



ASIAN INSTITUTE OF  
ALTERNATIVE  
DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION  
Delivering Excellence in ADR

# 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.

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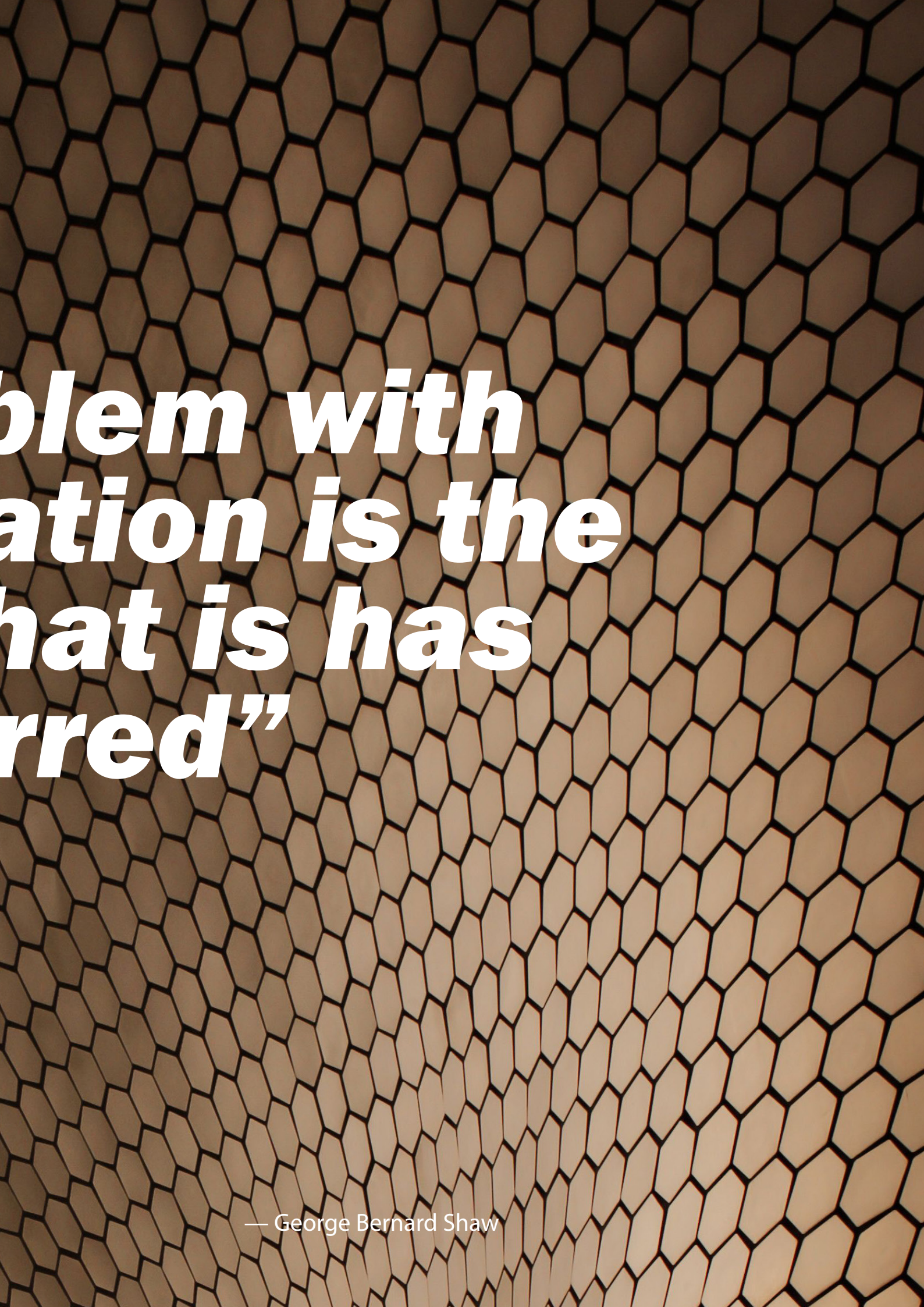
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***“The problem  
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— George Bernard Shaw

## Join the spotlight - submit your profile to the AIADR Newsletter

2026



**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](mailto:aiadr.editor@aiadr.world)**

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## Membership

### Collaborate with us!

Members are welcome to reach out to the Secretariat for assistance or collaboration in organizing webinars on ADR topics of their choice. No charges are levied. Do not miss out on this great opportunity to enhance your resume by delivering a webinar for the benefit of other members and the ADR fraternity. Email us to register your interest!

### Upgrade Your Membership!

Members can now upgrade their membership level or get accredited as a Certified Practitioner through our fast-track path by virtue of having comparable membership or accreditation from equivalent international ADR organisations (e.g. Chartered Arbitrator with CIArb).

[aiadr.membership@aiadr.world](mailto:aiadr.membership@aiadr.world)



# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

*DATUK PROFESSOR SUNDRA RAJOO*

Dear Members,

Welcome to the 43rd issue of the ADR Centurion. The last issue described training as the joint at which AIADR is best placed to make a difference: where doctrinal depth meets working capacity. The weeks since have kept that focus, but stretched it further afield than usual. In the space of six weeks, AIADR's work has taken us to the Greater Bay Area, run a full residential mediation course at home, opened a new lecture partnership in India, held our Annual General Meeting, and signed our first formal partnership with a legal technology company. The common thread, again, is capacity. What has changed is the geography, and, with the addition of Scribe, the range of partners we are building that capacity with.

