# DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS

The Bi-Monthly Newsletter of the Nani Palkhivala Arbitration Centre

Volume 1 Issue 1 February 2018


## Message to the Readers


The Nani Palkhivala Arbitration Centre takes great pleasure in presenting its readers the first edition of its Newsletter.

The Nani Palkhivala Arbitration Centre (NPAC) was incorporated as a nonprofit organisation established under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 in 2005 and is located at Chennai. It is promoted by the Palkhivala Foundation.

NPAC was established to promote institutional arbitration in India, keeping in mind the growing burden on Indian courts resulting in inordinate delay in disposal of litigations. NPAC has recognition under Sec 12A of the IT Act. The Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) has accorded approval u/s 80G of the Income Tax Act 1961 also.

NPAC has been formally recognized by the Madras High Court to render assistance in arbitration matters by an order of the High Court, Madras dated 21.9.2005. The main purpose of establishing the Centre is to provide quick, efficient and cost effective arbitration services and to disseminate information relating to Arbitration.

All income earned by NPAC is applied to improving the quality of facilities offered at the Centre and to create awareness of the process of Institutional Arbitration. There is no declaration of dividends or distribution of profits. The Directors do not draw any salary for their services.

NPAC has its own Rules which could be incorporated in all existing and pre-existing contracts between the parties. NPAC is one of the few recognized institutions in the field of arbitration in India with a panel of outstanding arbitrators comprising not only retired judges and lawyers but also chartered accountants, civil servants, engineers, etc,. Its regulations have adopted the best practices in international centres.

NPAC has offered administration facilities for about 600 ad hoc cases so far from the time of its inception. NPAC has conducted 18 institutional arbitrations and has become increasingly popular and a preferred venue for conducting arbitration proceedings. NPAC has also been a preferred venue for all the Arbitrators, Counsels & parties for conducting the Arbitration. Apart from NPAC panel arbitrators, NPAC has also been used for arbitrations by many of the arbitrators including Retd. Judges of the High Court and Supreme Court.

This page of the newsletter presents the information about the Governing Council and Board of Directors, and the editorial board. More information about NPAC can be obtained through its website www.nparbitration.in, which we would earnestly encourage you to visit.

In our constant endeavor to reach out to those who would be interested in learning about and being part of a quality dispute resolution system and centre we are bringing you this newsletter.

We seek to bring to you through this newsletter a rich assortment of information, views, articles judicial pronouncements, commentaries on books and information on courses conducted by us relating to dispute resolution. The above list is by no means exhaustive and we strongly rely on you to further enrich its contents through interactions with us.

Stay with us and help us to make the civil dispute resolution process, better, quicker, more effective and economical.


**N.L.RAJAH**
Senior Advocate and
Director NPAC.
nlrajah.advocate@gmail.com

# Legal Updates

**1. Ministry of Corporate Affairs issues notifications towards ensuring ease of doing business**

- No incorporation fees for companies with authorized capital upto 10 lakhs.
- DIR-3 (Application for Director Identification Number) would be applicable for the allotment of DIN to individuals in respect of existing companies only and shall be filed by the existing company in which the proposed Director is to be appointed.
- Further, in respect of new companies, DINs to the proposed first Directors would be mandatorily required to be applied for in SPICe forms (subject to a ceiling of 3 new DINs) only.
- An application for reservation of name shall be made through the web service available at www.mca.gov.in by using RUN (Reserve Unique Name). No re-submission of application is allowed under RUN.
  http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/CompaniesIncorporationAmendmentRules2018_25012018.pdf
  http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/AppointmentQualificationDirectoramendmentrules2018_25012018.pdf
  http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/CompaniesRegnofficeandfeesAmendmentRules2018_25012018.pdf

**2. Sections 1 and 4 of the Companies Act, 2013 came into force on 26th January, 2018**

**3. Participation by strategic investor(s) in InvITs and REITs**

- Circular issued by SEBI, dated 18th January, 2018, laying down guidelines for participation by 'Strategic Investor(s)' in InvITs and REITs.
- The strategic investor(s) shall, either jointly or severally, invest not less than 5% and not more than 25% of the total offer size.
- The price at which the strategic investor(s) has/have agreed to buy units of the InvIT/REIT shall not be less than the issue price determined in the public issue.
  Https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jan-2018/participation-by-strategic-investor-s-in-invits-and-reits_37454.html

