

ICC Dispute Resolution **2022 Statistics**

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International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

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ICC International Court of Arbitration

The International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce ('ICC Court') provides reputable neutral dispute resolution of commercial and investment disputes. Since its creation in 1923, the ICC Court has administered over 27,700 cases.¹

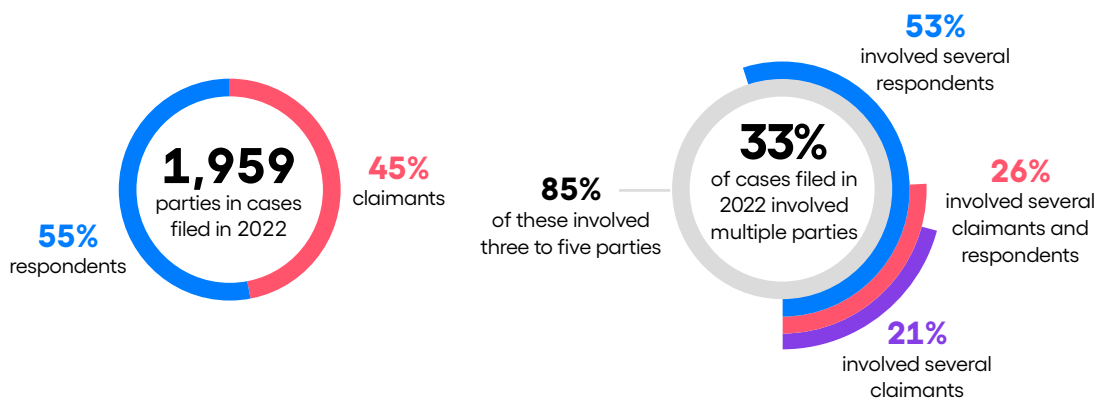
In 2022, a total of 710 cases were registered with the Secretariat of the ICC Court ('Secretariat'), of which 695 cases were filed under the ICC Arbitration Rules² and 15 under the Rules of ICC as Appointing Authority.³

At year-end 2022, a total of 1,670 cases were being administered via the Secretariat's offices in Paris, Abu Dhabi Global Market, Hong Kong,⁴ New York, Sao Paulo⁵ and Singapore.⁶

Parties

Of the **1,959** parties in cases filed in 2022 under the Arbitration Rules, **45%** were claimants and **55%** were respondents.

As in previous years, approximately a third of the cases (**33%**) involved multiple parties, with most multiparty cases (**85%**) involving three to five parties, and one case involving as many as 26 parties. Multiparty cases involved multiple respondents (**53%**), multiple claimants (**26%**) or multiple claimants and respondents (**21%**).

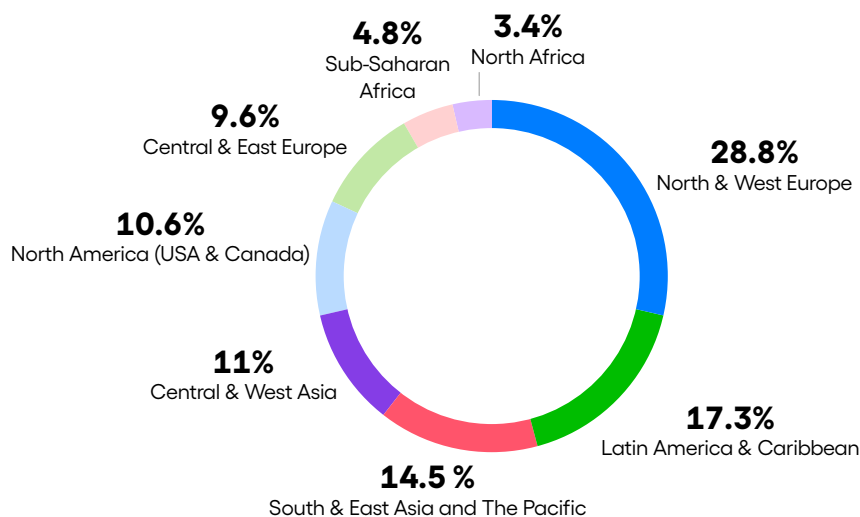


- 1 Case number 27,700 was registered in April 2023.
- 2 Accompanying the [ICC Arbitration Rules](#), last revised on 1 January 2021, the [Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration under the ICC Rules of Arbitration](#) (1 Jan. 2021) provides practical guidance on the conduct of ICC arbitrations. Art. 6(1) of the ICC Arbitration Rules provides: 'Where the parties have agreed to submit to arbitration under the Rules, they shall be deemed to have submitted ipso facto to the Rules in effect on the date of commencement of the arbitration, unless they have agreed to submit to the Rules in effect on the date of their arbitration agreement.'
- 3 [Rules of ICC as Appointing Authority in UNCITRAL or Other Arbitration Proceedings](#) (in force as from 1 Jan. 2018). All ICC Rules, Reports and Notes are available at <https://iccwbo.org/dispute-resolution-services/>, in the ICC DRS app and ICC [Dispute Resolution Library](#).
- 4 The Hong Kong office is an [authorised institution](#) under the China-Hong Kong Arrangement on interim relief, under which parties to ICC arbitrations seated in Hong Kong and administered by the Secretariat's Hong Kong Office may apply for interim measures before courts in Mainland China, see the [ICC Note on the Arrangement](#).
- 5 The Sao Paulo office, known as SCIAB, is a [registered institution](#) with the State of Sao Paulo enabling ICC to administer arbitral proceedings involving the State of Sao Paulo.
- 6 ICC's reputation as the world's most preferred arbitral institution was upheld in the latest international arbitration global survey '[Adapting Arbitration to a Changing World](#)' (Queen Mary University of London, White & Case, 2021). Contact details for the Secretariat's case management teams, regional offices and directors are available at iccwbo.org/contact-us/ and in the [ICC DRS app directory](#).

Geographical origins

The cases registered under the Arbitration Rules in 2022 involved **1,959** parties from **134** countries or independent territories.

Origin of the parties by region



Tables

Most frequent nationalities among parties. See annex - table 01, page 19

Nationalities represented by region. See annex - table 02, pages 19-21

Africa

African parties accounted for just over 8% of the total party population and came from 30 countries.

95 parties came from Sub-Saharan Africa and 67 from North Africa. The most represented nationalities were Morocco (25 parties), Tunisia (15), Algeria and Nigeria (13 each) and Kenya (11).

Americas

Parties from the Americas accounted for 28% of the total party population.

338 parties came from Latin America and the Caribbean, representing just over 17% of all parties. With 161 parties, Brazil maintained its lead in the region and was second worldwide for the second consecutive year. Mexico maintained its second place within the region with 53 parties.

The United States maintained its first position in the country rankings with 170 parties (9% of all parties worldwide).

Asia and the Pacific

As in previous years, 25% of all parties came from Asia and the Pacific.

Within South and East Asia and the Pacific (284 parties), the three most represented nationalities were China⁷ and India (69 each), followed by South Korea (32).⁸

With 198 parties, West Asia (i.e. the Middle East) represented 10% of the total party population in ICC arbitrations. The top five nationalities in the region were the United Arab Emirates (65 parties), Qatar (36), Saudi Arabia (28), Israel (21) and Oman (18).

Central Asia accounted for 18 parties (compared to 10 in 2021) coming from Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

⁷ 45 parties from Mainland China and 24 parties from Hong Kong.

⁸ Through its renewed structure in 2022, the ICC Belt and Road Commission aims to focus on the full range of Belt and Road dispute resolution related issues, particularly relating to China. Commission members are from state-owned enterprises, private enterprises, multinational enterprises, academia, and include practitioners from leading law firms as well as general or in-house counsel.

Europe

As in previous years, European parties represented close to 40% of the total party population.

Among the parties originating from North and West Europe (564), France led with 90 parties, closely followed by Spain (82) and Germany (81). Italy and the United Kingdom ranked 4th and 5th, with 61 and 51 parties respectively.

Parties from Central and East Europe (188) represented close to 10% of all parties worldwide, with Türkiye remaining the most represented nationality within the region (51 parties), followed by Poland (25), Russia (21), Romania (19) and Greece (14).