## **1. 3rd Seminar on Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao Greater Bay Area ADR, Guangdong, China (27 May 2026)**

Vice President Dr Li Hu and I were invited to participate in the 3rd Seminar on Guangdong–Hong Kong–Macao Greater Bay Area Alternative Dispute Resolution, held in Guangdong as part of APEC China Year and its programme on international alternative dispute resolution. We both delivered addresses and took part in the exchange of views on the growing role of international arbitration and mediation in supporting economic cooperation, cross-border commerce, and sustainable dispute resolution across the Asia-Pacific region.

The Greater Bay Area is one of the more

consequential laboratories for cross-border ADR practice anywhere in the region: three legal systems, under one economic zone, generating disputes that none of the three systems was designed to resolve alone. AIADR's participation there sits alongside the Institute's growing footprint in China more broadly, including the partnership with the Nanning International Arbitration Court reported later in this issue, and reflects a considered view that the Institute's contribution to cross-border practice has to be made in the jurisdictions where that practice is actually being tested, not only discussed from a distance.

## **2. AIADR Mediation Training Course, IMI Qualified (9 to 14 June 2026)**

AIADR completed its Mediation Training Course, an IMI Qualified programme, over the course of a week in June. The demand for professionally trained mediators and ADR practitioners continues to grow across jurisdictions and industries, and a residential course of this kind, leading to a recognised international qualification, remains one of the more direct ways the Institute can meet that demand. My thanks to the faculty and to the participants who committed the week to it.

## **3. Overseas Online Lecture Series with the Centre for Mediation and Research, Maharashtra National Law University Mumbai (13 and 27 June 2026)**

AIADR opened a new chapter of the Overseas Lecture Series in partnership with the Centre for

# Highlights

Mediation and Research at Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai, running two sessions over the course of June.

The inaugural session, on 13 June, was delivered by AIADR member Adj. Prof. Ar. Idr David Yek Tak Wai, who took participants through the fundamentals of Alternative Dispute Resolution, drawing on his experience across the field as an arbitrator, adjudicator, mediator, expert witness, and industry professional. The second session, on 27 June, was delivered by AIADR Fellow Satvinder Singh, on “Getting the Clause Right: Drafting Effective Arbitration Agreements and Avoiding Common Pitfalls,” a subject that sits closer to the everyday work of most practitioners than it might appear from the title: a poorly drafted arbitration clause is still one of the more common sources of jurisdictional dispute before a tribunal is even properly constituted.

Extending the Lecture Series into India, alongside the existing relationship with the Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, continues to bear out something I have said in earlier issues: the next generation of arbitration counsel in this region will increasingly come from law schools in India and Mainland China, not exclusively from the established arbitration capitals. My thanks to MNLU Mumbai’s Centre for Mediation and Research for hosting both sessions with us, and to Mr Yek and Mr Singh for teaching them.

## 4. The 8th Annual General Meeting (19 June 2026)

The Institute’s 8th Annual General Meeting was held on 19 June 2026. The Governance Council Report and the President’s Report for the year were tabled, and the membership present set the Council’s agenda for the year ahead. My thanks to every member who attended, in person or online, and to the Secretariat for the work of organising the meeting. Members who were unable to attend are welcome to contact the Secretariat for the full Governance Council Report.

## 5. Memorandum of Understanding with Scribe (7 July 2026)

AIADR has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Scribe, an online transcription company, formalising a partnership between the two organisations. The MOU was signed on behalf of Scribe by its Chief Executive Officer, Mr Sandesh Kabir Singh.

This is, I think, a different kind of partnership from the institutional collaborations reported elsewhere in this issue, and worth flagging as such. Transcription is one of the unglamorous mechanics of arbitration and mediation practice, but it is not a trivial one: an accurate, timely record of proceedings bears directly on the quality and the defensibility of an award, in much the same way that a well-trained tribunal secretary does. Scribe’s expertise in online transcription complements AIADR’s own interest in using technology to make ADR practice, education, and professional development more accessible and more efficient. I expect this partnership to translate into practical benefits for members over the course of the year, and we will report on those as they develop.

## Looking ahead

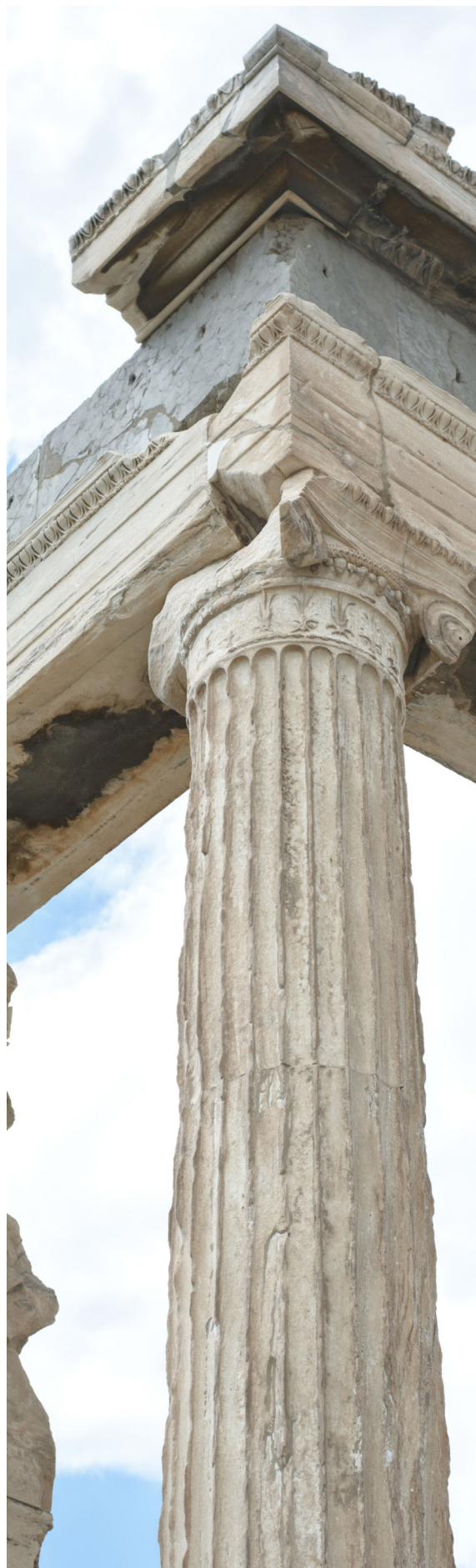
Two events will carry AIADR’s work through the rest of the year. The 3rd AIADR International Mediation Competition, run jointly with the Nanning International Arbitration Court in China, holds its virtual preliminary rounds on 25 and 26 July and 1 and 2 August, before its semi-finals and finals in Nanning on 10 and 11 October. And the 3rd Asia ADR Summit will be held in Kathmandu, Nepal, from 4 to 6 December, jointly organised with the Nepal International ADR Centre and held for the first time alongside Nepal ADR Week.

