This in-depth commentary analyses the new UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency in Treaty-Based Investor-State Arbitration.

Commentary on the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules 2010: A Practitioner’s Guide is an article-by-article commentary of the new Rules highlighting policies and reasons for the modifications. The work delves into what lies behind the new UNCITRAL Rules. It is a user-friendly, practical reference guide for everyday use by the busy practitioner. It provides the key points to know about each provision of the new Rules. The appendix provides the full text of the 2010 Rules.
The Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law reproduces the substantive documents prepared each year for the Commission and its working groups. It also includes the annual report of the Commission, meeting records, General Assembly resolutions and Sixth Committee reports related to UNCITRAL's work, and a bibliography of recent scholarly writings examining the legal texts prepared by UNCITRAL. The Yearbook is divided into three parts. Part One deals with the Commission's report. Part Two covers studies and reports on specific subjects. Part Three contains meeting records, the bibliography and checklists of UNCITRAL documents.

This book provides a commentary on the UNCITRAL arbitration rules as applied by the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal. These UNCITRAL Rules are unique in origin as a result of contributions from representatives from various legal backgrounds, including those from developing countries. This book is a guide to the Tribunal's practice regarding the UNCITRAL Rules. It takes the form of an article-by-article commentary, describing the 'travaux preparatoires' of some other Rules (ISS and LCIA) and the relevant Tribunal practice. The Tribunal's practice shows the flexibility, workability and completeness of the Rules.

This commentary on the International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR) Rules is a...
The International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR) is the international division of the American Arbitration Association (AAA) and given that an excess of 600 arbitrations are now administered every year under the ICDR Rules, this book answers the need for the first comparative guide devoted to them. The ICDR International Arbitration Rules are structured in accordance with the typical life-cycle of an international arbitration and thus the book follows their thematic structure, providing ample cross-referencing to assist the reader in understanding the relationship between the various rules and genuine issues likely to be encountered during an arbitration. The commentary embraces each of the 37 articles in their entirety and includes discussion of how each provision compares to analogous rules of other major arbitral institutions. The authors draw not only on their own experience, but on caselaw gathered from foreign jurisdictions and from the rich vein of caselaw in the US (applying the ICDR Rules and, where appropriate, analogous provisions of various AAA domestic rules). The work's comparative perspective helps to emphasize key issues to consider when drafting an arbitral clause or strategizing over the conduct of an arbitration. A Guide to the ICDR International Arbitration Rules features multiple appendices and difficult-to-find resources to form a collection of core materials which include the ICDR Rules, the administrative fee schedule, guidelines for exchanges of information, practice notes and key AAA cooperation agreements with other institutions. Together, Gusy, Hosking and Schwarz form a strong author team of practitioners whose combined experience includes having co-chaired the ICDR's young Practitioner's group, collaborated with the ICDR and interviewed key ICDR senior management members.
The overall objective of the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions (the Guide) is to promote low-cost credit by enhancing the availability of secured credit. In line with this objective, the Supplement on Security Rights in Intellectual Property (the Supplement) is intended to make credit more available and at a lower cost to intellectual property owners and other intellectual property rights holders, thus enhancing the value of intellectual property rights as security for credit. The Supplement, however, seeks to achieve that objective without interfering with fundamental policies of law relating to intellectual property.

This publication contains Annex I (terminology and recommendations) of the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions ("the Guide"), adopted by the Commission at its fortieth session in 2007. While the terminology and recommendations of the Guide are published in a separate publication for ease of use and reference, they should be read together with the Guide, which contains extensive commentary not only of the recommendations but also of the relevant policy issues and alternative workable approaches.

The publication includes a new Guide to Enactment and Interpretation of the Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency that provides more information and guidance on the interpretation and application of selected aspects of the Model Law, in particular the concept of the debtor's "centre of main interests" and the factors relevant to rebuttal of the presumption in article 16(3), the use of the word "insolvency" in the Model Law and various elements of...
The UNCITRAL Model Law on Secured Transactions (the "Model Law") deals with security interests in all types of tangible and intangible movable property, such as goods, receivables, bank accounts, negotiable instruments, negotiable documents, non-intermediated securities and intellectual property with few exceptions, such as intermediated securities. The Model Law follows a unitary approach using one concept for all types of security interest, a functional approach under which the Model Law applies to all types of transaction that fulfil security purposes, such as a secured loan, retention-of-title sale or financial lease, and a comprehensive approach under which the Model Law applies to all types of asset, secured obligation, borrower and lender. In this way, the Model Law is intended to address the main problem of secured transactions laws around the world, that is, the multiplicity of regimes that creates gaps and inconsistencies.