International vs domestic cases

Diversity, knowledge and experience of Court members and the Secretariat's staff, as well as the flexibility of the ICC Rules, make ICC Arbitration well suited for a wide range of transactions worldwide.⁹

While the vast majority of ICC arbitrations involve cross-border and cross-regional disputes, cases involving parties from the same region and cases involving parties of the same nationality represented respectively 44% and 30% of newly-registered cases. Parties from 56 countries referred their domestic disputes to ICC Arbitration, with the top six countries being Brazil (36 cases), the United States (21), Mexico (12) and Qatar (10).¹⁰

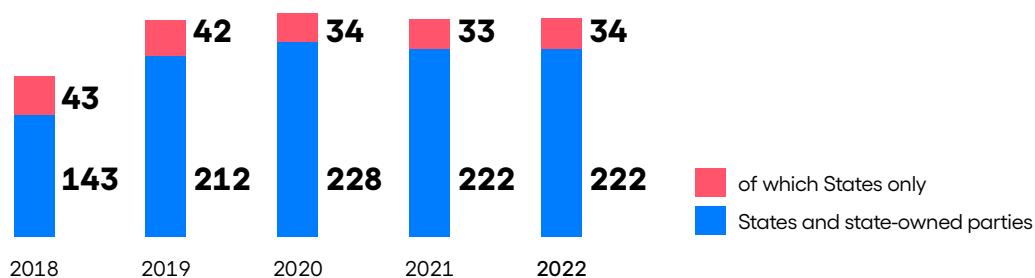
State and state-owned parties

In 2022, the proportion of new cases involving a state or state entity reached **25%** (compared to 21.4% in 2021) – a record representation of state and state-owned parties in ICC arbitrations. The total number of state and state entities (222) comprised **34** states and **188** state-owned parties from all parts of the world.

The proportion of state and state-owned parties varied across regions, from below 5% among parties coming from North and West Europe and North America, to approximately 30% among African parties, and from 11 to 17% of parties from Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Central and East Europe.

To date, ICC has administered a total of 45 investor-state disputes based on bilateral investment treaties (BITs), with two new cases filed in 2022. ICC has also acted as appointing authority in 16 BIT *ad hoc* arbitrations.¹¹

States and state-owned parties 2018-2022



Tables

Number of states and state-owned parties by region. See annex - table 03, page 21

⁹ To facilitate the management of cases and ensure ease of access to the institution's trusted services, the Secretariat of the ICC Court manages its caseload through 12 case management teams located on five continents. ICC Court members, appointed for a three-year mandate (2021-2024), comprise 195 members coming from 121 countries, with more women (101) than men (94).

¹⁰ While disputes between parties of the same nationality are referred to as 'national' or 'domestic' for statistical purposes, many of these cases still involve a foreign element.

¹¹ Whether for a contract or treaty, ICC provides for a variety of model clauses for ICC Arbitration, ICC Mediation, ICC Expertise, ICC Dispute Boards, or ICC as Appointing Authority. Even if a clause is not included in the contract, parties can still subsequently agree to resort to any of the ICC Dispute Resolution Services presented in this report.

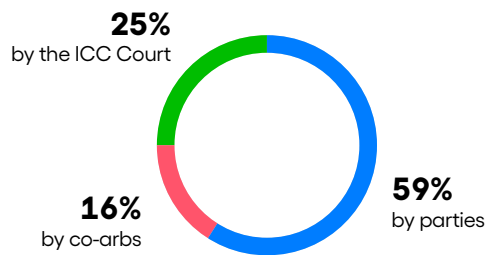
Arbitral tribunals

2022 saw a total of **1,274** arbitrator confirmations/appointments of **901** individuals coming from **90** jurisdictions.¹²

Constitution of the arbitral tribunal

In principle, arbitrators acting in ICC arbitrations are either (i) confirmed by the Secretary General or by the ICC Court upon party (or co-arbitrator) nomination, or (ii) appointed by the ICC Court in the absence of nomination. As in previous years, arbitrators nominated by the parties or the co-arbitrators accounted for 75% of the total confirmations/appointments.

Selection of Arbitrators



Tables

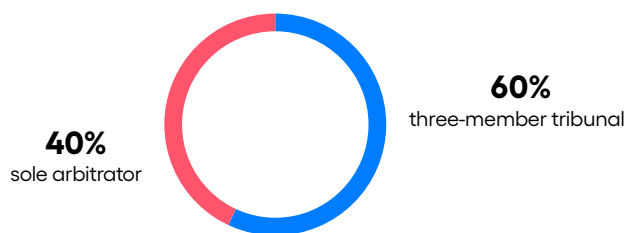
Selection of arbitrators. See annex - table 04, page 21.

Article 12(1) of the Arbitration Rules provides that ‘disputes shall be decided by a sole arbitrator or by three arbitrators’. In 2022, as in previous years, the parties agreed on the number of the arbitrators in the majority of cases (85%), either in the arbitration agreement or subsequently. Parties opted for a three-member tribunal in 66% of the cases and a sole arbitrator in 34% of the cases.

The ICC Court fixed the number of arbitrators in the remaining cases (15%). Where the parties have not agreed upon the number of arbitrators, the ICC Court will, in general, appoint a sole arbitrator, except where it appears that the complexity of the dispute or the interests at stake warrant the appointment of three arbitrators.¹³ In 2022, the ICC Court submitted disputes to three-member arbitral tribunals in 26% of all cases where there was no party agreement, and to sole arbitrators in the remaining 74%.

In 2022, 60% of cases were submitted to a three-member arbitral tribunal and 40% to a sole arbitrator (57% and 43% respectively in 2021).

Constitution of arbitral tribunals



12 While observing confidentiality, the online searchable directory [ICC Arbitral Tribunals](#) provides information on the name, nationality, role and method of selection of arbitrators, as well as on the status of the case, the industry sector involved and the party representatives.

13 See para. 40 of the [Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration](#) (1 Jan. 2021), which also provides: ‘Without prejudice to other relevant circumstances that may lead to the constitution of a three-member arbitral tribunal, the ICC Court will normally decide in favour of a sole arbitrator where the amount in dispute is less than US\$ 10,000,000 and in favour of three arbitrators where the amount in dispute exceeds US\$ 30,000,000’.

Before being confirmed or appointed, prospective arbitrators are invited to complete a statement of acceptance, availability, impartiality and independence. In 2022, 37% of arbitrators made disclosures before being confirmed or appointed.¹⁴ While disclosures do not imply the existence of a conflict, in the event of an objection, it is for the ICC Court to assess whether the matter disclosed is an impediment to service as arbitrator.¹⁵

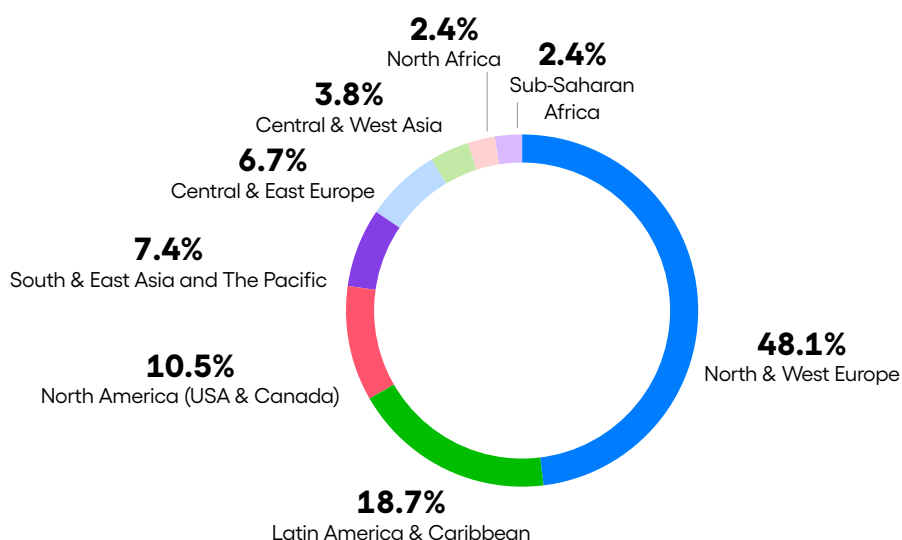
Once an arbitrator has been confirmed or appointed, objections with regard to their impartiality, independence or other elements must be made by way of a challenge (Article 14 of the Arbitration Rules). The number of challenges filed in 2022, whether based on an alleged lack of impartiality, independence or otherwise, amounted to 52 (in a total of 32 cases), of which only three were accepted by the ICC Court.

In 2022, a total of 45 replacements were made pursuant to Article 15(1) of the Arbitration Rules, following the resignation (37 cases) or passing (two cases) of an arbitrator, the filing of a successful challenge (three cases), or a request by all parties (three cases). In addition, one replacement was made on the ICC Court's own initiative pursuant to Article 15(2) of the Arbitration Rules.

