

NEWS LETTER

Volume : 1

Quarterly

January - 2016

**ARBITRATION CENTRE - KARNATAKA,
(Domestic & International), BENGALURU**

**A preferred destination for Dispute Resolution
through Arbitration**





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Mr. Justice K.L. Manjunath

(from 12.12.2012 to 20.04.2015)



Mr. Justice N.K. Patil

(from 08.06.2015 to 28.09.2015)

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GOVERNANCE

The Chief Justice of High Court of Karnataka is the Patron-in-Chief of the Centre and the Centre is governed by a Board of Governors consisting of the President and four Governors nominated from amongst the sitting judges by the Patron-in-chief, the Hon'ble Chief Justice.

PATRON-IN- CHIEF



Mr. Justice Subhro Kamal Mukherjee
The Hon'ble Chief Justice, (Acting) High Court of Karnataka

PRESIDENT



Mr. Justice Vineet Saran
(from 29.09.2015)

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Mr. Justice Anand Byrareddy



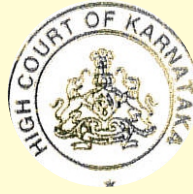
Mr. Justice A.S. Bopanna



Mr. Justice Ravi Malimath



Mr. Justice Aravind Kumar



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhro Kamal Mukherjee

The Acting Chief Justice, High Court of Karnataka

Message

It is heartening to learn that after its establishment in April, 2013, the Arbitration Centre -Karnataka (Domestic and International), Bengaluru, with the prime objective of facilitating and encouraging Arbitration and Conciliation, is bringing out its first quarterly "News Letter".

The Arbitration Centre is very active in the State and official information about its services and objectives need to be disseminated to publicise and popularise the Arbitration mechanism.

Today various types of complex disputes can be settled through arbitration. Arbitration Centre is dedicated to provide quick, cost effective, reliable and confidential solution for dispute resolution, which is purely on voluntary basis.

I am sure, with the rich experience and dedicated panel of professional Arbitrators, the centre will carry out its established plans to promote arbitration and conciliation and achieve the objective to uphold its position as one of the leading international dispute resolution centres in the Country and bring about remarkable reduction in arrears and pendency of cases.

I hope that the "News Letter" will be a great source of information about the activities and achievements of the Arbitration Centre.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhro Kamal Mukherjee

November 23, 2015



Mr. Justice Vineet Saran

Judge, High Court of Karnataka

Message

I am delighted to announce publication of the inaugural issue of the news letter of the Arbitration Centre – Karnataka, Bengaluru.

Arbitration has existed in Indian history in different forms and names. It can be traced back to the olden days when there existed a system of panchayats in the villages that took care of disputes of any nature arising between parties within that territory. Traditionally, the Indian justice delivery system placed a lot of importance on resolution of disputes by methods that are more flexible in nature, and which were closer to arbitration, than a formal court adjudication process. While arbitration and other forms of Alternative Dispute Resolution may have existed in India, the journey of the modern form of arbitration began in independent India, after its first law came up in 1940 in the form of Arbitration Act 1940. Arbitration in its current form was codified in 1996 as Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

The Arbitration Centre – Karnataka, started with a purpose to facilitate institutionalized arbitration, and to promote and encourage the dispute resolution mechanism as an effective alternate adjudicatory settlement.

The endeavour of the Centre is to see transformation from ad-hoc system of Arbitration to institutionalized arbitration, and to create the culture of arbitration to promote the attitude towards arbitration as Adjudicatory. The Arbitration Centre – Karnataka, Bengaluru established under the aegis of the High Court of Karnataka, is the second of its kind in India after the Delhi International Arbitration Centre.

The Centre provides institutional support for the conduct of arbitration, which includes maintenance of a panel of arbitrators, financial management of arbitration, case management and arranging facilities for hearing, and all other matters to facilitate smooth conduct of arbitration.

The time and cost effectiveness are the special features of the Arbitral services provided by the Centre, which through Rules, ensures disposal of matters within the stipulated time i.e., 90 days. Administrative fee and Arbitrators' fee are fixed as per the schedule according to the value of the claim/counter claim.

Since its inception and till September 2015, the Centre has received 348 number of cases for conducting Arbitration, which includes Domestic & International disputes. Among the cases referred so far, 135 arbitration cases have been disposed of, among them final adjudicatory awards are 82, settlement awards are 29, pre-arbitration settlement are 07 and termination of proceedings on maintainability and limitation are 17.