The Model Law includes a set of Model Registry Provisions (the "Model Provisions") that can be implemented in a statute or other type of legal instrument, or in both. The Model Provisions deal with the registration of notices of security interests in a publicly accessible Registry to make a security interest effective against third parties and to provide an objective basis for determining the priority of a security interest over the rights of competing claimants. By providing a transparent, comprehensive and
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The Model Law, a major accomplishment in the field of international commercial arbitration, was prepared by the UN Commission on International Trade Law and is recommended by the UN General Assembly for use by governments throughout the world. The book contains separate sections for each of the thirty-six articles of the Model Law. After a commentary, each section contains the complete legislative history of the particular article. Arranged and edited for quick reference, this includes drafts, reports, summary records of debates, government comments and conference room papers. The book is designed to help practitioners and legislators wishing to evaluate and improve their country's arbitration law, and for lawyers and courts, in jurisdictions where all or part of it is enacted, and who are called upon to interpret the Model Law.
The purpose of the publication is to assist States in developing modern secured transactions laws with a view to promoting the availability of secured credit. The Guide is intended to be useful to States that do not currently have efficient and effective secured transaction laws, as well as to States that already have workable laws but wish to modernize them and modernize them with the laws of other States.

In an increasingly economically interdependent world, the importance of an improved legal framework for the facilitation of international trade and investment is widely acknowledged. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law plays an important role in developing that framework in pursuance of its mandate to further the progressive harmonisation and modernisation of the law of international trade. The present Guide provides a detailed overview of the Commission and its activities.

This publication (the "Registry Guide") provides guidance to States with respect to the establishment and operation of a general security rights registry of the kind recommended in the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions (the "Secured Transactions Guide"). The Guide is a stand-alone text discussing the key issues that should be addressed in secured transactions law in line with the Secured Transactions Guide and in some detail all practical issues related to the establishment and operation of a general security rights registry. It also contains recommendations that suggest how all registry-related issues should be addressed.
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Taking evidence -- Article 28 (Rules applicable to substance of dispute) -- Article 29 (Decision making by panel of arbitrators) -- Article 30 (Settlement) -- Article 31 (Form and contents of award) -- Article 32 (Termination of proceedings) -- Article 33 (Correction and interpretation of award; additional award) -- Article 34 (Application for setting aside as exclusive recourse against arbitral award) -- Article 35 - original version (Recognition and enforcement) -- Article 35 - as amended (Recognition and enforcement) -- Article 36 (Grounds for refusing recognition or enforcement).

The New York Convention has served as the cornerstone of the international arbitration system since its signature in 1958 until the present day. The Guide on the New York Convention provides an insight on the application of the Convention by State courts. It was initiated in 2010 when UNCITRAL commissioned the assistance of Professors Gaillard and Bernmann as part of its efforts to promote wider adherence to the text of the New York Convention as well as its uniform interpretation and effective implementation. The interpretation that derives from court decisions of diverse jurisdictions makes the Guide a unique tool to understand the New York Convention, an almost universally adopted text, and to monitor its application. This guide is mainly designed for legal practitioners.
This document contains the text of the Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. The main objective of this Convention is to promote the movement of goods and services across national borders by facilitating increased access to lower-cost credit.

This collection contains 26 UNCITRAL- and UNIDROIT-Conventions, Model Acts, Guides and Principles. These rules and regulations appear for the first time in a single volume. They are of essential importance for all practitioners and scholars working in the field of international trade law.

This new edition, Pieter Sanders focuses on the ongoing revision of the Model Law on Arbitration, including reports on what has been achieved so far and detailed discussion of ten topics for revisions to be addressed in the future. This is a book that will be of value to corporate counsel, international lawyers, business people, academics and students in this important field of dispute resolution.
Observer delegates to the UNCITRAL Working Group charged with conducting revisions provide insights and commentary on the process and results. The Model Law on Recognition and Enforcement of Insolvency-Related Judgments (MLIJ) is designed to provide States with a simple, straightforward and harmonized procedure for recognition and enforcement of insolvency-related judgments and complements the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency to further assist the conduct of cross-border insolvency proceedings.

This legislative guide promotes an enabling legal environment for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). It is based on the premise that it is in the interests of States and of MSMEs that such businesses operate in the formal economy. The guide also reflects the idea that entrepreneurs that have not yet commenced a business may be persuaded to do so in the formal economy if the requirements for formally starting their business are not considered overly burdensome. It includes best practices from various parts of the world and 58 recommendations aiming at assisting States in streamlining their business registration procedures.

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