Geographical origins

Arbitrators confirmed or appointed in 2022 came from **90** jurisdictions. In 2022, Omani nationals were featured for the first time.

Confirmations/appointments of arbitrators by region



2022 saw a significant rise in the number of arbitrators coming from Latin America and the Caribbean (238, compared to 204 in 2021). Brazil reached second place in the arbitrator nationality ranking with a record number of arbitrators (126) now representing 10% of all confirmations/appointments.

United Kingdom remained the most represented nationality among arbitrators with 189 confirmations/appointments (15% of all confirmations/appointments).

Switzerland, France, and the United States were also within the top five nationality rankings with 98, 97 and 91 confirmations/appointments, respectively.



Tables

Most frequent nationalities. See annex - table 05, page 22

Breakdown by country of origin and role. See annex - table 06, pages 22-23

¹⁴ See paras. 22-36 of the Note, which list circumstances, among others, that should be considered by the prospective arbitrator as well as the scope of such disclosures.

¹⁵ Para. 26 of the Note.

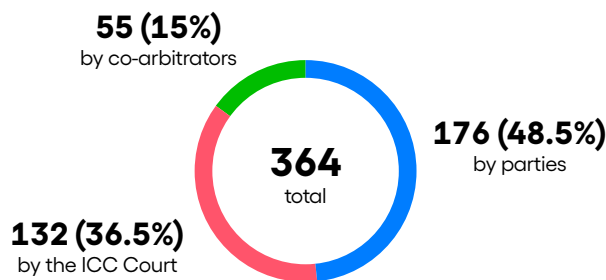
Gender diversity

Confirmations/appointments of women arbitrators increased from 24.3% in 2021 to **28.6%** in 2022, now representing **42%** of all appointments by the ICC Court (said appointments having been made either directly or upon proposal of an ICC national committee or group¹⁶).

The **250** women arbitrators confirmed/appointed in 2022 came from a record number of **58** jurisdictions.¹⁷

Of all women confirmed/appointed as arbitrators in 2022, 48.5% were nominated by the parties, 36.5% were appointed by the ICC Court, and 15% were nominated by the co-arbitrators to act as chair of the arbitral tribunal.

Women confirmations/appointments



Tables

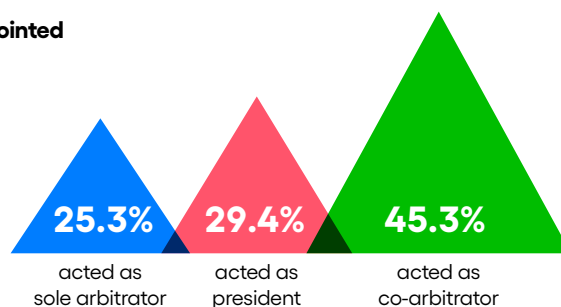
Number of men/women confirmations or appointments 2012-2022. See annex - table 07, page 23

Breakdown of men/women confirmations or appointments by region 2012-2022. See annex - table 08, pages 23-25

In 2022, 23% of all arbitrators confirmed upon party nomination were women (compared to 17% in 2021), 27% of all arbitral tribunal chairs confirmed upon co-arbitrator nomination were women, and – as mentioned above – 42% of the appointments by the ICC Court – either upon proposal of an ICC national committee or group, or directly – were women.

Approximately 45% of the women confirmed/appointed acted as co-arbitrator, 25% acted as sole arbitrator, and 30% as president.

Role of women appointed



Tables

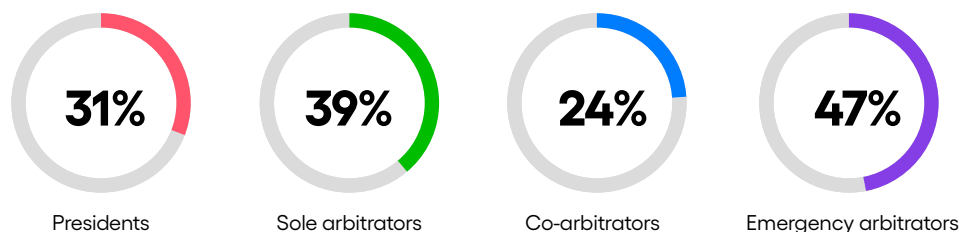
Men/women arbitrators appointed or confirmed by region. See annex - table 08, pages 23-25

¹⁶ ICC national committees, groups and direct members from the ICC global network can be found at iccwbo.org/national-committees/.

¹⁷ In its *Centenary Declaration on Dispute Prevention and Resolution* (19 Jan. 2023), ICC pledges 'to build on [its] ground-breaking work on diversity, equity and inclusion in all aspects of dispute prevention and resolution'. In 2022, ICC received the 'Equal Representation in Arbitration Pledge' Award for its initiative to create a *LGBTQIA network* as well as the establishment of the *ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR Task Force on Disability Inclusion and International Arbitration*. The ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR, ICC's leading think tank in international dispute resolution, *renewed its Steering Committee* in October 2022, reflecting leadership of the highest calibre and ICC's commitments to gender and regional diversity, as well as to ensuring the right balance between established and emerging jurisdictions as well as arbitration hubs.

Of all sole arbitrators confirmed or appointed in 2022, 39% were women, whereas in three-member arbitral tribunals, 31% of presidents and 24% of co-arbitrators were women. In addition, 17 women acted as emergency arbitrators in 2022, representing 47% of emergency arbitrator appointments.

Proportion of women in each role



Age

As in previous years, the average age of arbitrators confirmed or appointed was 56 years. In total, 38% of the individuals confirmed or appointed as arbitrators were under the age of 50.

Arbitrators appointed by the ICC Court (directly or following a proposal by an ICC national committee) were, as in previous years, approximately six years younger than the global average.

The average age of men acting as arbitrators was 58 years (53 years for men appointed by the ICC Court), while the average age of women arbitrators was 50 (47 years for women appointed by the ICC Court).¹⁸

Repeat confirmations/appointments

To foster diversity when appointing arbitrators (directly or upon proposal of an ICC national committee), the ICC Court does not generally appoint the same individual as arbitrator more than once per year. Moreover, the ICC Court encourages (i) the proposal/appointment of candidates with less arbitrator experience and/or young arbitrators for less complex cases or cases involving relatively low amounts in dispute, as this helps the pool of arbitrators to grow, and (ii) favours diversity.¹⁹

2022 saw 1,274 confirmations/appointments of 901 individuals, with 71% of arbitrators confirmed/appointed only once and 29% of arbitrators confirmed/appointed two or more times.

A similar proportion of single and repeat confirmations/appointments applied within both groups of men in 2022 (72%–28%) and women (69%–31%).

Communication of reasons

Since 2014, when the practice to communicate reasons for the ICC Court's decisions to the parties upon their request was first applied, the ICC Court has communicated reasons for **75** decisions, including **59** decisions on arbitrator challenges.

In 2022, the ICC Court communicated reasons for 11 decisions, including nine challenges, one decision on consolidation, and one decision on *prima facie* jurisdiction under Article 6(4).

According to Article 5(2), Appendix II to the Arbitration Rules, a party's request for the communication of reasons must be made in advance of the decision in respect of which reasons are sought.

18 The ICC Young Arbitration and ADR Forum (YAAF) comprises 89 regional representatives from 79 cities in 59 countries – reflecting ICC's continuous efforts to promote age and geographical diversity in arbitration. The YAAF network brings together over 27,000 members across seven regional chapters (Africa, Middle East and Türkiye, North Asia, South Asia, Europe and Russia, Latin and North America).