Taken with the items reported above, the pattern for this year is reasonably clear: AIADR’s convening and training activity is following its members and its partner institutions outward, into the Greater Bay Area, into India, into China proper through Nanning, and now into Nepal, while also building the kind of technology partnership that supports the practice itself rather than only the people practising it. None of that is a departure from the priority this Institute set for itself at the outset. It is that priority, extended into new geography and, with Scribe, into new kinds of partner

My thanks, as always, to the Governance Council, the Office Bearers, the committee members, the Secretariat, our partner institutions, our Fellows and Members, and our subscribers for the work behind every item in this issue. The next issue will report on the Nanning preliminary rounds and on further progress with our newest partners.

With warm regards,

**Datuk Professor Sundra Rajoo**  
**President**  
**Asian Institute of Alternative Dispute Resolution**



# How Can India Become an ADR Leader?

By : Akash Gupta and Divya Singh



**Prof. Akash Gupta**

Prof. Akash Gupta is an Associate Professor and Assistant Director at the Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (CADR), Jindal Global Law School (JGLS), O.P. Jindal Global University, and a Visiting Faculty at the National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bengaluru, where he teaches Arbitration and Mediation. He serves on the Young IAMC Steering Committee and is an alumnus of Tamil Nadu National Law University (TNNLU) and Stockholm University, where he pursued an LL.M. in International Commercial Arbitration Law. He has attended the Paris Arbitration Academy (full scholarship), Hague Academy (full funded), and Xiamen Academy of International Law (full scholarship). He has been awarded the “Emerging Arbitration Law Teacher of the Year” 2025 by INBA and “Young ADR Academic of the Year” 2023 by APCAM. He regularly judges prestigious international competitions, including the Vis Moot and Jessup Moot Court Competition, and conducts workshops and training programmes on arbitration, mediation, and legal research across India. He serves on the editorial, peer-review, and advisory boards of leading law and arbitration journals, including the Indian Review of International Arbitration (MNLU Mumbai), Indian Arbitration Law Review (NLIU), NLIU Law Review, RMLNLU Law Review, and the Journal on Arbitration Law and Allied Fields (DSNLU). He also contributes to the Editorial Board of leading international journals, including Conflict Resolution Quarterly (Scopus Q2).



**Divya Singh**

Holds an LLM in Alternative Dispute Resolution from Jindal Global Law School, O.P. Jindal Global University, and a B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) from the University of Allahabad, where she graduated with distinction. She is an ADR professional whose work centres on arbitration and conciliation, with a particular focus on commercial disputes. She takes a keen interest in the institutional and policy developments shaping arbitration practice in India and is driven by a strong conviction that India is well positioned to emerge as a leading global hub for alternative dispute resolution, given the right structural support.

Who could have asked all the questions related to arbitration better than the people sitting in this room? As part of Global Arbitration Summit Week<sup>1</sup>, and in collaboration with CADR (Center of

Alternative Dispute Resolution), JGLS (Jindal Global Law School) and Mediate Guru<sup>2</sup> a conference was held on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2026, at the JGU International Academy, Hotel Taj, New Delhi. The theme of the

1 <https://www.jamsadr.com/events/2026/global-adr-summit-2026-new-delhi-0>

2 <https://www.mediateguru.com/>

Conference was “How India can become an ADR leader”.

This article covers the discussions of the two panels, “Roadblocks to India’s Emergence as a Global ADR Leader” (Panel-I) and “Charting the Road ahead: Building India’s Leadership in Global ADR” (Panel-II) and the Round Table.

Panelists along with the delegates from different institutions such as Presolve 360, India International Arbitration Center (IIAC), Center of Resolution of Disputes (CORD), G.D. Goenka University, Manav Rachna University and etc, platforms and companies came together and explored the theme of India becoming an arbitration hub in next 5 to 10 years and discussed what are the distinctive features which are holding India back as compared to London or Singapore. The conference also focused on examining the reasons behind the Indian Ministry of Finance’s memorandum directing that disputes involving Public Works Departments should be resolved through mediation and litigation instead of arbitration, and whether this shift reflects a pro-arbitration approach or not.

