

ADR CENTURION

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The AIADR shall be a repertoire of global jurisprudence, formed by professional membership, recognized by international institutions, striving for the advancement of alternative dispute resolution methodologies, for amicable conflicts management and effective dispute resolution.

The ADR Centurion is the Bimonthly Newsletter of AIADR published six times per year by the Editorial Committee of AIADR for the members of the AIADR (the "Institute") and general readers interested in ADR subject and practices.

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Electronic Version Available at: <https://www.aiadr.world>

eISSN: 2735-0800

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***“Resolving conflict
about who is
about acknowledging
and appreciating
differences*”**

***Conflict is rarely
is right. It is
nowledgement
eciation of
ences.”***

— Thomas Crum

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Submission requirement:

- 1. Profile Picture**
- 2. Biodata (150 - 200) words**

- **Available to AIADR members with active membership only**
- **Limited to 5 slots for each issue.**

To submit, kindly email aiadr.editor@aiadr.world

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

DATUK PROFESSOR SUNDRA RAJOO

Dear Members,

I am delighted to welcome you to the 37th Issue of The ADR Centurion. As we pass the midpoint of 2025, AIADR continues to build meaningful momentum through a series of impactful engagements, partnerships, and member-driven initiatives. Our commitment to championing alternative dispute resolution (ADR) across borders remains steadfast, and I take this opportunity to thank all our members, supporters, and partners for their dedication and enthusiasm.

It is your ongoing support that sustains our growth as an inclusive, independent, and internationally focused institution. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to our Governance Council, Office Bearers, Committee Members, AIADR Secretariat, and Fellow Members for their tireless efforts in making our shared vision a reality. I also warmly welcome our new subscribers and affiliates, who have recently joined our global ADR community.

Here are some key highlights from the past two months that have helped further AIADR's mission of regional and global engagement:

1. AIADR was honoured to participate in the prestigious ICCA-KIAC Conference, held in Kigali under the compelling theme: "Africa & International Arbitration: Untold Stories." The conference provided an important platform to spotlight African perspectives and experiences in international arbitration, a narrative that is too often overlooked

in mainstream discourse. AIADR's involvement reflected our commitment to bridging global arbitration communities and promoting inclusive dialogue. We look forward to further engagement across the African continent, where the potential for ADR growth and cooperation is immense.

2. Just a day later, on 6 June 2025, I had the privilege of representing AIADR as a panelist at the China High-Level Dialogue on Maritime and Commercial Arbitration (2025 CHDOMACA) held in Beijing. The panel, titled "Hotspot Issues in International Arbitration," brought together eminent professionals to reflect on contemporary challenges in arbitration, particularly in relation to the maritime and commercial sectors. The discussion explored emerging trends, procedural innovations, and legal complexities that continue to shape our field. I shared insights into the transformative role of digital technologies, regional cooperation, and the need for harmonised practices in navigating cross-border disputes. It was an intellectually stimulating exchange that further cemented AIADR's position as a thought leader in the Asia-Pacific ADR space.

3. On 20 June 2025, AIADR conducted its Annual General Meeting (AGM) in Kuala Lumpur. The AGM provided a valuable opportunity to reflect on our achievements, realign our priorities, and engage meaningfully with our members. Key highlights from the meeting included updates on membership growth, regional partnerships, educational programmes, and our financial standing. I was particularly encouraged by the active participation and insightful contributions

Highlights

of our members during the session. Their engagement is a testament to the collective spirit that continues to drive AIADR forward.

4. Further strengthening our international outreach, AIADR co-organised a landmark seminar on 18 July 2025 in Beijing, China, alongside the International Commercial Dispute Prevention and Settlement Organization (ICDPASO) and the Malaysia-China Business Council (MCBC). Titled "Seminar on Risk and Dispute Prevention Mechanisms in Global Industrial Chains," the event convened experts and stakeholders from diverse industries to explore risk mitigation strategies in complex transnational supply chains. A highlight of the seminar was the expert panel on "Risk Management of Financial Services Supply Chains and China-ASEAN-GCC Commercial Dispute Resolution Mechanism." Discussions centered on proactive legal frameworks, regional cooperation, and the importance of preventive dispute resolution in sustaining global trade and investment flows. AIADR's involvement in this seminar underscored our proactive stance in shaping the future of dispute management in emerging economic corridors.