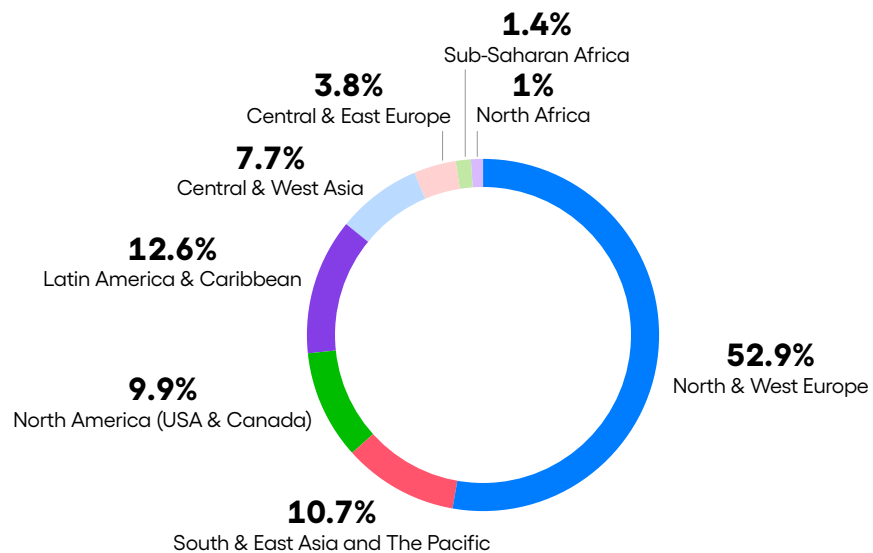
19 See the Note to the National Committees and Groups of ICC on the Proposal of Arbitrators, para 38: 'For cases of lower complexity, Committees and Groups are encouraged to propose prospective arbitrators with experience in arbitration, but not necessarily as arbitrators (such as experience as counsel or as administrative secretary)'; and para. 40: 'When proposing arbitrators, Committees and Groups are encouraged to consider diversity, broadly defined, including but not limited to racial, ethnic, cultural, generational, and gender diversity'.

Places of arbitration

In the majority of cases, the place of arbitration is chosen by the parties, with the ICC Court fixing the place of arbitration in the absence of agreement. In 2022, the ICC Court exercised this function in just 9% of all cases.

In 2022, arbitrations were seated in **101** cities spread over **63** countries worldwide.

Breakdown of places by region



In 2022, the top 10 countries selected as place of arbitration were France (83 cases), United Kingdom (74), Switzerland (64), United States (49), Brazil (33), Singapore (28), Mexico (22), United Arab Emirates (21), Spain (20) and Germany (16).²⁰

The top 10 cities most frequently selected worldwide were located in North and West Europe (Paris, 83 cases; London, 74; Geneva, 40; Zurich, 20; Madrid, 16; Vienna, 14); North America (New York, 30); South and East Asia (Singapore, 28) and Latin America (Mexico, 21; Sao Paulo, 17).



Tables

Most selected cities. See annex - table 09, page 25

Countries selected as place of arbitration. See annex - table 10, pages 25-26

Choice of law

Choice-of-law clauses were included in contractual provisions in 95% of all cases registered in 2022, covering the laws of **116** nations, states, provinces and territories.

As in previous years, English law was the most frequently selected *lex contractus* with 99 cases (14% of new cases), followed by the laws of a US state (70 cases)²¹ and Switzerland (53 cases). Brazilian law rose to fourth place (in 42 cases, compared to 36 cases in 2021). Laws of Germany (33 cases), France (31), Mexico (21), Qatar and United Arab Emirates (16 each), and Spain (14 cases) completed the top 10 applicable laws in cases registered in 2022.

²⁰ While the places of arbitration are grouped per country for statistical purposes, the place of arbitration must be a city.

²¹ Contracts determining the laws of US states as applicable referred to the laws of 16 states, with New York law selected in over half of them.

A reference to rules or instruments other than national laws was included in 2.6% of contracts. In cases registered in 2022, contracts referred to the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts, OHADA Law, 'international principles', and the ICC Incoterms® rules.²² These instruments and rules are sometimes applied in the course of an arbitration, either automatically (CISG), because the parties subsequently agree to their application, or the arbitral tribunal determines that they apply.

Nature of disputes

As in previous years, cases filed in 2022 covered a wide range of sectors, divided into more than 20 categories.²³

Disputes arising from construction/engineering and energy, which traditionally generate the largest number of ICC cases, respectively led to 167 and 148 new cases, together accounting for 45% of all cases registered in 2022.

Other sectors representing 3% to 7% of new cases included, in order of frequency: transportation; health, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics; financing and insurance; telecoms and specialised technologies; business services; industrial equipment and services; leisure and entertainment.

Amounts in dispute

Approximately half of the cases filed in 2022 (54%) and half of the pending cases at the end of 2022 (50%) involved an amount in dispute between US\$ 1 million and US\$ 30 million. Of the new cases registered, 38% involved an amount in dispute not exceeding US\$ 3 million, i.e. the threshold value for the automatic application of the expedited procedure provisions for disputes arising out of arbitration agreements concluded after 1 January 2021.²⁴

In 2022, the average amount in dispute was **US\$ 154 million** in new cases and reached **US\$ 204 million** – the highest average amount in dispute so far – in cases pending at year end. The aggregate amount for the total caseload pending at year end also reached its highest peak exceeding **US\$ 331 billion** (compared to US\$ 288 billion in 2021).

While the median amount in cases registered in 2022 remained steady (approximately US\$ 6 million), the amount in dispute varied significantly from one case to another from just above US\$ 17,000 at the low end and exceeding US\$ 1 billion in 13 cases at the high end.



Tables

Amounts in dispute. See annex - table 11, page 26

Expedited procedure

The ICC Expedited Procedure Provisions (Article 30 and Appendix VI of the Arbitration Rules; collectively referred to as 'EPP') provide for a streamlined arbitration ending with a final award within six months of the case management conference, with reduced scales for arbitrator fees.²⁵

22 The Incoterms® rules are a globally-recognised set of standards, used worldwide in international and domestic contracts for the delivery of goods. ICC published the first Incoterms® rules in 1936 and has been maintaining and developing them ever since, with the latest edition issued in 2020.

23 Sectors include agribusiness, business services, chemicals, construction and engineering, defence and security, education and culture, energy, environmental protection, financing and insurance, general trade and distribution, food and beverage, health/pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, household and office needs, industrial equipment and services, leisure and entertainment, media and publishing, metals and raw materials, public institutions and organisations, telecommunications/specialised technologies, textiles/clothing, and transportation.

24 See Art. 1(2)(b), Appendix VI of the Arbitration Rules and section 'Expedited procedure' immediately below.

25 The cost calculator for ordinary and expedited procedures is available online and on the ICC DRS app.

Unless the parties explicitly opt out,²⁶ the EPP apply automatically in cases where the arbitration agreement was concluded post 1 March 2017 and the global amount in dispute does not exceed:

- US\$ 2 million for arbitration agreements concluded on or after 1 March 2017 and before 1 January 2021; and
- US\$ 3 million for arbitration agreements concluded on or after 1 January 2021.

Parties may expressly opt into the EPP regardless of the amount in dispute or date of conclusion of the arbitration agreement. Since 1 March 2017, when the EPP entered into force, the EPP applied automatically²⁷ in **406** cases and following parties' agreement in **118** cases, reflecting their success in designing an expedited procedure which respond to party needs.

Awards

The scrutiny process – a distinctive feature of ICC Arbitration – provides parties and arbitrators with ICC's expertise in reviewing draft awards, with the aim of ensuring high-quality and enforceable awards.

All draft awards are submitted to the ICC Court for scrutiny and approval prior to notification to the parties. The Arbitration Rules provide the ICC Court with discretion to lay down modifications as to form and draw the tribunal's attention to points of substance.

In 2022, the ICC Court approved **576** awards, of which 570 were approved subject to points raised by the ICC Court for the arbitral tribunal's consideration.

A further 72 draft awards (11% of the total draft awards scrutinised in 2022) were returned to arbitral tribunals for further consideration before the ICC Court could review them anew and approve them.

In 2022, the ICC Court approved 412 final awards, 118 partial awards and 46 awards by consent.

576 Total number of awards **412** Final awards **118** Partial awards **46** By consent

In 2022, 107 applications for correction and/or interpretation of awards were filed pursuant to Article 36 of the Arbitration Rules, 68 of which led to the subsequent correction or interpretation of the award by way of addendum. In rendering decisions rejecting the other 39 requests, tribunals sometimes also issued addenda relating to the costs of the correction/interpretation proceedings.

Languages of awards

While English remains the predominant language (79% of awards), awards rendered in 2022 were drafted in 13 other languages. With 48 awards, Spanish became the second language in which ICC awards were drafted, followed by French (25), Portuguese (24), German and Greek (four each), Italian and Turkish (three each), Arabic and Russian (two each), Chinese, Polish and Romanian (one each). In addition, six bilingual awards in English/Spanish, English/Romanian, English/Mandarin, and English/Sinhala were rendered in 2022.

Awards rendered by majority/dissenting opinions

Pursuant to Article 32(1) of the Arbitration Rules, 'when the arbitral tribunal is composed of more than one arbitrator, an award is made by a majority decision'. In 2022, of the 306 partial and final awards rendered by three-member tribunals, 34 awards (11%) were rendered by majority.