The first panel was chaired by Mr. Param Bhamra (Arbitrator, Founding Partner, MediateGuru). The panel consisted of Hon’ble Ms. Justice Hima Kohli (Former Judge, Supreme Court of India) who provided pointers on how India can become an arbitration hub. Ms. Urvashi S. Pathak (Senior Vice President & Head Legal at Axis Max Life Insurance) mentioned that India has a large number of commercial disputes and what happens after the award is rendered, truly shape the future of India in arbitration. Mr. Joe Tirado (International Arbitrator), provided with an insight that India must be realistic while setting its goal. Mr. Sahil Narang (Partner, Khaitan & Co.) believed that institution arbitration must be preferred over ad-hoc arbitration.

### **Panel-I Discussion: What will make India a preferred seat?**

Mr. Param Bhamra moderated the session, explored themes of consistency, infrastructural efficiency and legislative frameworks. These were the areas where forms of rectification are still needed for India to become a hub in next five years. Mr. Param opened the discussion for the panelists with the question, “Name one factor for foreigner parties to choose India as its seat”. Hon’ble Ms. Justice Hima Kohli emphasized that whatever awards are rendered should be fixed in timeline to inspire foreign parties. She noted that timeliness

is an essential hallmark of a credible arbitration seat. She highlighted the fact that in Singapore, only 34 arbitral awards have been set aside. And on the other hand, in India, 75,000 arbitration-related cases<sup>3</sup> are pending in Indian State Courts which includes applications for appointment of arbitrators, interim relief, jurisdictional objections, challenge and enforcement petitions, etc. and out of this figure, only 7000 cases are heard on section 34 of the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (challenge of awards). She drew a stark contrast between the working style of two nations in arbitration. On the same lines Mr. Joe Tirado agreed with Ms. Hima Kohli and stressed on the importance of consistency on execution and enforcement of awards. And gave a ten-year horizon for India to become an arbitration hub.

Mr. Sahil Narang drew attention to the supervisory jurisdiction of the Indian Courts and stressed that the challenge mechanism in India should be fixed. He believed that in 10 years, India will become a top -5 arbitration hub in the world but for that it is important to push the culture of institutional arbitration. Moreover, he emphasized, that a huge amount of support is necessary from lawyers. He said that “adjournment culture” (frequent postponement of hearings and proceedings, often sought by parties or granted by tribunals without strong justification, which causes delays and undermines objective of arbitration) should be shut down. He believed India needs specialized forums and benches for arbitration. He highlighted the need for regulatory clarity in costs, improvement in interim relief mechanisms, which are already embedded in the law.

On whether India needs a framework just like Singapore International Arbitration Center<sup>4</sup> or not? It was agreed by the panelists that India must build an ecosystem which is suited to its unique commercial landscape. These pin-point factors and themes show the trajectory of India in arbitration. There is heightened need for introspection and rectification on part of India in relation to arbitration. It was established in the conference that it is an uphill task for India to become a hub but not an impossible one.

### **Panel-II Discussion: Mediation, technology and legislative gaps**

The main theme of the second panel discussion was whether institutional arbitration is better than ad-hoc arbitration. And whether India can be a hub for mediation in coming years? Ms. Naveli Reshamwalla (Counsel, Trilegal) chaired the second

3 <https://legal.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/law-policy/indias-arbitration-system-faces-overwhelming-backlog-with-75000-cases-pending/126994937#:~:text=With%20more%20than%2075%2C000%20cases,are%20facing%20a%20crisis%20situation.>

4 <https://siac.org.sg/>

panel and opened the discussion by asking “How India is close to become a Hub in arbitration and mediation”

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta (Former Judge, Supreme Court of India; Former Chairperson, India International Arbitration Centre) emphasized that if arbitration in needs to grow, all the stakeholders of arbitration have to contribute to this cause. He added that when litigation and arbitration are in question, preference must be given to arbitration and especially, institutional arbitration as they can be more efficient in deciding disputes. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tejas Karia (Judge, High Court, Delhi) made an observation that India has made significant progress, but considerable work still lies ahead. Moreover, he emphasized that there is a need to create an ecosystem within India that will suit arbitration. He argued that the right question is to ask when cities like Delhi and Mumbai will become hub for arbitration rather than constantly comparing India with other jurisdictions.

Ms. Mehak Oberoi (Legal Head- Hydro APAC & GE, Vernova) mentioned that choosing a seat involves risk allocation. She said that the seat very much means the kind of arbitrators, who will deal with disputes. More or less, it is about choosing the seat from the right pool of arbitrators. She argued that for institutional arbitration to become more globally recognized, it is important that Court intervention must be narrow and Institutional arbitration must be seamless. Automation of expediated procedures could significantly reduce friction in proceedings. Dr. Akash Gupta (Associate Professor, Jindal Global Law School) agreed with the view of the other panelists and added that as the nature of arbitration itself suggests it is very international. He retraced the fact related to pendency of cases and emphasized that litigation is not the most preferred method of dispute resolution. He said that the basic problem with respect to the pool of arbitrators is the tension between being formally qualified to act as an arbitrator and actually being as an arbitrator, which he refers as “paradox in accreditation v. appointment”. Furthermore, when asked about his assessment about technology in ADR, he described technology as a powerful equalizer in ADR, noting that frameworks such as the European Union General Data Protection Regulation 2016 and India's Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 reflect growing regulatory concern. He mentioned that technology is playing its part, it's just that we must channelize it. He drew an analogy, that just as consumers rely on ratings to order food, similar transparency or seat metrics within the arbitration and mediation sectors could enhance trust in ADR sector. The panel concluded with a wide-ranging discussion of whether in the

process of making India an arbitration hub, have we underestimated the fact that India possesses the capability of becoming a mediation hub.