**4. Electronic book mechanism for issuance of securities on private placement basis**

- SEBI vide circular No. CIR/IMD/DF1/48/2016 dated April 21, 2016, mandated usage of electronic book mechanism for issuance of debt securities on private placement basis.
- A new circular issued in this regard on 5th January, shall come in to force with effect from April 01, 2018 and circular dated April 21, 2016 shall stand repealed from the date of the enforcement of this new circular.
  https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jan-2018/electronic-book-mechanism-for-issuance-of-securities-on-private-placement-basis_37295.html

**5. Online registration mechanism and filing system for depositories and stock exchanges**

- All applicants desirous of seeking registration / renewal as a Stock Exchange in terms of Regulation 4 and 12 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) Regulations, 2012 or as a Depository in terms of Regulation 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996, shall now submit their applications online, through SEBI Intermediary Portal at https://siportal.sebi.gov.in.
  https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jan-2018/online-registration-mechanism-and-filing-system-for-stock-exchanges_37584.html
  Https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/jan-2018/online-registration-mechanism-and-filing-system-for-depositories_37583.html

**6. Condonation of delay scheme**

- The scheme shall come into force with effect from 01.01.2018 and shall remain in force up to 31.03.2018. This scheme is applicable to all defaulting companies (other than the companies which have been stuck off/ whose names have been removed from the register of companies under section 248(5) of the Act).
- A defaulting company is permitted to file its overdue documents which were due for filing till 30.06.2017 in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme.
  http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Generalcircular16_29122017.pdf

**7. Amendments to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code**

- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2018, notified on 18th January, 2018 shall have deemed to have come into force on the 23rd day of November, 2017.
- Clause 29A has been inserted and accordingly, a wilful defaulter, a promoter with NPAs (unless duly paid), a director disqualified under the Companies Act, 2013 etc shall not be eligible to submit a resolution plan. A resolution plan shall require the approval and vote of atleast 75 % (Seventy Five percent) of the committee of creditors.
  http://ibbi.gov.in/webadmin/pdf/whatsnew/2018/Jan/182066_2018-01-20%2023:35:02.pdf

**8. Stressed companies get a tax breather**

- Relaxation in the provisions relating to levy of Minimum Alternate tax (MAT) in case of Companies against whom an application for corporate insolvency resolution process has been admitted under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
  http://ibbi.gov.in/webadmin/pdf/whatsnew/2018/Jan/CBDT_MAT_2018-01-06%2023:31:15.pdf

**9. Insolvency law amendments to fetch better value for distressed companies**

- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India has said that it is not mandatory to disclose the liquidation value of the company in the information memorandum. This is effective from January 1, 2018.
- The regulator's decision came after concerns that mandatory disclosure of the liquidation value led to people marking down their bids below this value
  https://www.bloombergquint.com/law-and-policy/2018/01/02/insolvency-law-amendments-to-fetch-better-value-for-distressed-companies

**10. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 received the assent of the Hon'ble President of India on 3rd January, 2018**

- A number of changes were brought in through the amendments and different dates may be appointed for the coming into effect of different provisions of this Act. The private placement process was modified and now, instead of private placement offer letter', a 'private placement offer-cum application' shall be issued, as prescribed. More than one offer can now be made to prescribed classes of persons subject to the maximum number prescribed. Money received shall not be utilized until return of allotment is filed with the Registrar of Companies.
  Http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/CAAct2017_05012018.pdf

**11. RBI to set up ombudsman to further regulate NBFCs**

- The Reserve Bank of India intends to tighten the regulations governing Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) by setting up an ombudsman for these entities, akin to that in the banking and insurance segment.
- The scheme aims to cover all deposit-taking NBFCs and those with customer interface having asset size of one million and above initially and will be addressing the customer grievances in the NBFC segment and is likely to be in operation by the end of February.
  http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/money-and-banking/rbi-to-set-up-ombudsman-to-further-regulate-nbfcs/article22681489.ece