Dissenting opinions were made by way of separate documents in 19 cases and incorporated in the award itself in 14 cases. In one award rendered by majority, no dissenting opinion was submitted.

Dissenting arbitrators were co-arbitrators nominated by a party in 26 cases, appointed by the ICC Court on behalf of a party in one case and remained unidentified in eight cases.

²⁶ The [ICC standard arbitration clause](#) provides recommended wording should the parties wish to agree to a higher amount threshold than that provided by the Arbitration Rules or exclude the application of the EPP.

²⁷ According to Article 30(2)(b) of the [Arbitration Rules](#), the EPP apply by default in cases (i) not exceeding the monetary threshold, (ii) based on contracts concluded on or after entry into force of the EPP, and where the parties have not agreed to opt out of the EPP.

Length of proceedings

In cases that reached a final award in 2022, including where the proceedings were suspended by party agreement for any length of time, the average duration was 26 months and the median duration was 24 months.

In 2022, 368 cases were withdrawn before a final award was rendered: 93% of withdrawals followed the parties' joint request or a request by one party with no objection from the rest of the parties, whereas 7% of withdrawals followed a lack of payment.²⁸ 47% of withdrawals occurred prior to the appointment of the arbitral tribunal, 8% between the appointment of the tribunal and the establishment of the Terms of Reference, 38% following the Terms of Reference or Case Management Conference,²⁹ and 7% following the partial award. One case was withdrawn after the final award was approved and prior to its notification to the parties. In addition, 46 proceedings ended with an award by consent.³⁰

Delays

The 'Note to Parties and Arbitral Tribunals on the Conduct of the Arbitration' (the 'Note') provides that (i) sole arbitrators are expected to submit draft awards within two months, and (ii) three-member arbitral tribunals within three months after the last substantive hearing on matters to be decided in the award or the filing of the last written submissions concerning such matters (excluding cost submissions), whichever is later;³¹ and (iii) under the Expedited Procedure Provisions ('EPP'), draft awards are expected within five months from the case management conference.³² Untimely submission of draft awards may cause a reduction of arbitrator fees unless the delay is attributable to factors beyond the arbitrators' control or exceptional circumstances.³³

In 2022, 147 (43%) draft final awards rendered in the ordinary procedure were submitted to the ICC Court for scrutiny within the above timeframe. Most delays ranged from a few days to less than one month, and 12% of draft final awards were submitted within a delay between one and two months. Among the draft final awards submitted late, a fee reduction was applied in 53 cases where the delay was not *de minimis* and the ICC Court was not satisfied that the delay was attributable to factors beyond the arbitrators' control or to exceptional circumstances.

Of the total 269 final awards rendered under the EPP since the procedure was established in 2017, 180 (67%) were delivered on or around the six-month time limit.³⁴ When incurred, delays were minimal. The delay exceeded one month in 64 cases and, in most cases, was due to justified circumstances (e.g. in 21 cases, parties agreed to a new procedural timetable). The delay resulted in a fee reduction in 16 cases. As prescribed by the Note, scrutiny of all draft awards rendered under the EPP was made within two to three weeks.³⁵

Emergency Arbitrator proceedings

In 2022, 36 Emergency Arbitrator applications were filed, breaking the previous record of 32 applications in 2020.

Over half of the applications (19 cases) involved a State or state entity, 15 applications involved multiple parties, and approximately 20% of the applications were based on multiple contracts.

28 Pursuant to the non-payment of the advance on costs (Art. 37(6), [Arbitration Rules](#)).

29 For provisions on the 'Terms of Reference' and 'Case Management Conference', see [Arbitration Rules](#), Arts. 23 and 24.

30 Appendix IV(h)(i) of the [Arbitration Rules](#) provides: 'Settlement of disputes: (i) encouraging the parties to consider settlement of all or part of the dispute either by negotiation or through any form of amicable dispute resolution methods such as mediation under the ICC Mediation Rules; (ii) where agreed between the parties and the arbitral tribunal, the arbitral tribunal may take steps to facilitate settlement of the dispute, provided that every effort is made to ensure that any subsequent award is enforceable at law'. See also 'Settlement considerations' in the ICC Report [Effective Management of Arbitration](#). The appointment of a mediator by the ICC ADR Centre made at the joint request of all the parties in an ongoing ICC arbitration is provided free of charge (Art. 3, Appendix II to the [ICC Rules for the Appointment of Experts and Neutrals](#) and para. 273 of the [Note](#)).

31 Para. 153 of the [Note](#).

32 Paras. 157, 159 of the [Note](#).

33 The timeframe and fee reduction rates are set out at paras. 155 (ordinary procedure) and 161 (expedited procedure) of the [Note](#).

34 Six months as from the case management conference pursuant to Art. 4(1), Appendix VI to the [Arbitration Rules](#), and paras. 157, 159 of the [Note](#).

35 Para. 169 of the [Note](#).

In 2022, parties to Emergency Arbitrator proceedings came from 30 jurisdictions. 40% of applications (14 cases) were filed in the context of domestic disputes, i.e., between parties of the same nationality – from Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe or Asia.

Of the 34 Emergency Arbitrator orders rendered in 2022,³⁶ the requested relief was fully granted in five cases, partially granted in eight cases, and dismissed in 21 cases, including four cases where the application was found to be inadmissible.³⁷

Outcome of the Emergency Measure requested



Since their introduction in 2012 and in over 212 instances, the ICC Emergency Arbitrator Rules have enabled parties to apply for urgent interim or conservatory measures prior to the constitution of the arbitral tribunal and receive a decision within 15 days (Article 29 and Appendix V to the Arbitration Rules). As in previous years, most applications filed in 2022 related to the construction/engineering and energy sectors. Other sectors included metals and raw materials; financing and insurance; telecommunications and specialised technologies; transportation; and leisure and entertainment.

ICC as Appointing Authority

Under the Rules of ICC as Appointing Authority in UNCITRAL or Other Arbitration Proceedings (the 'Appointing Authority Rules'), the ICC Court may decide on requests for appointment or challenges in UNCITRAL, other institutional and *ad hoc* arbitration proceedings.

The ICC Court may also provide a range of administrative services as requested by interested parties, including maintaining the file, assisting the parties with logistical arrangements for meetings and hearings, assisting with the notification of documents and correspondence, administering funds, proofreading draft documents, and acting as repository.³⁸

In 2022, the ICC Court was called upon to act as appointing authority under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and other *ad hoc* proceedings on 15 occasions. Of the services requested, 10 related to the appointment of an arbitrator, two concerned a challenge, and three the administration of funds.

36 Of the 36 EA applications filed in 2022, two were withdrawn, one resulted in an order by consent, and another in two successive EA orders.

37 On the issue of admissibility (para. 82 et seq.), and generally for an analysis of the first 80 ICC EA applications, see the ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR Report on Emergency Arbitrator Proceedings (2019).

38 Rules of ICC as Appointing Authority in UNCITRAL or Other Arbitration Proceedings in force as from 1 Jan 2018.

ICC International Centre for ADR

In 2022, the ICC International Centre for ADR (the 'ICC ADR Centre') received a total of **67** cases filed under the ICC Mediation Rules, ICC Expert Rules, ICC Dispute Board Rules and ICC DOCDEX Rules.

The ICC ADR Centre offers a range of dispute resolution services, including (i) administering mediations and other forms of amicable dispute settlement, (ii) proposing/appointing experts and neutrals and administering expert proceedings, (iii) assisting parties in setting up and running dispute boards, and (iv) administering DOCDEX proceedings, i.e. expert decisions on trade finance instruments, including documentary credits.

The ICC ADR Centre also provides support in drafting dispute resolution clauses in accordance with ICC Rules.¹ A Standing Committee supports the ICC ADR Centre in administering cases filed under the Expert Rules and the Dispute Board Rules.²

Mediation

In 2022, 25 requests were filed under the Mediation Rules. The term 'mediation' used in the Mediation Rules includes any amicable settlement technique or combination of techniques that the parties may choose.³ All requests filed in 2022 referred the dispute to 'mediation'.

Cases in 2022 involved 55 parties from 23 countries. Countries accounting for the highest number of parties were France (13) and the United States (nine).

Two parties were state-owned, originating from the Middle East and Africa.