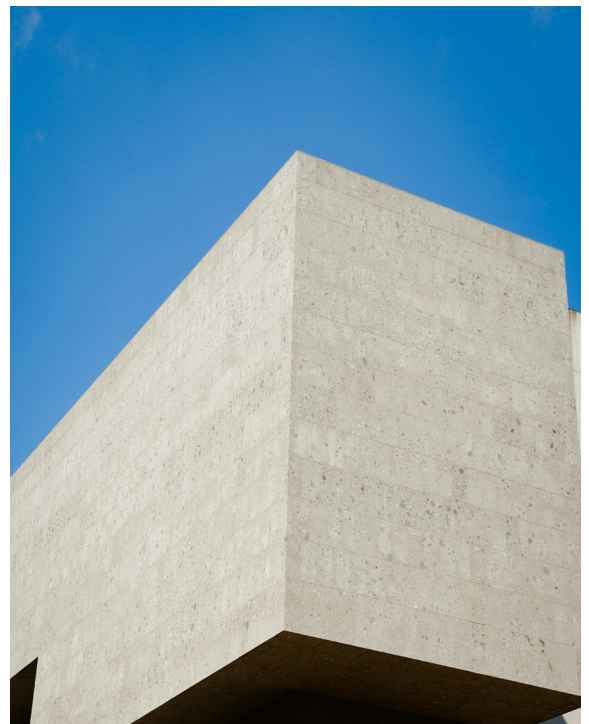
5. On 24 July 2025, AIADR participated in the BANI International Arbitration Conference held in Bali, Indonesia. This important regional event brought together arbitration professionals, academics, and institutional leaders from across Southeast Asia to discuss current developments, challenges, and future directions. AIADR was proud to support this initiative and contribute to the knowledge exchange that took place. Our involvement further reflected our ongoing commitment to strengthening institutional relationships and promoting the use of ADR across diverse jurisdictions and industries.

6. Looking ahead, preparations for the 2nd Asia ADR Summit—set to be held from 21 to 24 August 2025 at Guangxi University, Nanning, China—are in full swing. This year's summit, themed "East Meets Algorithm: The Future of ADR in Asia's Digital Wave," will focus on the growing intersection between technology and dispute resolution. We are deeply honoured to welcome The Right Honourable Tun Tengku Maimun Binti Tuan Mat, former Chief Justice of Malaysia, as the Keynote Speaker and

Guest of Honour. As the first woman to hold the office of Chief Justice in Malaysia, Tun Tengku Maimun's leadership and judicial legacy stand as a beacon of wisdom and integrity. Her keynote address, themed "The Future of ADR in Asia's Digital Wave," will explore how alternative dispute resolution is evolving at the intersection of law, culture, and emerging technology.

The event promises to be a landmark gathering, offering a space for leading experts, practitioners, and academics to reflect on how emerging digital innovations are reshaping the landscape of ADR. We are excited to provide a forum that not only examines these transformations but also inspires new approaches and collaborations that will guide the future of dispute resolution across Asia and beyond.

In closing, I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to each of you for your continuous support and engagement. Whether through participating in our programmes, contributing to our initiatives, or simply staying connected with our work, your involvement is what empowers AIADR to achieve its mission. As we continue to expand our reach and refine our offerings, we remain committed to delivering excellence, fostering inclusivity, and cultivating meaningful change in the field of alternative dispute resolution.



Calibrated Consensus in International Commerce: Pakistan's Ratification of the Singapore Convention on Mediation and the Future of Cross-Border Dispute Resolution

Muhammad Siddique Ali Pirzada

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Muhammad Siddique Ali Pirzada is a final-year LL.B. (Hons.) candidate at the University of London. He currently serves as Visiting Policy Fellow – Legal & Strategic Research and Editor-in-Chief at the Centre on Environment, Law, Innovation & Sustainability (Icelis Global). He is a Student Member of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CI Arb) and a Member of the Young International Arbitration Group (YIAG). He has completed internships at Al Tamimi & Company – DIFC, Bhandari Naqvi Riaz, Mohsin Tayebaly & Co., and the Supreme Court of Pakistan. His work has been featured in several prestigious platforms, including the Harvard International Law Journal.