## SATYA HEGDE ESSAY COMPETITION - PRIZE WINNERS

**Topic: "SEAT CENTRICITY AND THE BHATIA/BALCO JURISPRUDENCE"**

**I Prize**

**Divpriya Chawla**
National Law University, Jodhpur

**II Prize**

**Nikhil J.Variyar**
National Law University, Jodhpur

**III Prize**

**Aishwarya Agrawal**
Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur

# Evolution of the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code

It has been a year now since the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under Chapter II of the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 (IBC/Code) was notified and has been used by the key stakeholders namely Financial Creditors, Operational Creditors and the Debtor Companies themselves. The IBC was carved from out of portions of the Companies Act 2013 (CA 2013) and the Sick Industrial Companies Act 1985 (SICA), which were repealed as a consequence.

To briefly state, the following were the changes that were made to this entire regime of corporate revival/rehabilitation under SICA and the liquidation regime under the CA 2013. Company's inability to pay debt and corporate sickness were consolidated as one "event" and a 180-day window was provided under the Code to give a chance for the company to come up with a revival plan. The revival plan under IBC is to be managed by an Insolvency Resolution Professional (IRP) working under the aegis of the Committee of Creditors (CoC), with the NCLT playing a supervisory role in the process. Upon completion of this 180-day timeline (extendible by up to 90 days) if the proposals put up by the IRP were not approved by the CoC by a 75% super majority, the liquidation process of the Company would commence.

It would be relevant to point out that in the earlier SICA Regime, the resolution process was driven by the debtor in conjunction with the Operating Agency appointed by the BIFR. However under the Code it would be the creditors who would drive the process. The order of distribution of assets in the event of liquidation (the waterfall) has also been changed with the Government coming last, just ahead of equity and preference shareholders. Judicial determination in winding up proceedings which was the older law has now given way to commercial viability determination with Resolution Professionals under IBC & Valuers under CA 2013, assisting the NCLT either in approving a viable revival plan for a company or having it liquidated in a time bound manner. The jurisdiction has now moved completely to NCLT, NCLAT and finally the Supreme Court (SC) to adjudicate on these proceedings.

Verdicts of the Supreme Court in the past year have been guiding lights in the understanding of the Code. In the case of ***Innoventive Industries Ltd Vs ICICI & Anr***, the non-obstante clause found under Section 238 of the Code was upheld by the SC to override conflicting provisions of other enactments.

The judgment in ***Mobilox Communications Vs Kirusa Software*** decided that, in the context of a pre-existing dispute as to the supply of goods or service as between the Operational Creditor and the Corporate debtor, and in a proceeding launched by an Operational Creditor, if the debtor raises the defence of a pre-existing dispute all that the Adjudicating Authority has to see at this admission stage is whether there is a plausible contention which requires further investigation and that the "dispute" is not a patently feeble legal argument or an assertion of fact unsupported by evidence. It is important to separate the grain from the chaff and to reject a spurious defence which is mere bluster. In laying down this proposition, the Supreme Court has ruled that the test laid down in ***Madhusudan Gordhandas v. Madhu Woollen Industries Pvt. Ltd***, that the defense of the debtor is genuine, substantial and is likely to succeed on a point of law, is no longer applicable in the context of IBC.

As a matter of practical relevance and importance, the SC had made two clarifications in the case of ***Macquarie Bank Limited Vs. Shilpi Cable Technologies Ltd.*** *(1)* The requirement that only the Operational Creditor himself has to send Notice under Section 8 of the IBC is not so. Even an advocate duly authorized by the Operational Creditor can send such Notice in Form 3 or 4. (2) The requirement of a Banker's Certificate under Section 9(3)(c) is not a mandatory document required for a Section 9 application by an Operational Creditor as it is only a confirming piece of evidence and hence only directory.

Some key interpretations made by the NCLTs through their Orders are also notable. Guarantors who repaid the financial liabilities of a Corporate debtor can invoke Section 7 of the Code, subrogate themselves and are entitled to initiate CIRP of the debtor company **[*Davinder Ahluwalia & Anr Vs Sumit Aviation Ltd NCLT New Delhi*]**. In ***Asset Advisory Services India Pvt Ltd Vs VSS Projects*** the NCLT Hyderabad Bench determined that there was no insolvency to be resolved and that the creditor could have recovered his monies through the securities and dismissed the CIRP initiation imposing exemplary costs, invoking Section 65 of the Code.