Origin of the parties in ICC Mediation

Region/country (No. of parties)	Total no. of parties	% of total no. of parties
Africa Algeria (1), Cape Verde (1), Ghana (1)	3	6%
Americas Canada (1), United States (9)	10	18%
Asia Afghanistan (1), Hong Kong (1), India (1), Iran (1), Singapore (1)	5	9%
Europe France (13), Germany (3), Greece (2), Italy (6), Luxembourg (2), Netherlands (1), Portugal (1), Romania (1), Spain (1), Switzerland (2), United Kingdom (1)	33	60%
Middle East Qatar (1), Saudi Arabia (3)	4	7%
Total	55	100%

In 2022, the ICC ADR Centre confirmed or appointed 23 mediators (14 confirmations following the parties' joint nomination and nine appointments by the ICC ADR Centre).

The 23 mediators, of which six women, came from Europe (Austria, France, Germany, Romania, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), as well as Egypt, Iran, Singapore and the United States.

1 Whatever service or combination of services is required, it is important to include the most relevant dispute resolution clause in a contract or treaty. ICC provides a variety of model clauses for [ICC Mediation](#), [ICC Expertise](#), and [ICC Dispute Boards](#) for this purpose. Even if a clause is not included in the contract, parties can still subsequently agree on ICC as their dispute prevention and resolution one-stop shop.

2 <https://iccwbo.org/dispute-resolution/dispute-resolution-services/adr/experts/standing-committee/>

3 Art. 1(3) of the Mediation Rules. The [Mediation Guidance Notes](#) offer guidance on issues that deserve attention when choosing and organising mediations: see Foreword at p. 1: 'In keeping with the spirit of mediation, the Mediation Guidance Notes do not dictate solutions, but encourage parties to work out the best arrangements for their particular case in light of common mediation practices and the flexibility offered by the ICC Mediation Rules'.

The disputes concerned a wide range of business sectors. As in previous years, construction and engineering prevailed (24% of cases) followed by disputes relating to industrial equipment, industrial services, business services as well as finance and insurance.

In 2022, the value of disputes ranged from US\$ 112,000 to over US\$ 95 million (with an average amount in dispute of approximately US\$ 14.5 million), confirming the suitability of mediation for lower and higher-value disputes. The costs of proceedings in which mediators were confirmed or appointed or were approximately US\$ 30,800 on average, with a median cost of US\$ 28,400.⁴

Expertise

ICC Expert services include (i) proposing experts and neutrals – requesting party is free to accept or reject the person proposed; (ii) appointing experts and neutrals – ICC acts as appointing authority and the appointment is binding on the parties; and (iii) administering expert proceedings – services available include coordinating between the parties and the expert, monitoring deadlines, supervising costs, and reviewing the expert's report.⁵

A total of 31 requests for services related to experts were filed with the ICC ADR Centre in 2022.⁶ Of these, 10 requests for the proposal of experts or neutrals, 19 for the appointment of experts or neutrals, and two for the administration of expert proceedings.

Six of the 10 requests for the proposal of an expert came from an ICC arbitral tribunal. Such service is provided free of charge.⁷ Four of the 19 requests for appointment under the Expert Rules were made in relation to the appointment of dispute board members.⁸

The 2022 filings under the Expert Rules involved 72 parties from 27 countries. States and state-owned parties from Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East accounted for 18 parties.

Geographical origins of parties in ICC Expertise

Region/country (No. of parties)	No. of parties	% of total no. of parties
Africa Ethiopia (4), Libya (2), Mauritania (2), Nigeria (2), Tunisia (1)	11	15%
Americas Brazil (6), Cayman Islands (1), United States (2)	9	12%
Asia China (5), Georgia (1), Singapore (1)	7	10%
Europe Albania (1), Cyprus (3), Denmark (1), Germany (2), Italy (2), Netherlands (2), Portugal (2), Slovak Republic (1), Spain (12), Türkiye (1), United Kingdom (1)	28	39%
Middle East Bahrain (7), Oman (1), Qatar (1), Saudi Arabia (6), United Arab Emirates (2)	17	24%
Total	72	100%

4 The costs of an ICC Mediation include (i) the filing fee and ICC administrative expenses fixed at the ICC ADR Centre's discretion depending on the tasks carried out by the ICC ADR Centre and normally not exceeding amounts set forth in Art. 2(1) of the Appendix to the Mediation Rules, and (ii) the fees and expenses of the neutral which are calculated on the basis of the time reasonably spent by the mediator in the proceedings, unless otherwise agreed by the parties (Appendix, Art. 3(1)).

5 General guidance regarding issues that should be considered by individuals who have been retained to serve as an expert in proceedings under the Expert Rules or the Arbitration Rules, or who are contemplating such an engagement, can be found in the updated report of the ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR 'Issues for Experts Acting Under the ICC Expert Rules or the ICC Rules of Arbitration'. A related report addresses the 'Issues for Arbitrators to Consider Regarding Experts'.

6 These requests were filed under the Expert Rules (in force as from 1 Feb. 2015) and under the ICC Expertise Rules (previous 2003 edition).

7 See Art. 3(1), Appendix II of the Rules for the Proposal of Experts and Neutrals.

8 The ICC ADR Centre may appoint dispute board members either under the Expert Rules or the Dispute Board Rules, depending on the parties' agreement.

In 2022, the 29 experts and neutrals proposed (13)⁹ or appointed (16)¹⁰ by the ICC ADR Centre came from Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Requests under the ICC Expert Rules mostly related to technical expertise, often overlapping with financial expertise. Parties also sought financial and/or legal expertise. As in other areas of ICC dispute resolution, the highest demand arose from the construction and energy sectors.

Dispute Boards

The Dispute Board Rules consist of a comprehensive set of provisions for establishing and operating a dispute board. Under the Dispute Board Rules and upon the parties' request, the ICC ADR Centre may (i) appoint dispute board members, (ii) decide on challenges against dispute board members, (iii) review their decisions, and (iv) fix their fees. Moreover, as a result of the collaborative efforts of ICC and FIDIC over the years, ICC is the dispute settlement body to decide on challenges filed against a Dispute Adjudication/Avoidance Boards (DAAB) member under the FIDIC's 2017 suite of contracts.¹¹

The Dispute Board Rules, which also comprise a 'Model Dispute Board Member Agreement', may be applied without recourse to ICC. However, the administrative services listed above are provided exclusively by the ICC ADR Centre to facilitate the application of the Dispute Board Rules.

In 2022, five requests – all for the appointment of Dispute Board members – were filed with the ICC ADR Centre under the Dispute Board Rules, involving a total of 24 parties from Europe (14), the Americas (four), Asia (four) and the Middle East (two).

The 12 dispute board members appointed by the ICC ADR Centre in 2022 came from Europe (France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom), South America (Bolivia, Chile and Venezuela) and the Middle East (Egypt).

In one matter, the parties submitted a challenge against one Dispute Board member appointed by the ICC ADR Centre. The ICC ADR Centre rejected the challenge.

DOCDEX

ICC DOCDEX (Documentary Instruments Dispute Resolution Expertise) is a rapid, document-based dispute resolution service for trade finance. Initially designed for letters of credit, it has since been extended to include other trade finance instruments, undertakings and agreements. For proceedings under the DOCDEX Rules, the ICC ADR Centre appoints experts to render an independent, impartial and prompt decision settling the dispute.¹²

In 2022, six requests for a DOCDEX decision – involving a total of 13 parties – were filed with the ICC ADR Centre. Parties to the 2022 requests were from Asia (10 parties), Europe (two) and the Middle East (one).

DOCDEX disputes are decided by a panel of three experts appointed by the ICC ADR Centre, usually made up of experts with different nationalities. As an illustration of ICC's broad expert network, the 18 experts appointed in 2022 originated from Europe (Czech Republic, Spain and Türkiye), Asia (India, Pakistan and Singapore), Africa (South Africa) and North America (Canada).

9 Experts and neutrals proposed under the [Rules for the Proposal of Experts and Neutrals](#).

10 Experts and neutrals appointed under the [Rules for the Appointment of Experts and Neutrals](#).

11 See Appendix III to the [Dispute Board Rules](#), in force as from 1 Oct 2018.

12 'Collected DOCDEX Decisions 2013-2016' compiles expert decisions rendered under the [DOCDEX Rules](#), ICC Publication n°786, also available in the [ICC Digital Library - Trade Finance](#).