Introduction

On 26 May 2025, Pakistan formally ratified the United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation – universally recognized as the Singapore Convention on Mediation; becoming its 58th signatory. The signing ceremony at the United Nations Headquarters in New York was more than a ceremonial protocol; it symbolized a strategic recalibration of Pakistan's approach to international commercial dispute resolution. In an increasingly interconnected global trade environment where dispute resolution efficiency is paramount to fostering trust and attracting foreign investment, Pakistan's accession signifies a carefully measured endorsement of international legal harmonization, thoughtfully balanced with the imperative to safeguard sovereign prerogatives.

Bridging the Enforcement Gap in Mediation

Mediation has long been lauded for its distinct advantages: expediency, confidentiality, cost-eff-

fectiveness, and enhanced party autonomy. Yet, paradoxically, these virtues were historically undermined by a critical enforcement lacuna. Unlike arbitration, whose global enforceability is underpinned by the [New York Convention of 1958](#) – a treaty widely hailed as the cornerstone of international commercial arbitration mediation agreements were traditionally unenforceable as such. Their execution hinged predominantly on voluntary compliance or, failing that, fresh judicial proceedings, often defeating mediation's objective of efficient dispute resolution.

The Singapore Convention, adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2018 and [in force since](#) September 2020, fills this longstanding void by establishing a streamlined, uniform framework for the recognition and enforcement of international mediated settlement agreements. It imbues mediation with enforceable "teeth," thereby transforming it from a non-binding procedural step into a credible, binding dispute resolution mechanism with genuine cross-border efficacy.

Sovereignty-Conscious Reservations: Balancing Internationalism and Domestic Control

Pakistan's accession to the Convention is accompanied by two critical reservations under [Article 8](#), reflective of a sovereignty-conscious approach to international legal commitments. First, the Convention's enforcement provisions expressly exclude settlement agreements involving the government or its agencies. This carve-out prudently preserves Pakistan's sovereign immunity in matters implicating public interest or state functions, preventing the automatic imposition of international enforcement mechanisms on sensitive disputes where judicial or political control is essential.

Second, Pakistan invokes a "[double consent](#)" reservation, stipulating that enforcement under the Convention applies only where parties have explicitly agreed to its applicability within their mediated settlement agreement. This reservation underscores a commitment to party autonomy and legal certainty, ensuring that the Convention's reach is not presumptively expansive but contingent on clear, informed consent. Such a calibrated reservation protects domestic legal sovereignty and mitigates the risk of unintended encroachments on Pakistan's judicial discretion.

These reservations while narrowing the Convention's automatic application; reflect a pragmatic and nuanced legal diplomacy. They demonstrate Pakistan's resolve to integrate international dispute resolution standards while maintaining coherent domestic legal control and policy space.

Grounds for Refusal: Learning from the New York Convention's Framework

The Singapore Convention borrows the New York Convention's hallmark approach of limiting judicial discretion to narrowly enumerated grounds for refusing enforcement, promoting legal predictability and uniformity. [Article 5\(1\)](#) delineates precise defenses, including: incapacity of a party; nullity, voidness, or unenforceability of the agreement under applicable law; absence of binding, final, or clear obligations; serious misconduct by the mediator such as breach of ethical duties or procedural fairness; and failure to disclose conflicts materially af-

fecting party consent.

[Article 5\(2\)](#) further permits courts to refuse enforcement where it would contravene the public policy of the enforcing state or where the dispute's subject matter is deemed non-mandatory or non-arbitrable under domestic law.

While these provisions constrain judicial arbitrariness, they introduce interpretative complexities, particularly around nebulous concepts such as a "serious breach" by the mediator and the scope of "public policy." Pakistan's judiciary will need to develop jurisprudential sophistication to adjudicate these issues consistently, lest ambiguous applications erode enforcement confidence and uniformity.