The NCLT Hyderabad, in ***Spartek Ceramics Vs IDBI Bank Ltd*****,** held that in line with the Difficulties Removal Order of may 2017 issued by MCA, the Scheme as sanctioned by the erstwhile BIFR under the SICA, would be a "Deemed Resolution Plan" within the meaning of Sec 30 and Chapter II of the Code and the debtor would be entitled to seek compliance and implementation of the same under the provisions of the Code.

Taking a cue from ***Synergy Dooray Automotive Ltd*** before the Hyderabad NCLT, the insertion of Section 29 A (a) to (j) by the recent amendments to the Code, bars several categories of persons and entities from participating in the IBC bidding process, thus significantly reducing the number of likely resolution plans. However this could have the effect of creating a lack of competition among the narrow pool of eligible bidders will depress the financial value of any resolution plan that is eventually submitted to the CoC. The smaller the value of the eligible resolution plans, the greater will be the haircuts that the financial creditors, including banks, will be forced to accept.

One major issue that still remains unresolved is the applicability of the Limitation Act to the Code. The decision of National Company Law Appellate Tribunal dated 11.08.2017 in ***Neelkanth Township & Construction P Ltd Vs Urban Infrastructure and Trustees Ltd,*** pertained to a challenge to an application filed by a financial creditor under Section 7. The NCLAT held that Limitation Act has no applicability to IBC proceedings on the basis that when there is a debt and such debt includes interest, a default of the debt has a continuing course of action and therefore the same is not barred by limitation. This decision was appealed against in the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 10711 of 2017 and *vide* order dated 23.08.2017, the appeal was dismissed keeping open the question of law on whether Limitation Act would apply to IBC proceedings. Thereafter, several benches of the NCLT took contradictory stands on application of the Act to the Code. However, in a more recent decision of the NCLAT in *Parag Gupta and Associates v. BK Educational Service and 2 other connected appeals* rendered on 07.11.2017, the applicability of the law of limitation was examined more closely. While holding that the Limitation Act 1963 is not applicable for initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process, the Tribunal made important observations on the Doctrine of Limitation and Prescription and on the concept of laches. The Court observed that, stale claims of dues without explaining delay within a reasonable time should not be entertained in a Section 7 or 9 application. This order of the NCLAT was assailed before the Supreme Court on 10.01.2018 by *B.K Educational Service,* a party in one of the appeals before the NCLAT, and the order of the NCLAT dated 07.11.2017 has been stayed. Therefore, the applicability of the Limitation Act is a matter of significance which has not yet been conclusively settled.

**R. Murari**
Senior Advocate and
Director NPAC

## In conversation with Sriram Panchu, Senior Advocate and Renowned Mediator

- What made you take a path that was different from litigation and choose alternative dispute resolution (ADR)?

→ After 15 years of practice, I realized that though I would win cases for my clients, litigation wasn't helping them a lot. Their lives were not getting much better. So, when I came across mediation, what appealed to me was that it helped settle disputes quickly, helped preserve relationships or at least ensured that they parted as amicably as possible and it gave them practical solutions and that is what people want. *At the end of the day, lawyers should be resolvers of conflict and not enhancers of conflict.* I liked the idea of having this *range of dispute resolution tools* like litigation, arbitration, mediation etc. and each of these works well for particular kinds of cases.*I like that kind of holistic thinking. Each has a slot, each has a value.* As a Senior Advocate, an arbitrator and a mediator I know the importance of the Principle of Appropriateness that for each kind of dispute there is a appropriate and preferable dispute resolution method.

- How do you think the Madras Bar has responded to ADR techniques?

→ Surprisingly, quite well. The first time we had a training on mediation, most of them came to oblige me, but the next time, there was a huge response. Not just in terms of becoming mediators, even when clients are accompanied by their advocates for mediations, in majority of the cases, the lawyers are quite positive and receptive to the process.