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Parties

Table 01 Most frequent nationalities among parties

Country of origin	Number of parties	% of total no. of parties in all 2022 filings
USA	170	8.68%
Brazil	161	8.22%
France	90	4.59%
Spain	82	4.19%
Germany	81	4.13%
China (incl. Hong Kong)	69	3.52%
India	69	3.52%
United Arab Emirates	65	3.32%
Italy	61	3.11%
Mexico	53	2.71%
Türkiye	51	2.60%
United Kingdom	51	2.60%
Canada	37	1.89%
Switzerland	37	1.89%
Qatar	36	1.84%
South Korea	32	1.63%
Netherlands	29	1.48%
Saudi Arabia	28	1.43%
Morocco	25	1.28%
Poland	25	1.28%
Argentina	24	1.23%
Austria	23	1.17%
Israel	21	1.07%
Russia	21	1.07%

Table 02 Nationalities represented by region

Africa

Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Algeria	1	12	13
Egypt	3	3	6
Libya	1	1	2
Mauritania	1	5	6
Morocco	8	17	25
Tunisia	5	10	15
North Africa			67
Angola	0	1	1
Benin	0	2	2
Cameroon	2	3	5
Central African Republic	0	1	1
Comoros	0	1	1
Congo Dem. Republic	1	6	7
Congo Republic	2	0	2
Cote d'Ivoire	1	3	4
Equatorial Guinea	1	3	4
Ethiopia	0	5	5
Ghana	3	3	6
Guinea	3	3	6
Kenya	4	7	11
Malawi	2	1	3
Mali	0	1	1
Mauritius	3	2	5
Mozambique	0	1	1
Nigeria	4	9	13
Senegal	1	1	2
Seychelles	0	1	1
South Africa	3	6	9
Sudan	1	1	2
Uganda	0	1	1
Zambia	1	1	2
Sub-Saharan Africa			95
Africa			162

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Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Canada	16	21	37
USA	63	107	170
North America			207
Anguilla	0	1	1
Argentina	13	11	24
Bahamas	2	0	2
Barbados	3	0	3
Belize	0	1	1
Bermuda	1	1	2
Bolivia	0	1	1
Brazil	85	76	161
British Virgin Islands	12	6	18
Cayman Islands	7	4	11
Chile	6	4	10
Colombia	5	6	11
Cuba	0	1	1
Dominican Republic	0	4	4
Ecuador	2	1	3
El Salvador	1	1	2
Guatemala	1	2	3
Haiti	1	0	1
Honduras	0	2	2
Mexico	29	24	53
Panama	6	6	12
Peru	1	6	7
Uruguay	1	0	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	1	1
Venezuela	1	2	3
Latin America & Caribbean			338
Americas			545

Asia & the Pacific

Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Afghanistan	1	0	1
Armenia	1	0	1
Azerbaijan	4	4	8
Bahrain	2	5	7
Georgia	1	3	4
Iran	3	1	4
Iraq	0	4	4
Israel	4	17	21
Jordan	1	1	2
Kazakhstan	0	3	3
Kuwait	1	1	2
Lebanon	5	6	11
Oman	8	10	18
Qatar	17	19	36
Saudi Arabia	9	19	28
Tajikistan	0	1	1
United Arab Emirates	23	42	65
Central & West Asia			216
Australia	8	6	14
Bangladesh	0	2	2
China*	41	28	69
Chinese Taipei	5	2	7
Fiji	1	0	1
India	22	47	69
Indonesia	1	3	4
Japan	11	7	18
Laos	0	1	1
Malaysia	5	8	13
Myanmar	1	1	2
Pakistan	0	2	2
Philippines	2	4	6
Singapore	9	8	17
Solomon Islands	0	1	1
South Korea	14	18	32
Sri Lanka	2	1	3
Thailand	4	2	6
Vietnam	9	8	17
South & East Asia and Pacific			284
Asia & Pacific			500

* 45 from Mainland China (23 claimants, 22 respondents); 24 from Hong Kong (18 claimants, 6 respondents).



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Europe

Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Austria	17	6	23
Belgium	6	12	18
Channel Islands	3	0	3
Denmark	1	9	10
Finland	7	7	14
France	41	49	90
Germany	44	37	81
Iceland	1	1	2
Isle of Man	1	3	4
Ireland	4	5	9
Italy	32	29	61
Liechtenstein	1	2	3
Luxembourg	5	11	16
Malta	2	1	3
Netherlands	14	15	29
Norway	5	2	7
Portugal	8	9	17
Spain	46	36	82
Sweden	1	3	4
Switzerland	17	20	37
United Kingdom	28	23	51
North & West Europe			564
Belarus	1	0	1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	3	5
Bulgaria	0	4	4
Croatia	3	0	3
Cyprus	2	6	8
Czech Republic	9	4	13
Estonia	0	2	2
Greece	7	7	14
Hungary	1	0	1
Lithuania	0	1	1
Macedonia	1	2	3
Montenegro	1	2	3
Poland	7	18	25
Romania	8	11	19
Russia	8	13	21
Serbia	0	2	2
Slovakia	3	1	4
Slovenia	1	0	1
Türkiye	23	28	51
Ukraine	5	2	7

Country/Territory	Claimants	Respondents	Total
Central & East Europe			188
Europe			752

Table 03 Number of states and state-owned parties by region

Region	Number of state and parastatal parties	% of all parties from the region
South & East Asia and Pacific	43	15.1%
Latin America & Caribbean	39	11.5%
Central & West Asia	33	15.3%
Central & East Europe	32	17.0%
North Africa	29	43.3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	22	23.2%
North & West Europe	20	3.5%
North America (USA & Canada)	4	1.9%

Arbitral tribunals

Table 04 Selection of arbitrators

	Sole arbitrators	Co-arbitrators in three-member tribunals	Presidents of three-member tribunals	Total
Nominations by parties, confirmed by ICC Court/ Secretary General	66	657	27	750 58.9%
Nominations of presidents by co-arbitrators, confirmed by ICC Court/ Secretary General	NA	NA	209	209 16.4%
Appointments by ICC Court upon proposal from ICC National Committee or Group	115	10	48	173 13.5%
Appointments directly by ICC Court	53	31	57	141 11.1%
Appointments by an authority other than the ICC Court	1	0	0	1 0.1%
Total				1,274



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Table 05 Most frequent nationalities

Country of origin	Number of appointments/confirmations	% of total number of appointments/confirmations
United Kingdom	189	14.84%
Brazil	126	9.89%
Switzerland	98	7.69%
France	97	7.61%
USA	91	7.14%
Spain	46	3.61%
Germany	45	3.53%
Canada	43	3.38%
Mexico	39	3.06%
Italy	35	2.75%
Austria	25	1.96%
Singapore	22	1.73%
Ireland	21	1.65%
Belgium	20	1.57%
India	20	1.57%
Australia	19	1.49%
Argentina	18	1.41%
Greece	18	1.41%
Türkiye	18	1.41%
Lebanon	17	1.33%
Netherlands	17	1.33%
Colombia	16	1.26%
Egypt	16	1.26%
Poland	15	1.18%

Table 06 Country of origin and role

	Sole arbitrator	Co-arbitrator	President of tribunal	Total
Algeria	0	4	0	4
Argentina	1	12	5	18
Australia	1	9	9	19
Austria	6	14	5	25
Bahrain	0	1	0	1
Belgium	7	5	8	20
Benin	0	1	0	1
Bolivia	0	0	1	1
Brazil	7	82	37	126
Brunei	0	0	1	1
Bulgaria	1	1	0	2

	Sole arbitrator	Co-arbitrator	President of tribunal	Total
Cameroon	1	2	1	4
Canada	10	16	17	43
Chile	0	6	5	11
China	2	2	1	5
Colombia	2	11	3	16
Costa Rica	0	1	0	1
Croatia	3	0	0	3
Cuba	0	1	0	1
Cyprus	0	1	0	1
Czech Republic	0	1	0	1
Denmark	2	1	1	4
Dominican Republic	3	1	1	5
Ecuador	0	0	2	2
Egypt	3	11	2	16
El Salvador	0	1	0	1
Finland	0	1	1	2
France	20	53	24	97
Georgia	0	1	0	1
Germany	12	23	10	45
Greece	4	11	3	18
Guatemala	0	6	2	8
Hungary	1	0	0	1
India	1	15	4	20
Iran	1	4	1	6
Iraq	0	2	0	2
Ireland	5	9	7	21
Israel	0	1	1	2
Italy	5	22	8	35
Jamaica	0	1	1	2
Japan	1	0	0	1
Jordan	0	4	1	5
Kenya	0	2	0	2
Latvia	0	0	1	1
Lebanon	10	3	4	17
Lithuania	0	3	0	3
Macedonia	0	1	0	1
Malaysia	1	1	1	3
Mauritius	0	2	0	2
Mexico	6	25	8	39
Nepal	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	6	6	5	17
New Zealand	0	5	3	8

