

Names of Participants of extensive Full Five days Training Programme on Arbitration (including Negotiation, Mediation & Conciliation) organized by Corporate and Allied Laws Committee of ICAI

Arbitration is a quasi-judicial process for resolving disputes outside the traditional court system. Arbitration has emerged as a preferred mode of dispute resolution in domestic as well as international trade. It is preferred over litigation as there is a general feeling amongst the stakeholders in the judicial system that our overburdened courts are not in a position to provide cost and time effective justice. Further, the globalization and IT revolution emphasized the imperative need for an Alternative Disputes Resolution system.

Arbitration can play a crucial role to address the litigation and to ensure an environment for development. As such no specific qualification has been prescribed for appointment as Arbitrator, Consultant, and Conciliator. Needless to mention that because of their training and expertise in financial discipline, the Chartered Accountants are the best professionals to act as Arbitrator and Consultant.

Appreciating the need of the corporate sector and society at large, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India organizes extensive full 5 days Training Programme on Arbitration (including Negotiation, Mediation & Conciliation) across the country. In these training programmes, the participants are getting opportunities to acquire expertise in various facets of Arbitration. Eminent Speakers, Professionals/Academicians, Arbitrators address and interact with the participants on the following issues:

- Basic concepts of Disputes, Conflicts and Litigation
- International Commercial Arbitration/Conciliation
- Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996
- Mediation & Conciliation in Developed countries
- Civil Procedure Code 1908
- Sale of goods Act 1930
- Insurance Laws
- Intellectual Property Legislations
- Internet/E-business Disputes and settlements
- Global Understanding and Practice
- Indian Contract Act 1872
- Indian Partnership Act 1932
- SEBI Act 1992
- Information Technology Act 2000
- Interest Act 1974
- General Principles of Insolvency
- Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act 1956

- Law of Carriages
- Power of Attorney Act 1882
- Indian Evidence Act 1872
- Transfer of Property Act 1882
- HUF and Family arrangements
- Importance of affidavits in arbitration
- Institutional Arbitration
- New York Convention Awards
- UNICITRAL Rules and Guidelines
- Recognition & Enforcement of Foreign Awards
- 1956
- Relevant Provisions of Companies Act, 1956
- Industry-specific Arbitration
 - Civil Engineering & Construction
 - Insurance
 - Information Technology
 - Commodity Market
 - Banking
 - Maritime
 - Capital Market
- Opportunities for Chartered Accountants
- Art of Advocacy

The following list contains the name and available contact details of the participants of Training Programmes held in Noida, Chandigarh and Kanpur

Disclaimer clause-

The Institute shall not be held responsible for any claims due to errors, omissions, mistakes, and inaccuracies of any information in this list.

The list contains information available from the participants at the time of registration for the programme and efforts have been taken to accurately reproduce the same. However, the Institute has no responsibility for the authenticity and accurateness and/or completeness of the information available in the list. The user may use the information entirely on its own risk. This list has been prepared appreciating the need of the corporate and other sectors and in complete good faith. It may be clarified that the Institute is not recommending the names for any appointments. The purpose of these Training Programmes was to empower the members for the crucial assignment and to facilitate the exercise of the corporate as well as other sectors in this regard. The appointment of Arbitrator, Consultant and Conciliator is a contractual matter between a professional and the person/authority who appoint him and the Institute claims/owns no responsibility or liability in this regard.

The Appointing Authority may use its own discretion and make its own judgement at the time of appointment of Conciliator, Arbitrator or Consultant.