### **Round Table Conference on exchange of ideas for India to become an arbitration hub**

The panel discussion was followed by a round table conference where everyone was given an opportunity to share their ideas in relation to make India a hub for arbitration. The Round table conference was started by Prof. Dr Apoorva Dixit, Associate Professor, School of Law, G.D. Goenka University, that there must be a cultural shift for ADR to sustain. Furthermore, Ms. Shweta Devgan, a delegate from CORD (Center of Online Resolution of Disputes) highlighted a legislative gap regarding online arbitration proceedings, noting that while arbitration increasingly occurs in virtual modes, codification of ODR remains insufficient within India's statutory framework. Comparative insights were shared, including Nepal's codified customary mediation law. Prof. Tanvi Dahiya, Assistant Professor, Manav Rachna University, believed instead of pro arbitration approach we had a regressive approach towards arbitration in the past years, which needs to change, to move towards becoming a hub for arbitration. Ms. Namita Shah, Co-founder, Presolve360, was concerned about innovation in legal community. She emphasized that legal community has been waiting for legislative clarity instead of pro-actively advancing legislative tech-solutions. Prof. Dr. Ashu Dhiman, Associate Professor, VIPS Law School raised an important issue that whether customary dispute resolution should be merged with Alternative Dispute Resolution. Ms. Siboney Sagar, Founder, Resolve by closing the final discussion made an important point that its high time for India, that it should convert it's backlog capital into resolution capital and mentioned that India should export its rich negotiation policy to the world.

### **Concluding Remarks**

The session concluded with a consensus on the transformative potential of India's evolving institutional and legislative framework for arbitration and mediation. Both panels acknowledged that while India's progress has been gradual, it has been steady and marked by significant reforms. The discussion also briefly expanded beyond arbitration to mediation, highlighting that despite its growing legislative recognition, mediation continues to receive comparatively less attention. The panelists observed that the future of dispute resolution in India lies in strengthening both arbitration and mediation as complementary mechanisms, rather than viewing them in competition with one another.

# AIADR

## Intern's View

**Huaming Tong**, *Ph.D student  
in Fisheries Resources and Management,  
Shanghai Ocean University*



2026

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First and foremost, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the leaders and colleagues at the Asian Institute of Alternative Dispute Resolution (AIADR) for your thoughtful guidance and warm support throughout my internship. Special thanks go to Jonathan and Jash, whose patient and professional advice on document drafting, case analysis, and countless other matters has helped me build a genuinely solid foundation of background knowledge in both law and arbitration. Their willingness to explain the reasoning behind every task, rather than simply assigning it, made this internship as much an education as an experience. I am equally grateful to the Secretariat and Marketing Team, whose guidance and encouragement enabled me to quickly adapt to the rhythm of a professional institution and master the core skills required for daily administrative and coordination work.

Over the course of my internship, I was fortunate to take part in a wide variety of professional assignments that gave me a well-rounded view of how an alternative dispute resolution institution operates. I assisted with the organization and management of arbitration-related documents, gaining first-hand insight into the level of precision and confidentiality such work demands. I also had the opportunity to

take part in the review and revision of institutional rules, which deepened my understanding of how procedural frameworks are carefully calibrated to balance fairness, efficiency, and enforceability. In addition, I supported the compilation of dispute resolution training materials, an experience that sharpened my ability to distill complex legal concepts into clear, accessible content for a wider audience.

Beyond these core assignments, I was able to attend multiple online and offline academic seminars and roundtable forums hosted by AIADR. These sessions brought together practitioners, scholars, and industry leaders from across the field, and the opportunity to exchange insights with senior professionals in dispute resolution significantly broadened my international perspective and sharpened my professional thinking. Listening to the different approaches taken across jurisdictions and industries reminded me that alternative dispute resolution is not a one-size-fits-all discipline, but a flexible toolkit that must be thoughtfully adapted to each dispute.

Beyond my substantive professional tasks, I also undertook routine secretariat work, including document sorting, report writing, and paper drafting.

## Highlights

While these responsibilities may appear administrative on the surface, they proved to be invaluable in shaping my professional habits. They strengthened my attention to detail, deepened my sense of responsibility, and improved my communication skills, while also making me acutely aware of the importance of professional ethics and a rigorous, disciplined work attitude — qualities that I now recognize as the true backbone of institutional credibility.

Taken together, my internship at AIADR has allowed me to truly understand the core connotation and practical application of alternative dispute resolution, moving it from a textbook concept to a lived, working discipline. It has also helped clarify my future career direction. Going forward, I intend to integrate the knowledge, professional skills, and valuable experience gained here with my academic background in fisheries-related studies, with the aim of promoting the resolution of fisheries-related disputes through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. I hope, in doing so, to contribute meaningfully to the development of both the fisheries industry and the broader alternative dispute resolution sector.

Lastly, I wish the Asian Institute of Alternative Dispute Resolution continued prosperity and growth, and I wish every colleague smooth work, good health, and all the best in everything ahead!



# Highlights: AIADR Overseas Online Lecture Series with Maharashtra National Law University Mumbai

The Asian Institute of Alternative Dispute Resolution (AIADR) is pleased to organize the Overseas Online Lecture Series in collaboration with the Maharashtra National Law University Mumbai (MNLU Mumbai). This lecture series reflects the shared commitment on both institutions to advancing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) education while strengthening international academic collaboration through knowledge-sharing, professional development, and meaningful engagement between practitioners and students.