- Who can be a mediator and what skills are required?

→ There is no requirement that only lawyers can be mediators. I think there is need for some 'soft skills'. You need to be able to work with people, have some empathy, you need to listen and help them communicate, but also need to have an eye for solutions and to see how the law impacts the case. An essential part of mediation is also that you shouldn't get judgmental. Another significant aspect is *perseverance* and the will to keep at it.

- I am aware of your fascination with biographies and autobiographies. Do you think that this innate interest in people and their lives naturally led you to mediation? Is that an essential quality for mediation?

→ Yes. I think mediation is a lot about people. In a court case, you are bothered about the case, the law, precedents and you want a verdict in your favour and the people are lost somewhere in the background. Very often, *the human element is not there. I think the connection with people is important.*

- What is Med Arb or Arb Med and how is it different from just mediation or arbitration? What are the other innovative methods that will ad in dispute resolution?

→ It is a hybrid and I think these are rich possibilities. In mediation you have the possibility of practical solutions. and in arbitration you have finality. Using these processes sequentially and synergistically enables you to try to get the solutions, failing which the finality of a verdict. Med Arb and Arb Med doesn't necessarily mean that it is the same neutral who undertakes these processes. In fact, if we think of different neutrals, most objections will stand removed.

→ We should encourage agreements to incorporate a first try mediation clause. Sec 11 (Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996) appointments can incorporate a mediation window for parties to try it before commencing arbitration.

→ I think Arb Med has very interesting possibilities. You can mediate at different stages in the arbitration during evidence, during arguments, after the award etc. One stage which *I think is an excellent time for parties to try mediation is after the hearing in the arbitration process is complete, and before the award. This is because the parties know where their case is weak, don't know what the award will be, and know that the prospect of an appeal against the award is certain. And fatigue has set in. So they make bottom line offers.* They can sit with a mediator and fairly quickly see if a settlement can be reached. If yes, the agreement can become the arbitral award by consent. If not, the arbitrators give their verdict in the adversarial win-lose format.

→ Mediation is a dynamic, flexible and evolving process. Arbitration and Mediation, appropriately used, in timing and manner, and respecting the Lakshman Rekha of each, enhance dispute resolution possibilities. *One can use these techniques, design them skillfully and apply them to different cases as needed. However, there is a need to bring diagnosis into legal culture for this to work.* The matrix of the dispute should be analysed to recommend and structure The most appropriate dispute resolution process, or combination of processes like Med Arb and Arb Med.

- How do you feel mediation can be an ideal choice for commercial disputes?

→ It's the users who matter, in the ultimate sense. The findings of the recent Global Pound Conference were that users want non-litigative and litigative solution options. They would like a practical solution which ends the dispute, but failing that, they want finality in resolution. In the commercial world, people want solutions. They know the value of money, time etc. Once the business world comes to appreciate how the infusion of mediation is going to help them to get good settlements in an efficient and cost-effective way while retaining control, they will appreciate in-house counsel and lawyers who assist them in mediation.

## Reflections

"Disputes are inevitable in any project including our daily lives and it's highly essential to resolve them as the consequences are severe. Arbitration seemed like an effective way to resolve disputes and got me interested. FCIArb -Fellowship shows seriousness and commitment to my working as a professional engineer. Being an engineering professional, I got an opportunity to learn some subjects on the Law in relevance to this field. An additional qualification in this professional course has been a 'feather on the cap'. It also helped me represent my previous employer (Chennai Metro Rail Limited) effectively and efficiently in cases involving adjudication and arbitration on various disputes.

I chose NPAC as it is the first institution to offer this course in India. NPAC is well established in Southern India for institutional arbitration and for conducting courses on the subject matter. Fascinating part of the course was its modules, course contents, assignments, exams, role play, etc and secondly, the excellent and effective delivery of the Course by the Course Directors, mentors and the experts from all around India. NPAC played a great role in explaining, facilitating the course and keeping a constant touch with all the participants to complete all the modulessuccessfully in time. The journey was so smooth that I cannot think how it would have been without possible NPAC."