Enforcement in Practice: Challenges and Opportunities

A fundamental challenge arises from the nature of mediated settlement agreements, which frequently embody flexible, conditional, or non-monetary terms, contrasting with arbitral awards that commonly prescribe specific monetary or injunctive remedies. The Singapore Convention mandates enforcement without prescribing enforcement modalities, deferring to the domestic legal frameworks of contracting states. This latitude may generate divergence in enforcement remedies; ranging from specific performance and damages to declaratory relief or injunctions - depending on Pakistan's contract law doctrines and judicial interpretations. Consequently, legal uncertainty may ensue if courts diverge in applying enforcement remedies or if parties fail to foresee enforcement mechanisms during settlement drafting.

Pakistan's legal system faces the imperative of harmonizing the Convention's international obligations with its domestic contract law, fostering a coherent jurisprudence that supports predictability and efficiency. Equally, parties involved in mediation should exercise meticulous care in drafting settlement agreements, incorporating explicit enforcement clauses and remedial provisions to anticipate jurisdictional enforcement contingencies.

The Imperative for Regulating Mediator Conduct

[Article 5\(1\)\(e\)](#) empowers courts to refuse enforcement where mediators commit a “serious breach,” yet the Convention itself conspicuously omits a definition or uniform standards for mediator conduct. This regulatory lacuna poses a systemic risk to enforcement reliability and the Convention’s credibility.

The [International Mediation Institute’s Code of Conduct](#), [UNCITRAL’s Model Law on Mediation](#), and institutional mediation rules - provide normative benchmarks that Pakistan can adapt to develop a uniform ethical and procedural framework. Establishing such standards through legislation, judicial law making, and professional regulation is essential to bolster mediator accountability, ensure impartiality, and instill public confidence.

Moreover, the [proliferation of hybrid dispute resolution mechanisms](#) (e.g., med-arb, arb-med-arb, MEDALOA) complicates mediator ethics and procedural integrity. Role conflicts, confidentiality breaches, and impartiality concerns arise when the same individual assumes both mediator and arbitrator roles, raising doctrinal ambiguities in enforcement under both the New York and Singapore Conventions. Pakistan’s legal framework must anticipate these challenges by devising clear procedural safeguards and providing specialized training to practitioners, thereby preserving fairness.

Strategic Implications for Pakistan’s Commercial Jurisprudence

Pakistan’s ratification of the Singapore Convention is a timely strategic gesture aligning with its broader commercial ambitions, including deepening trade and investment ties through flagship initiatives such as the [China–Pakistan Economic Corridor \(CPEC\)](#), expanding partnerships within the [Gulf Cooperation Council \(GCC\)](#), and integrating with South and Southeast Asian markets. Institutionalizing enforceable mediation complements Pakistan’s ongoing commercial law reforms, including arbitration legislative modernization, capacity-building of dispute resolution institutions, and the digitization of legal services. However, ratification alone is in-

sufficient to realize the Convention’s transformative promise. Effective operationalization requires a multifaceted approach:

Legislative Incorporation: To ensure the Singapore Convention’s provisions have full legal effect within Pakistan, it is imperative that domestic legislation explicitly incorporates the Convention’s framework into national law. This incorporation should clarify the procedures for recognition and enforcement of mediated settlement agreements, eliminate any existing statutory ambiguities, and align related contract and arbitration laws accordingly. Clear legislative articulation will provide courts with the unequivocal authority to enforce international mediated agreements, thereby reinforcing legal certainty and reducing enforcement delays.

Judicial and Professional Training: Developing specialized training programs for judges, lawyers, and dispute resolution professionals is essential to build technical expertise in the nuances of mediation enforcement under the Convention. Such programs should focus on interpreting the Convention’s provisions, managing enforcement challenges, understanding grounds for refusal, and navigating procedural complexities. Enhanced judicial competence will foster consistency and predictability in enforcement decisions, while professional training will empower legal practitioners and mediators to draft enforceable settlement agreements and advocate effectively for mediation as a viable dispute resolution method.