As ADR continues to play an increasingly important role in resolving domestic and cross-border disputes, it is essential for future legal professionals to develop a strong understanding of its principles and practical application. Through this initiative, AIADR and MNLU Mumbai aim to bridge the gap between academic learning and professional practice by providing students with direct access to experienced ADR practitioners. The lecture series is offered exclusively to students of MNLU Mumbai and covers a wide range of topics within the ADR field.

The lecture series commenced with its inaugural session delivered by AIADR Fellow, Adj. Prof. Ar. Idr David Yek Tak Wai, on the topic “Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution”. The session provided participants with a comprehensive introduction to the fundamentals of ADR and its significance in today’s legal and commercial environment. Students were introduced to the different forms of ADR, including arbitration, mediation, negotiation, and other consensual methods of resolving disputes outside the traditional court system.

Throughout the lecture, Adj. Prof. Idr David Yek Tak Wai explained the principles that underpin ADR and discussed why these mechanisms have become increasingly important in both domestic and interna-

tional dispute resolution. Participants also gained a better understanding of the advantages of ADR, such as flexibility, confidentiality, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and the ability to preserve commercial and personal relationships. The session laid a strong foundation for students who are beginning their journey in ADR and provided valuable insights into the practical role ADR plays in resolving dispute across different industries and jurisdictions.

Building on the success of the inaugural session, the second lecture in the series will be delivered by AIADR Fellow, Mr. Satvinder Singh, on the topic “Getting the Clause Right: Drafting Effective Arbitration Agreements and Avoiding Common Pitfalls”. This session will focus on one of the most important aspects of arbitration.

Drawing from his extensive experience in international commercial arbitration, Mr. Satvinder Singh guided participants through the essential elements of a well-drafted arbitration clause. Students will gain practical knowledge on how carefully drafted arbitration agreements can reduce uncertainty and minimise disputes over jurisdiction and procedure. The lecture will also examine common drafting mistakes, pathological clauses, and the practical considerations that contribute to clear, enforceable, and effective dispute resolution clauses. Through real-world examples and practical guidance, participants will better appreciate the importance of precise drafting and the impact that arbitration clauses can have on the effectiveness of dispute resolution.

The third lecture in the series was then presented by Ms. Sharmini Thiruchelvam on the topic of “From Dispute to Proceedings: How to Start an Arbitration the Right Way”. This session will focus on the practical process of commencing arbitration proceedings and will provide students

## Highlights

with a clearer understanding of how disputes move from negotiation to formal arbitration.

During the lecture, participants will learn about the procedural requirements involved in initiating arbitration, including the steps required before a filing a claim, the preparation of key documents, and the strategic considerations parties should evaluate before commencing proceedings. The session will also discuss the practical issues that lawyers and parties commonly encounter during the early stages of arbitration and explain how proper planning can contribute to a smoother and more efficient arbitration process. By examining the transition from an existing dispute to formal arbitration proceedings, students will gain practical insights into an area that is often only briefly covered in academic studies.

The AIADR Overseas Online Lecture Series has been carefully designed to expose students to both theoretical and practical aspects of ADR. While classroom learning provides the legal frameworks and principles, interaction with experienced practitioners allows students to understand how those principles are applied in real disputes. The lectures also provide participants with the opportunity to learn from professionals who have significant experience in arbitration and other ADR processes, enabling students to appreciate current developments and best practices within the field.

Beyond the knowledge shared during each lecture, the series also serves as a platform for international academic engagement. The collaboration between AIADR and MNLU Mumbai demonstrates the importance of building partnerships between institutions that share a common vision of promoting ADR education and preparing future legal professionals for an increasingly global legal environment. Such collaborations encourage the exchange of ideas, strengthen professional networks, and contribute to the continued development of ADR education across jurisdictions.

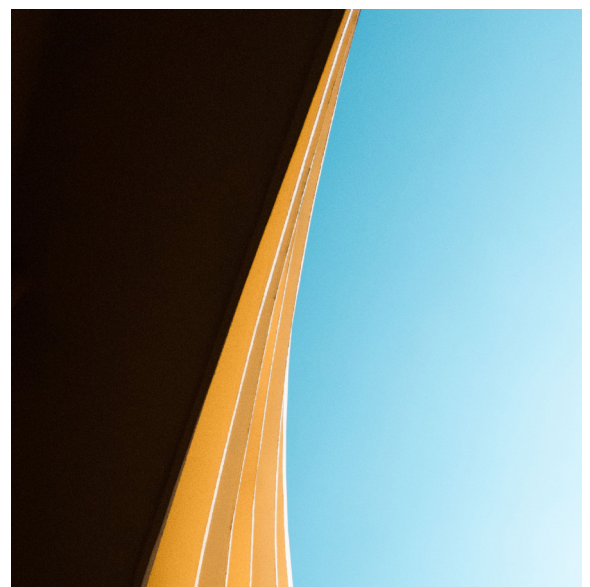
The positive response to the lecture series reflects the growing interest among students in developing practical ADR skills and learning directly from practitioners with extensive industry experience. As ADR continues to evolve alongside international com-

merce and cross-border transactions, initiatives such as this lecture series help equip students with the knowledge and practical perspectives necessary for their future careers.