The above disposal rate clearly indicates how the Centre, within a span of about 2 years, has been able to become a preferred destination for dispute resolution through Arbitration.

The contents of this news letter are indicative of the fact that they are aimed at both publicizing ongoing activities and to provide information about the Centre.

As our country is aspiring to become a hub of neutral arbitration in the field of International Commercial Arbitration, recent report by the Law Commission of India will certainly assist in bringing out legislative changes to the existing Act 1996, to make the Arbitration mechanism as a preferred alternative system in the country.

I wish all success to each and every individual who is associated with our Arbitration Centre, to move forward to greater heights and new achievements.

(VINEET SARAN)



About us

The Centre is established **under the aegis of The High Court of Karnataka**. It is located at 'Khanija Bhavan', 3rd Floor, East Wing, Race Course Road, **Bengaluru – 560001, INDIA**.

The centre is funded by the Government of Karnataka.

We can be reached during office hours (10.00 a.m to 5.30 p.m) Monday through Saturday. Our E- mail address is : arbkarblr@gmail.com & our Telephone No's. are Ph: +91-080-22954573 , Fax: +91-080-22954572

The functioning of the centre is in consonance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 (herein after referred to as the '1996 Act', for brevity). International Arbitrations are facilitated in accordance with the '1996 Act'.

The High Court of Karnataka has framed Rules known as the Arbitration Centre – Karnataka (Domestic & International), Rules – 2012 providing for the detailed procedure as regards Arbitration and Conciliation proceedings held at the centre. The text of the rules are available on our website: www.arbitrationcentreblr.org

Objectives

- This institution is established with the main objective of facilitating and encouraging Arbitration and Conciliation .
- The Centre is a non-profit venture, totally dedicated to facilitate all Arbitration & Conciliation proceedings – domestic & international. It is conceived as a project for giving effect to the 1996 Act and Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, by the High Court of Karnataka. The Centre facilitates both voluntary and Court annexed Arbitration, ensuring transparency.

Management

- The Chief Justice of the High Court of Karnataka is the Patron-in-Chief of the Centre and the Centre is governed through a Board of Governors consisting of five sitting judges of the High Court of Karnataka with the senior most from amongst them as the President, nominated by the Patron-in-Chief.
- The day- to - day management of the Centre is under the supervision of a full time Director assisted by two Deputy Directors, Other Staff Members.
- The Centre ensures, the affairs and management are secure and transparent with a professional approach and regulated by the 2012 Rules.



Inauguration



The Centre was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice of India, (as he then was) on 14.04.2013. Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L.Dattu, Judge, Supreme Court of India (as he then was), Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shivaraj V Patil, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen, Judge, Supreme Court of India (as he then was) and Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.L.Manjunath, Judge, High Court of Karnataka & the President of the Centre (as he then was) were present on the Occasion

The Centre was inaugurated on 14.04.2013 by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice of India (as he then was) in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L.Dattu, Judge, Supreme Court of India (as he then was) and Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.Gopala Gowda, Judge, Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen, Judge, Supreme Court of India. (as he then was). The said event was presided over by Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.H.Waghela, Chief Justice,

High Court of Karnataka (as he then was) in the presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.L.Manjunath, the President of the Centre, (as he then was) Shri. S.V. Ranganath, IAS, the then Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Shri. S.Vijay Shankar, the then Advocate General of Karnataka, Shri. Muniyappa, the then Chairman, Karnataka State Bar Council and Mr. K.N.Subba Reddy, the then President of the Advocates Association, Bengaluru.



Excerpts from the speeches of dignitaries at the inaugural event

I compare the cases, which are pending in our courts to a pressure cooker, its' a pressure cooker where the steam builds up, builds up and builds up and unless there is the safety valve, the pressure cooker is bound to burst. Similarly, as far as the courts are concerned, if the arrears are allowed to mount and mount and mount there will come a time, when the entire system will explode. Safety valve is the Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism and one of the method is Arbitration.

I thought of Delhi as one place which would cater to everybody, today I find this centre, which is equally well equipped, so both North and the South will have great opportunities for the people of the country and I am certain, also for people from other countries.

***Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir
The Chief Justice of India(as he then was)***



One small thing that I intend to add, the Arbitration Centre looks so marvellous that I

really feel that it is meant only for big players and my suggestion to the organising Committee is please think of the below middle class, other middle class people who intend to take their small matters before an Arbitrator. When they look at this wonderful place, a beautiful place, a seven star styled place they may be hesitant to come to this place, so out of six chambers ,

you have to make one chamber that can suit just below middle class people so that they can also choose this Arbitration Centre to settle their disputes amicably'.