Stakeholder Engagement: Effective implementation requires proactive outreach and capacity-building among key stakeholders, including law firms, corporate legal departments, chambers of commerce, and dispute resolution institutions. Sensitization initiatives should highlight the practical benefits of the Convention, educate stakeholders on procedural requirements, and promote best practices in mediation and enforcement. Equipping these groups with knowledge and tools will drive broader adoption of mediation clauses in commercial contracts and foster a culture of amicable dispute resolution in Pakistan’s business community.

Contract Drafting Protocols: To maximize enforceability, parties engaged in cross-border commerce

must incorporate explicit mediation clauses that reference the Singapore Convention within their contracts. Standardizing such clauses will ensure that the Convention's enforcement mechanism is activated with clear party consent, thereby reducing interpretative disputes over applicability. Legal practitioners should develop model clauses and guidelines that address essential elements, such as scope, enforcement consent, choice of mediation institution, and governing law to enhance contractual clarity and mitigate future enforcement challenges.

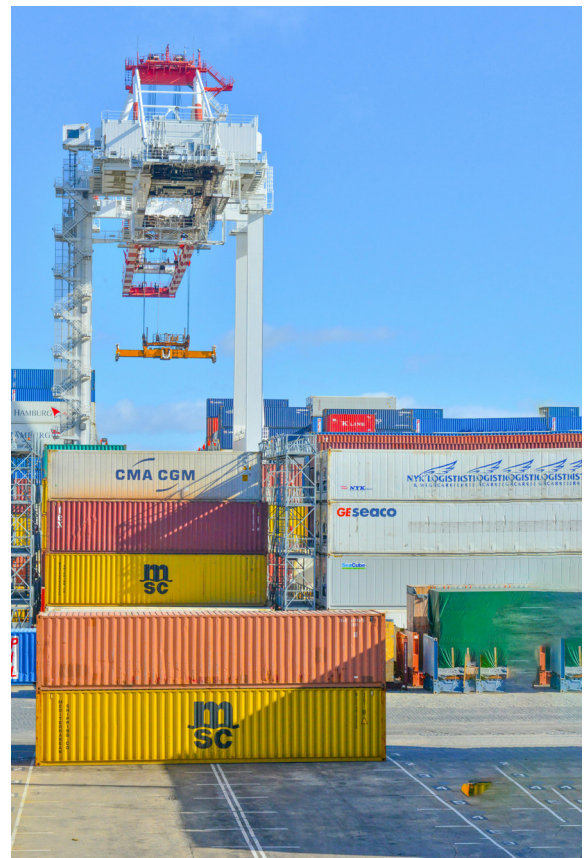
Sectoral Mediation Frameworks: Recognizing the diversity of commercial sectors and their unique dispute characteristics, Pakistan should develop tailored mediation protocols for key industries such as infrastructure, energy, technology, and services. These sector-specific frameworks can address specialized procedural requirements, confidentiality concerns, and technical complexities inherent to each field. Institutionalizing mediation as the preferred dispute resolution mechanism in these sectors will not only streamline disputes but also bolster investor confidence by providing predictable, efficient, and enforceable remedies aligned with international best practices.

Conclusion

Pakistan's ratification represents a cautiously ambitious yet pragmatically calibrated step toward international legal harmonization and dispute resolution innovation. The carefully crafted reservations underscore legitimate sovereignty concerns without diminishing the Convention's transformative potential to elevate mediation as a globally enforceable and commercially attractive alternative to protracted litigation and arbitration.

The real test lies in Pakistan's capacity to translate ratification into effective domestic implementation a complex endeavor requiring legislative reform, judicial preparedness, mediator regulation, and sustained stakeholder collaboration. Only through such an integrated strategy can Pakistan unlock the Convention's full potential to cultivate a dispute resolution environment marked by predictability, efficiency, and investor confidence.

If and when this convention is utilized with foresight and institutional resolve, its impact is likely to stand as a testament to its evolving legal diplomacy and serve as a catalyst for a new era in cross-border dispute resolution; anchored in calibrated consensus, procedural innovation, and commercial rationality.