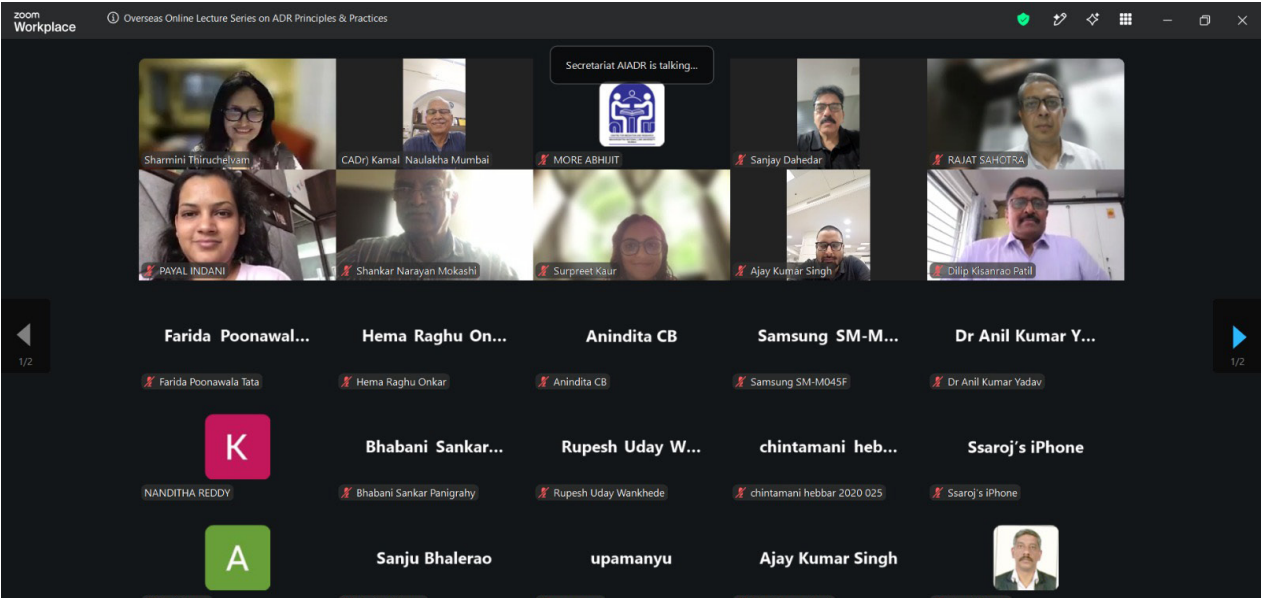
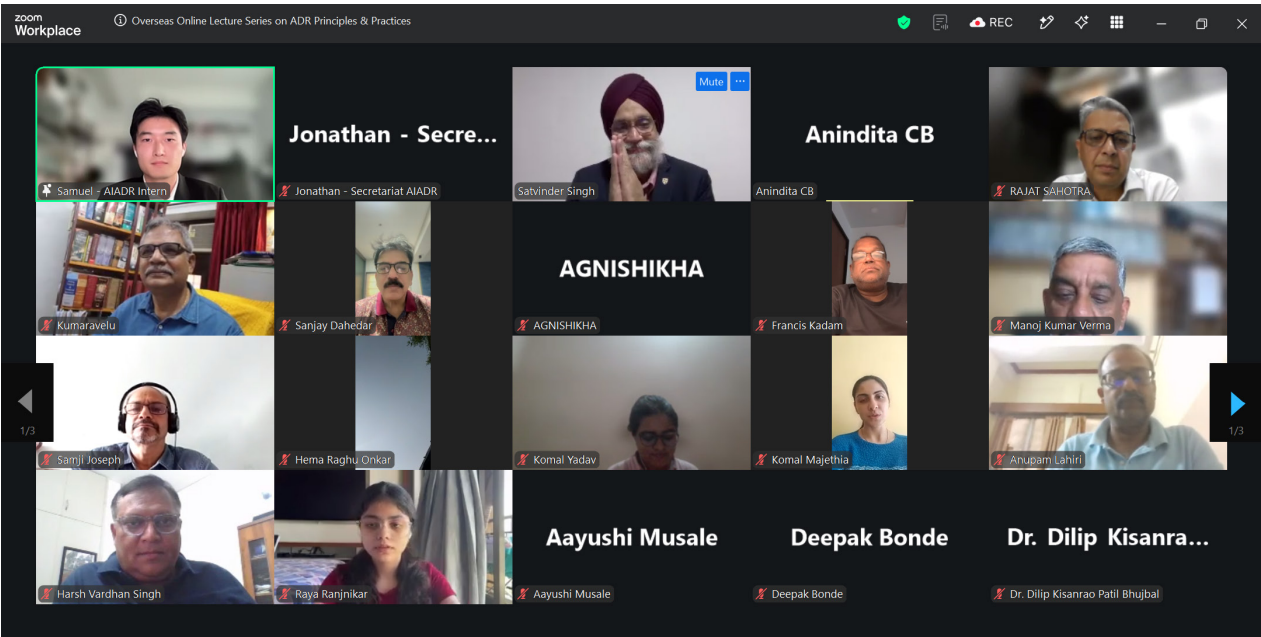
The Overseas Online Lecture Series will continue with additional sessions featuring experienced ADR practitioners who will share their expertise on a variety of topics across the ADR spectrum. These upcoming lectures will further enhance participants' understanding of arbitration, mediation and other dispute resolution mechanisms while providing valuable insights into current practices and emerging issues with the profession.

