i>	<i>Notes</i>		
<i>International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)</i>	Awards*	http://icsid.worldbank.org/ICSID/ , then select “Cases.”	(1972-present). This website is free and fully searchable.	ICSID-AWARDS	(1982-present)	International Legal Materials (Also at HeinOnline)	
<i>International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) / International Court of Arbitration (ICA)</i>	Awards*	http://www.iccbooks.com/Home/Home.aspx	The ICC compiles summaries and collections of awards, which are for sale at the ICC International Court of Arbitration Bulletin webpage.	ICC-AWARDS	(1975-present)		Select coverage; Located under “Organization.”
<i>The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal</i>	Awards*	http://www.iusct.com/ (This is a fully-searchable database of the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal’s rulings and some additional general documents. Access to the database requires free registration).		INT-IRAN	(1981-present)		Select coverage; Located under “Organization.”
<i>Japan Commercial Arbitration Association (JCAA)</i>	Awards*						Select coverage; Located under “Organization.”
<i>North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)</i>	Awards*	http://naftaclaims.com/ http://www.state.gov/s/l/c3439.htm http://www.sice.oas.org/DISPUTE/nafdispe.asp	(1994-present)	NAFTA-AWARDS	(2000-present)		
<i>Society of Maritime Arbitrators, Inc (SMA)</i>	Awards*	http://www.smany.org/sma/smaaward.html	This website is subscription only.	SMA-ARBAWARDS		Available	

Sources of Arbitral Publications – By Arbitral Organizations (in Alphabetical Order)							
* “Awards” indicates awards, challenges, or other decisions published in full, redacted or abstract form, as available from the arbitral institution or organization							
Organization / Institution	Document	Internet		Westlaw		LexisNexis	Kluwer Arbitration
		<i>Database</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Database</i>	<i>Notes</i>		
<i>The London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA)</i>	Challenges			LCIA-AWARDS	(2004-present)		Located under “Source” in <i>Arbitration International</i> .
<i>Milan Chamber of Arbitration</i>	Awards*	http://www.camera-arbitrale.it/en/Studies+and+Documentation+Centre/Library/Arbitral+Awards.php?id=262					
<i>The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)</i>	PCA Cases	http://www.pca-cpa.org/showpage.asp?pag_id=1029	This website publishes case information and documents for select cases.	PCA-AWARDS	(1999-present)	International Legal Materials (Also at HeinOnline)	Select coverage; Located under “Source” (2002-2007)
<i>The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)</i>	Reports of International Arbitral Awards/ Recueil des Sentences Arbitrales	http://www.un.org/law/riaa/	(1948-present)				
<i>Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC)</i>	Singapore Arbitral Awards 2012 (ISBN 9789812369567)					Hard copy available for sale.	
<i>UNCITRAL</i>	Case Law	http://www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/case_law.html	The CLOUT website contains abstracts of arbitral and court decisions related to UNCITRAL texts. (1993-present)				
<i>World Trade Organization (WTO) Dispute Settlement</i>	Awards*	http://www.wto.org/english/whatis/t/tp_e/dispute/dispute_e.htm , then click “The disputes.”	(1995-present)	WTOGATT-AWARDS	(1949-present)		

Sources of Arbitral Publications By Publisher	
Subscription Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westlaw. Westlaw has many international arbitral award databases. (http://www.westlaw.com) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International Arbitral Award Databases. Westlaw has a specific International Commercial Arbitration Awards database (ICA-AWARDS) which contains international commercial arbitration settlement awards from various organizations and institutions. A document is an award, abstract, introduction to or full text of a basic document. Westlaw also contains databases specific to various arbitral organizations. (<i>See</i> Arbitral Organization Source Chart below.) ○ International Legal Materials. (<i>See</i> description, below.) • LexisNexis. LexisNexis has access to journals and reports that may publish awards or other decisions in full, redacted or abstract forms. (http://www.lexisnexis.com) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Source Selection Location: Area of Law - By Topic/International Law/International Arbitration/Arbitration Decisions, Awards and Caselaw ○ Mealey's International Arbitration Report. A monthly report on arbitration and related litigation in international courts and tribunals. ○ International Legal Materials. (<i>See</i> description, below.) ○ Zimmerman's Research Guide on Arbitration, Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution. A free website powered by Lexis listing sources for some awards from different arbitral organizations. (http://law.lexisnexis.com/infopro/zimmermans/disp.aspx?z=1180) • KluwerArbitration. This website posts conventions, laws, rules, cases, awards and award digests related to commercial arbitration. (http://www.kluwerarbitration.com) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International Arbitral Award Databases. (Various; <i>See</i> Sources of Arbitral Publications – By Arbitral Organizations Chart above.) • HeinOnline. HeinOnline is an electronic legal search engine. HeinOnline has access to journals, among other resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International Legal Materials. (<i>See</i> description, below.) ○ Reports of International Arbitral Awards. Vols. 1-30 (1948-2013) (<i>See</i> description, below.)
Academic Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Treaty Arbitration. Provides access to all publicly available investment treaty awards, along with related general information and resources. Maintained by Professor Andrew Newcome of the University of Victoria. (http://italaw.com) • Loyola University Chicago Library. The website contains links to award sources at Library > LibGuides > International Commercial Arbitration Research > Awards and Decisions. (http://lawlibguides.luc.edu/content.php?pid=116835&sid=1112694) • Pepperdine Law and Jerene Appleby Harnish Law Library. A guide intended to assist Pepperdine Law faculty, staff, and students in finding published arbitration awards decisions available at the Pepperdine Law Library in both print and electronic formats. (http://lgdata.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/docs/2258/414522/pathfinder_arbitration_awards.pdf)
Other (digital and harcopy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UNCTAD Database of Treaty-Based Investor-State Dispute Settlement Cases.</i> A collection of publicly known treaty-based investor-State dispute settlement cases, shown by year, parties, applicable rules or venues, available decisions and status. (http://iiadbcases.unctad.org/cases.aspx) • <i>Reports of International Arbitral Awards.</i> Collections of select international and national arbitral decisions published annually in volumes (since 1948). They are published in hardcopy and are available digitally at HeinOnLine and at the U.N. website. (http://legal.un.org/riaa/index.html) • Zimmerman's Research Guide on Arbitration, Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution. This free source (powered by LexisNexis) lists a few sources for awards from different kinds of arbitral organizations (http://law.lexisnexis.com/infopro/zimmermans/disp.aspx?z=1180). • International Legal Materials. Published bimonthly since 1962, International Legal Material provides the basic, primary documents of research and analysis, including judicial and arbitral decisions. Available in complete form at LexisNexis; also available at Westlaw and HeinOnline. • Jurist ICDR Awards and Commentaries, hardcopy book in which ICDR Awards are published. • ICSID Review, Foreign Investment Law Journal

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* Members of the Subcommittee that drafted the Report