AIADR Mediation Training Course



We are pleased to present a summary of the recent AIADR Mediation Training Course, which took place over six days from 17–18 and 22–25 May 2025 at Novux, Kuala Lumpur. This intensive training program was designed to provide participants with comprehensive knowledge of mediation principles and practices, equipping them with the essential skills to navigate the field of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) with confidence and competence. Notably, the course was HRD Corp claimable, enabling broader participation from professionals seeking career development in this vital area.

In today's interconnected and fast-moving world, mediation has emerged as a critical mechanism for resolving disputes efficiently and amicably. The AIADR Mediation Training Course aimed to cultivate both the theoretical foundation and practical competencies necessary to mediate a wide array of disputes. With a structured blend of lectures, interactive tutorials, and role-play simulations, the course offered an engaging and holistic learning experience.

The course commenced with a series of insightful lectures delivered by Dr. Christopher To, an internationally recognized figure in mediation and ADR. His sessions laid a strong theoretical groundwork, covering the evolution of mediation, the core principles that underpin its success, and its increasing relevance in the global legal landscape. Dr. To's lectures also emphasized the role of mediators, exploring their responsibilities, ethical considerations, and the importance of neutrality, confidentiality, and impartiality throughout the mediation process.

Building on these foundational sessions, participants then engaged in interactive tutorials with a distinguished group of seasoned mediation practitioners, including Dato Dr. Ricky Tan, Dr. Navin, Sharmini Thiruchelvam, and Selva Subramaniam. These sessions provided a rare opportunity to learn directly from experts who shared real-world insights and practical strategies for managing complex mediation scenarios.

Highlights

The interactive format encouraged open dialogue and discussion, allowing participants to explore the challenges that mediators commonly face and develop adaptive approaches to various dispute contexts. The wealth of professional experience brought by the tutors significantly enriched the learning experience, bridging the gap between theory and practice.

One of the most dynamic aspects of the course was the practical role-play exercises, which enabled participants to apply their newly acquired knowledge in realistic settings. Participants were grouped and rotated through various roles—mediators, parties, and observers—in carefully designed scenarios that reflected real-life disputes. These simulations allowed them to refine key skills such as active listening, effective communication, problem-solving, and negotiation, all within a supportive environment.

Immediate feedback was provided by tutors and peers, helping participants to identify their strengths and areas for improvement. The constructive feedback loop was instrumental in boosting participants' confidence and competence, preparing them for actual mediation sessions in professional settings.

The course also fostered a strong spirit of collabora-

tion and camaraderie among attendees, who came from diverse professional backgrounds including law, business, engineering, and human resources. This diversity enriched the training experience, bringing multiple perspectives to mediation practice and deepening participants' understanding of how different sectors approach dispute resolution.

We extend our deepest gratitude to Dr. Christopher To and our esteemed tutors—Dato Dr. Ricky Tan, Dr. Navin, Sharmini Thiruchelvam, and Selva Subramaniam—for their invaluable contributions to the success of this course. Their dedication, professionalism, and mentorship were instrumental in creating an inspiring and transformative training experience.

The AIADR Mediation Training Course was a resounding success, empowering participants with the knowledge, skills, and ethical grounding necessary to serve as effective mediators. As mediation continues to gain prominence worldwide, AIADR remains committed to providing high-quality, accessible, and practitioner-oriented training that supports the growth of ADR across sectors.

We look forward to continuing this important work and offering future programs that will contribute to the advancement of mediation practice both regionally and globally.





Dr. Christopher To

Lecturer

Dr. Christopher To is a chartered arbitrator, certified adjudicator and accredited mediator, chartered engineer, chartered information technology professional, barrister-at-law and a law professor (adjunct) who is on the panels of various leading global alternative dispute resolution bodies. He has arbitrated, adjudicated and mediated a variety of cases and is representing clients in cases within the dispute resolution field.

Christopher is currently a barrister at law at Gilt Chambers and the Programme Director of the LLM in Arbitration and Dispute Resolution at the City University of Hong Kong and was the Secretary-General of the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (1998 to 2008).