Sudhakar Upasrao Urade

He is Currently the Additional General Manager in Maharashtra Metro Rail Corp. Ltd. Nagpur. He has a Diploma in International Arbitration and completed all 5 modules and received Fellow level membership from The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, UK.

"The Nani Palkhivala Arbitration Centre has rendered a distinctive role in the ADR arena since its inception and undertook the unique initiative to provide the training in association with the Chartered Institute of Arbitration, UK for the first time in India. The substantive learning has not only encompassed the international scenario but also involved real life issues in practice. I specialize in the interdisciplinary field of health sciences and Law. The varied coverage of national and global ADR aspects in the Course and during the practical exercises has strengthened my stance that I can pursue a role as Arbitration Counsel and/or Arbitrator in my specific sphere of practice.

The contents and the expert rendition of the faculty makes the course a pragmatic largesse that can be comprehended and adopted effectively. The system of assessment was also standardized and capable of motivating the study group for higher performance threshold consistently. The teaching catered to persons from mid to high level of arbitration practitioners and included vital topics of relevance. The combined spirit of the group was always constructive. I am still in touch with many of my course mates and share a lot of mutual reassurances related to professional concerns.

Without the platform of NPAC, this level of coordinated priming and time bound course guidance could not have become a reality. Though the well-designed capacity building initiative is due to the joint efforts of CIArb and NPAC, major share of the appreciation for conducting such series of crucial sessions with professional precision and accelerated schedule goes to NPAC's administration."

Dr. Banusri Velpandian

She is an experienced legal professional with a PhD in Law and Diploma in International Arbitration. Having nearly 15 years of practice in diverse inter disciplinary domains including medicine, science and technology and law, she completed the Fellow Level Course through accelerated route.

## Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb)

The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb) is a not-for-profit, world's leading professional body for promoting the settlement of disputes by arbitration, mediation and other appropriate dispute resolution (ADR) methods.

CIArb exists for the global promotion, facilitation and development of all forms of private dispute resolution to maximise the contribution that dispute resolution practitioners make. CIArb seeks to ensure the highest standards of knowledge and practice in alternative dispute resolution through its professional education and training programmes, internationally recognised qualifications, professional guidelines and codes of conduct, together with its wide range of information and other support facilities for its members.

This internationally recognized course will give candidates an understanding of the principles, practices and procedure of International Arbitration with special emphasis on Arbitration & Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 and incorporates the best practices in International Commercial Arbitration.

Nani Palkhivala Arbitration Centre (NPAC) conducts courses on Arbitration in collaboration with CIArb regularly. NPAC has entered into an MoU with the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, India. In the last few years, a number of courses have been conducted at NPAC. NPAC has been the pioneer to bring all levels of CIArb course to India.

## Upcoming Courses

**NPAC CIArb Introductory Course**

Nani Palkhivala Arbitration Centre & Chartered Institute of arbitrators (UK) India branch jointly launch **Associate Level Arbitration Course** on **7th & 8th April 2018** (Saturday & Sunday) from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm (2 day course), CIArb Introductory Certificate course for Associate grade (ACIArb).

**How the Course will be delivered:**
Over 2 days at NPAC by CIArb-approved tutors.

**Who can attend?**
CAs, CSs, Arbitrators, Lawyers, In-house Counsel, Brokers, Academics, Financial Intermediaries and other Professionals.

Candidates will have to appear for an online assessment exam after the course.

**NPAC CIArb Member level Module I Course** is launched on **7th & 8th April 2018** (Saturday & Sunday) from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm.

Member Level has 2 Modules. Those with a legal degree are exempted from Module I. In order to register for the Course, candidates must have successfully completed a ClArb Introduction to arbitration course or a course offered by a ClArb Branch.
This course is intended for individuals who may not have studied law previously and wish to gain an understanding of the elements of the law of obligations and civil evidence that affect matters in civil and commercial disputes. It is suitable for anyone with a general interest in dispute resolution and is essential for individuals who wish to go on to become qualified arbitrators, adjudicators or mediators.

**NPAC CIArb Accelerated Route to Fellowship Course** is launched on **7th & 8th April 2018** (Saturday & Sunday) from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm. The course is delivered with a combination of private study and it will be in Assessment pattern.

**For further details contact**

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