AIADR looks forward to continuing this collaboration with Maharashtra National Law University Mumbai and to delivering many more engaging and informative sessions. Through this initiative, AIADR remains committed to advancing ADR education, strengthening international academic cooperation, and providing meaningful learning opportunities that prepare the next generation of dispute resolution professionals.

AIADR also welcomes opportunities to establish similar collaborations with universities and academic institutions around the world. By working together with like-minded partners, AIADR hopes to expand access to quality ADR education, encourage the exchange of knowledge and expertise, and foster greater international engagement in the field of alternative dispute resolution.

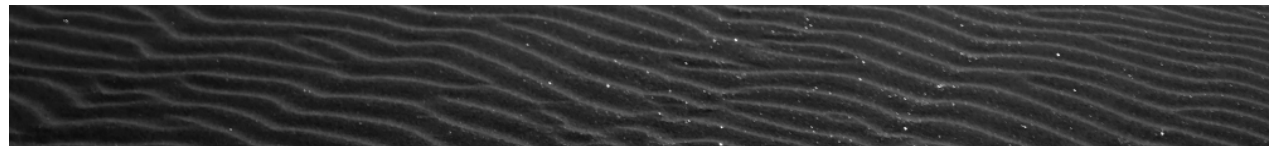


Highlights



# Highlights From AIADR's Past & Future Events

2026



مركز عُمان للتحكيم التجاري  
Oman Commercial Arbitration Centre



## Tribunal Secretary Programme

### TUTORS

**Datuk Professor  
Sundra Rajoo**



**Casper Tey**



An intensive programme to enhance the legal, procedural, and administrative skills to support arbitral tribunals, and presented by legal arbitration experts.

#### Date



#### Fees

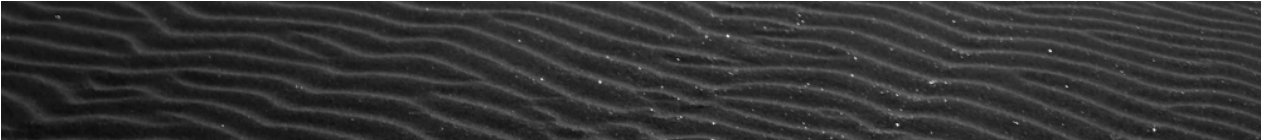


Register  
Here

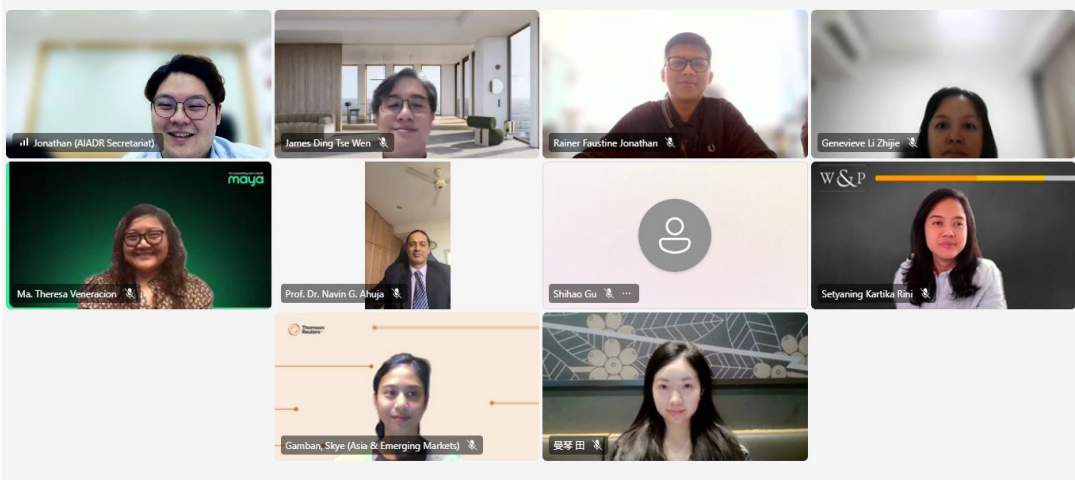
 Muscat Hall, Oman Commercial  
Arbitration Centre

 English

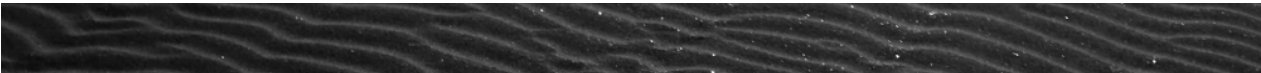
# Highlights From AIADR's Past Events



MOU Signing between AIADR x SCRIBE



Some pictures from the AIADR X ALB Masterclass on Fundamentals of ADR



# Upcoming Events.

20

**15th - 20th August 2026**

AIADR Mediation Training Course (Nanning)

**12th - 13th September 2026**

AIADR x OAC Tribunal Secretary Training Course

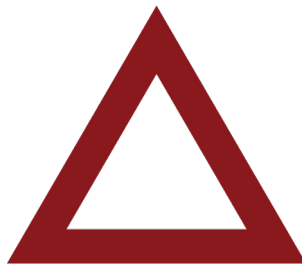
**4th - 6th December 2026**

AIADR 3rd Asia ADR Summit



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ASIAN INSTITUTE OF  
ALTERNATIVE  
DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION  
Defining Excellence in ADR

The Asian Institute of Alternative Dispute Resolution

No.28-1, Jalan Medan Setia 2,

Bukit Damansara, 50490,

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

T: (60) 3 2300 6032

E: [thesecretariat@aiadr.world](mailto:thesecretariat@aiadr.world)

URL: <https://aiadr.world>

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