Sharmini Thiruchelvam

Tutor

Sharmini Thiruchelvam is a dedicated professional mediator committed to fostering positive resolutions in challenging situations. With a background of close to 30 years as an advocate and solicitor she brings a unique perspective to conflict resolution. Her skills lie in building and strengthening relationships with internal and external stakeholders and managing conflict. In recognition of her client-centered approach, Sharmini received Lexology's Client Choice Award for General Corporate in 2021.

In her more than 10 years' experience as a mediator, she has facilitated numerous successful resolutions in areas such as family, employment, commercial, insurance, property damage and negligence disputes. Her commitment to impartiality, active listening, and creative problem-solving has been instrumental in helping parties reach mutually beneficial agreements. Being trained in both facilitative and evaluative mediation styles she is adept at navigating complex interpersonal dynamics. She was one of the only 25 mediators in Malaysia who was invited by the Malaysian government to be empaneled on the Covid -19 Mediation Center which was established under the Prime Minister's Department.



Dr. Navin G. Ahuja

Tutor

Navin is appointed to the Presidential Panel of Arbitrators of the AIADR. He earned his doctorate focusing on guerrilla tactics in international commercial arbitration and has subsequently published a book entitled “Taming the Guerrilla in International Commercial Arbitration: Levelling the Playing Field”, endorsed by well-known arbitration practitioners. Navin has also contributed to several publications and was a Visiting Fellow at the City University of Hong Kong where he taught students about international arbitration, international sales law, and mootings.

Navin is the Co-President of the Moot Alumni Association (MAA), an editorial board member of the International Arbitration Law Review, and a member of several arbitration-related committees. He became an accredited general mediator of the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre and Hong Kong Mediation Accreditation Association Limited in 2013. Since then he has sat the advanced mediation masterclass course and has tutored lawyers, professionals and students to become accredited mediators.



Dato Dr. Ricky Tan Seng Cheong

Tutor

Ricky is the Fellow of Asian Institute of Alternative Dispute Resolutions, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and Malaysia Institute of Arbitration. He is a Qualified Mediator in International Mediation Institute, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Evaluative Mediator and ADR Institute of Canada (ADRIC) Interest Base Negotiation Mediator. Ricky is a zealous advocate in advocacy and legal training and is a qualified trainer with the HRDF and various law school he works with. He has conducted numerous workshops on ADR and teaches the postgraduate course at Hainan University, China. He has been invited as adjunct professor and visiting professor in Universities in various province in China and delivered many exchange of ideas associated with belt and road legal services and cooperation with the legal community.

He has been appointed to few arbitration commission in China and is the Executive Committee of the Dalian Arbitration Commission. He has also been empaneled by mediation centers in China and runs a local community legal clinic that housed a mediation center for the community disputes in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia where he practice as an advocate and solicitor.

AIADR Intern's View



Ouyang Hanzhi
LLM,

Shanghai University of Political Science and Law



ASIAN INSTITUTE OF
ALTERNATIVE
DISPUTE
RESOLUTION
Delivering Excellence in ADR

2025

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My three-month internship at AIADR was a wonderful adventure. I gained practical experience, met great colleagues and friends, and connected deeply with Kuala Lumpur.

Firstly, I would like to express sincere gratitude to AIADR's Chairman, Datuk Sunda Rajoo. His extensive knowledge and rich experience have deepened my understanding of the current state of international alternative dispute resolution, from which I have benefited greatly. I'm also grateful to my AIADR colleagues for their enthusiastic guidance and help during our daily work. Their prudence in drafting diverse documents and their thoroughness in organizing training courses and other events have been the best practical models for me to learn from.

My tasks focused on assisting with secretariat duties. During this internship, I was privileged to be involved in the preliminary document preparation for the AIADR 2nd Asia ADR Summit and the AIADR IMI Recognised Mediation Training Course. While reviewing documents such as schedules, brochures, and conference materials, I deeply realized the importance of precise and academic language in formal settings. In addition, I also assisted colleagues in successfully organizing the AIADR Mediation Training Course. On-site, I undertook tasks such as

assisting course instructors and maintaining overall order. This experience taught me that a seemingly simple training course requires comprehensive and meticulous preparation. It also made me admire colleagues for their thorough consideration of every detail, which has brought great inspiration to my future work and life. Participating in the testing of the AIADR ODR system was also an interesting experience, which gave me the opportunity to more intuitively understand the application and integration of multi-tier dispute resolution clauses in practice.