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	Sole arbitrator	Co-arbitrator	President of tribunal	Total
Nigeria	4	3	2	9
Norway	0	2	1	3
Oman	0	1	1	2
Pakistan	0	1	0	1
Panama	0	0	1	1
Peru	0	4	0	4
Philippines	0	1	0	1
Poland	0	10	5	15
Portugal	1	4	4	9
Qatar	1	1	0	2
Romania	1	7	2	10
Russia	2	3	0	5
Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	1
Senegal	2	1	0	3
Serbia	1	1	0	2
Singapore	12	7	3	22
Slovakia	0	1	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	1	1
South Africa	3	2	2	7
South Korea	2	3	0	5
Spain	8	23	15	46
Sudan	0	1	0	1
Sweden	0	2	0	2
Switzerland	26	34	38	98
Syria	0	5	1	6
Thailand	0	5	1	6
Tunisia	1	5	4	10
Türkiye	0	16	2	18
Ukraine	1	1	0	2
United Arab Emirates	0	3	1	4
United Kingdom	29	108	52	189
Uruguay	0	0	1	1
USA	17	55	19	91
Venezuela	1	0	0	1
Vietnam	0	1	0	1
Zambia	0	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	0	0	1	1
Total confirmations/appointments				1,274

Table 07 Number of men/women confirmations or appointments 2012-2022

Year	Men		Women	
2012	1199	92.2%	102	7.8%
2013	1210	91%	119	9.0%
2014	1198	90.3%	129	9.7%
2015	1177	89.6%	136	10.4%
2016	1202	85.2%	209	14.8%
2017	1239	83.3%	249	16.7%
2018	1211	81.6%	273	18.4%
2019	1164	78.9%	312	21.1%
2020	1165	76.6%	355	23.4%
2021	1154	75.7%	371	24.3%
2022	910	71.4%	364	28.6%

Table 08 Men/women confirmations or appointments by region 2012-2022

Region	Year	Men		Women	
North Africa	2012	11	92%	1	8%
	2013	15	94%	1	6%
	2014	9	90%	1	10%
	2015	11	73%	4	27%
	2016	18	86%	3	14%
	2017	31	91%	3	9%
	2018	23	92%	2	8%
	2019	20	83%	4	17%
	2020	12	75%	4	25%
	2021	37	84%	7	16%
2022	25	83%	5	17%	
Sub-Saharan Africa	2012	12	92%	1	8%
	2013	31	100%	0	0%
	2014	27	96%	1	4%
	2015	17	100%	0	0%



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Region	Year	Men	Women
	2016	10 83%	2 17%
	2017	23 96%	1 4%
	2018	18 86%	3 14%
	2019	25 83%	5 17%
	2020	15 83%	3 17%
	2021	23 79%	6 21%
	2022	27 87%	4 13%
North America	2012	113 89%	14 11%
	2013	111 88%	15 12%
	2014	157 92%	13 8%
	2015	158 91%	15 9%
	2016	193 86%	32 14%
	2017	114 82%	25 18%
	2018	139 84%	27 16%
	2019	110 75%	37 25%
	2020	147 72%	56 28%
	2021	126 76%	40 24%
	2022	110 82%	24 18%
Latin America & Caribbean	2012	120 93%	9 7%
	2013	120 89%	15 11%
	2014	123 94%	8 6%
	2015	169 91%	16 9%
	2016	145 88%	19 12%
	2017	165 82%	36 18%
	2018	167 84%	31 16%
	2019	148 83%	30 17%
	2020	186 79%	50 21%
	2021	147 72%	57 28%
	2022	151 63%	87 37%
Central & West Asia	2012	43 90%	5 10%
	2013	49 89%	6 11%
	2014	40 87%	6 13%
	2015	40 83%	8 17%

Region	Year	Men	Women
	2016	46 84%	9 16%
	2017	43 68%	20 32%
	2018	61 80%	15 20%
	2019	33 62%	20 38%
	2020	55 76%	17 24%
	2021	55 71%	22 29%
	2022	35 71%	14 29%
South & East Asia and Pacific	2012	109 92%	9 8%
	2013	153 97%	4 3%
	2014	96 88%	13 12%
	2015	102 91%	10 9%
	2016	109 89%	14 11%
	2017	123 87%	18 13%
	2018	112 89%	14 11%
	2019	119 90%	13 10%
	2020	90 85%	16 15%
	2021	135 88%	19 12%
	2022	76 81%	18 19%
North & West Europe	2012	715 93%	51 7%
	2013	666 91%	63 9%
	2014	684 90%	78 10%
	2015	635 90%	67 10%
	2016	617 86%	103 14%
	2017	679 85%	119 15%
	2018	634 81%	146 19%
	2019	656 79%	177 21%
	2020	615 77%	180 23%
	2021	580 75%	188 25%
	2022	442 72%	171 28%
Central & East Europe	2012	76 86%	12 14%
	2013	65 81%	15 19%
	2014	62 87%	9 13%
	2015	45 74%	16 26%



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Region	Year	Men	Women
Central & East Europe	2016	64 70%	27 30%
	2017	61 69%	27 31%
	2018	57 62%	35 38%
	2019	53 67%	26 33%
	2020	45 61%	29 39%
	2021	51 61%	32 39%
	2022	44 52%	41 48%

Places of arbitration

Table 09 Ten most frequently selected cities

City	Number of cases	% of all places of arbitration
Paris	83	14.5%
London	74	12.9%
Geneva	40	7.0%
New York	30	5.2%
Singapore	28	4.9%
Mexico	21	3.7%
Zurich	20	3.5%
Sao Paulo	17	3.0%
Madrid	16	2.8%
Vienna	14	2.4%

Table 10 Countries selected as place of arbitration

Country/Territory	Place chosen by the parties	Place fixed by the Court	Total
Algeria	2	0	2
Angola	1	0	1
Argentina	1	0	1
Australia	1	0	1
Austria	13	1	14
Belgium	4	1	5
Brazil	32	1	33
Bulgaria	2	0	2
Canada	7	1	8
Chile	4	1	5
China (Mainland)	1	0	1

Country/Territory	Place chosen by the parties	Place fixed by the Court	Total
China (Hong Kong)	7	0	7
Colombia	3	1	4
Costa Rica	0	1	1
Curaçao	1	0	1
Croatia	0	1	1
Denmark	2	0	2
Egypt	0	1	1
Finland	2	0	2
France	71	12	83
Germany	15	1	16
Greece	2	0	2
Guatemala	1	0	1
India	7	4	11
Indonesia	1	0	1
Ireland	1	0	1
Israel	3	0	3
Italy	6	0	6
Japan	2	0	2
Jordan	1	0	1
Kenya	2	1	3
Kuwait	1	0	1
Liechtenstein	1	0	1
Lithuania	1	0	1
Luxembourg	1	0	1
Mexico	20	2	22
Monaco	1	0	1
Morocco	2	0	2
Nepal	1	0	1
Netherlands	3	0	3
Nigeria	1	0	1
Norway	1	0	1
Oman	3	0	3
Panama	2	1	3
Poland	4	0	4
Portugal	2	0	2
Qatar	8	3	11
Romania	5	0	5
Saudi Arabia	4	0	4
Serbia	1	0	1
Singapore	25	3	28
South Africa	3	0	3
South Korea	5	1	6
Spain	19	1	20
Sri Lanka	1	0	1
Sweden	7	0	7
Switzerland	60	4	64

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Country/Territory	Place chosen by the parties	Place fixed by the Court	Total
Thailand	1	1	2
Tunisia	1	0	1
Türkiye	6	0	6
United Arab Emirates	19	2	21
United Kingdom	69	5	74
Uruguay	1	0	1
USA	46	3	49

Amounts in dispute

Table 11 Amounts in dispute



Amounts in dispute in cases registered in 2022 (US\$)	% of total number of cases
≤ 50,000	0.1%
> 50,000	1.3%
> 100,000	3.9%
> 200,000	6.8%
> 500,000	8.5%
> 1 million	10.7%
> 2 million	6.6%
> 3 million	6.9%
> 5 million	11.8%
> 10 million	17.6%
> 30 million	4.8%
> 50 million	5.0%
> 80 million	1.4%
> 100 million	5.6%
> 500 million	3.0%
Not quantified	6.0%