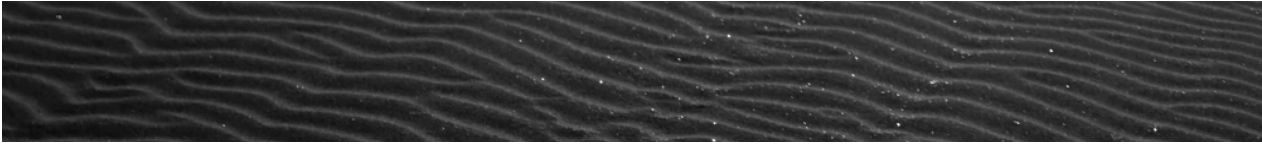
Besides, I have also completed some basic research work related to the topic of alternative dispute resolution. I was fortunate to collaborate with partners in writing three chapters of the reference materials for the AIADR Arbitral Tribunal Secretary Training Course, which includes The Appointment Process, Permissible Tasks and Remuneration, as well as the first draft of a speech themed on construction arbitration. During the process of writing professional content, I have understood and paid attention to cutting-edge and hot topics in the field of alternative dispute resolution, and gained a deeper understanding and awareness of alternative dispute resolution.

Highlights

During the three-month internship at AIADR, I gained abundant knowledge and remarkable growth. This memory will become a vivid stroke in my growth path and profoundly influence my career development. I sincerely wish AIADR and all colleagues a brighter and better future!



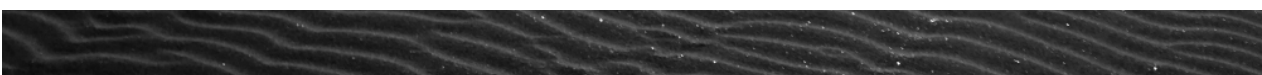
Highlights From AIADR's Past Events



AIADR at the Russian International Arbitration Congress (RIAC), held in Moscow, Russia.



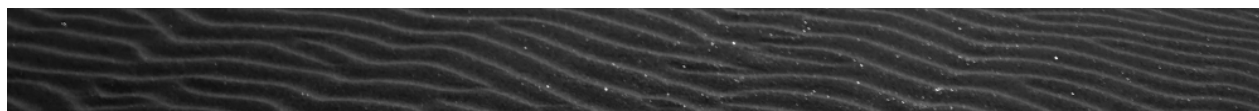
AIADR signing an Mou with ICDPASO on the 18th of July 2025



Highlights From AIADR's Past Events

2025

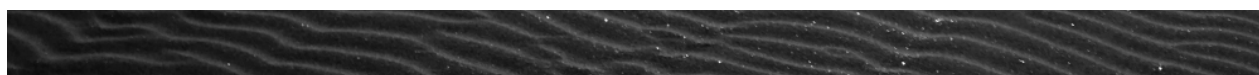
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AIADR President speaking on Trilateral (China-ASEAN-GCC) Mechanisms in Dispute Resolution



China High-level Dialogue on Maritime and Commercial Arbitration (2025 CHDOMACA)



Upcoming Events.

16th - 21st August 2025

AIADR Mediation Training Course (Nanning, Guangxi China)

2025

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21st - 25th August 2025

The 2nd Asia ADR Summit

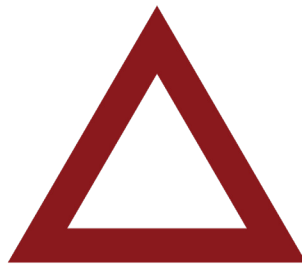
23rd - 24th September 2025

Workshop: How to draft Arbitral Awards



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Next Cut-off Date for Submission of Contributions:

Newsletter: 1st September 2025

Journal : 31st August 2025

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eISSN 2735-0800