***Hon'ble Mr. Justice H.L.Dattu
Judge, Supreme Court of India (as he then was)***



My lord Chief Justice along with My Lord Justice Dattu, Vikramajit Sen, has inaugurated a

beautiful infrastructure - Arbitration Centre in this Khanija Bhavan, I hope and trust the lawyers, the judges and public litigant will make use of that. This is a second mile stone, next to establishment of Bangalore Mediation Centre,

***Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.Gopala Gowda
Judge, Supreme court of India***

I think too much credit is being given to me for the participation in the formation & establishment of Arbitration Law Centre.



The credit must entirely be given to the Committee who ceaselessly and tirelessly spent so many hours outside court duties, to make it such a success. We have already acknowledged the great cooperation given to this project by the Chief Secretary and of course the Government of Karnataka, that has to be reiterated. But of course, seeing the way it has come up, it gives me a great feeling of pride that I was involved in some small measure in its establishment.

***Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikramajit Sen
Judge, Supreme Court of India (as he then was)***



The point is that, all arrangement was entrusted to my learned brothers, who have been doing excellent work in their own field, this facility which has come up, has come up from the inspiration of my predecessor in my office and more particularly My Lord Justice Vikramajit Sen. The execution part is taken care by the day and night work of my brother Justice Manjunath and my Brother Justice N.K Patil.

I hope that this great facility would be put to its best use. Now our task is to publicize and popularize this system of ADR, where the parties do not have to go to the court and pay those extra costs which is too huge in terms of time. This is a facility which deserved to be opened by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India in the presence of other Hon'ble eminent Judges of the Supreme Court, because I am sure this is one of the facility of its kind in South Asia and this centre will compete with any other International Arbitral Tribunals.

*Hon'ble Mr. Justice D H Waghela
The Chief Justice, High Court of Karnataka
(as he then was)*

Arbitration Centre – Karnataka: A preferred destination for Dispute Resolution through Arbitration

Arbitration Centre – Karnataka, is an initiative of the High Court of Karnataka and was conceived as a project to promote and encourage dispute resolution under the provisions of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 and in furtherance of the object of Sec.89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 facilitating both voluntary and court annexed Arbitrations. The Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 relating to domestic Arbitration, international commercial Arbitration and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards is based upon the model adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in the year 1985. The Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, which aims at minimizing the supervisory role, or the intervention of courts (*vide* Sec.5) in the arbitral process, recognizes Arbitration administered by a permanent arbitral institution {*vide* Sec.2(1)(a)}. Having regard to the emphasis for institutionalized Arbitration and having regard to the need for establishing such an institution and in furtherance of the objects of the Act, as well as to popularize institutionalized Arbitration, the High Court of Karnataka has established this centre as a permanent arbitral institution, with its in-house Rules to regulate the arbitral process in conformity with the aims, objectives and legislative intent of The Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996.

The High Court of Karnataka after taking note of the advantages which would accrue to parties in the case of institutional Arbitration, Vis - a-Vis *ad-hoc* Arbitration, has framed Rules to provide the services of the Centre as a 'one- stop' destination for Arbitration & Conciliation.



Advantages the Centre Provides

Rules of procedure

In *ad-hoc* Arbitration, the parties have to agree on the procedure to be followed by the arbitral tribunal in conducting its proceedings. Whereas, in institutional Arbitration the Rules framed by the institution are already in place, therefore there is no need to work out the process of formulating Rules of procedure in the conduct of the proceedings.

Infrastructural facilities

In *ad-hoc* Arbitration infrastructure facilities for conducting Arbitration is not readily available in any permanent or a designated venue, rather the parties to the dispute have to make arrangements for such facilities at much expensive and effort. At this centre top class infrastructure is in place.

Secretarial and Administrative services

These services include maintenance of the records, liaison and communication between parties through the medium of the centre. Library facility, assistance to the arbitrators by qualified Research Assistants, Catering facility and other services.

Panel of Arbitrators

This centre has a Panel of Arbitrators consisting of professionals from various fields offering a wide choice for the disputants to choose from among them, whereas in *ad-hoc* arbitration no such advantage is readily available.

Fee & Expenses

The fee and other expenses towards the services provided by the institution are predetermined as per the Rules framed. There is a graded scale of fees and charges dependent on the value of the claim. In *ad-hoc* Arbitration, the Arbitrator's fee is negotiated and agreed upon without there being any uniformity in that regard.

Panel of Experts

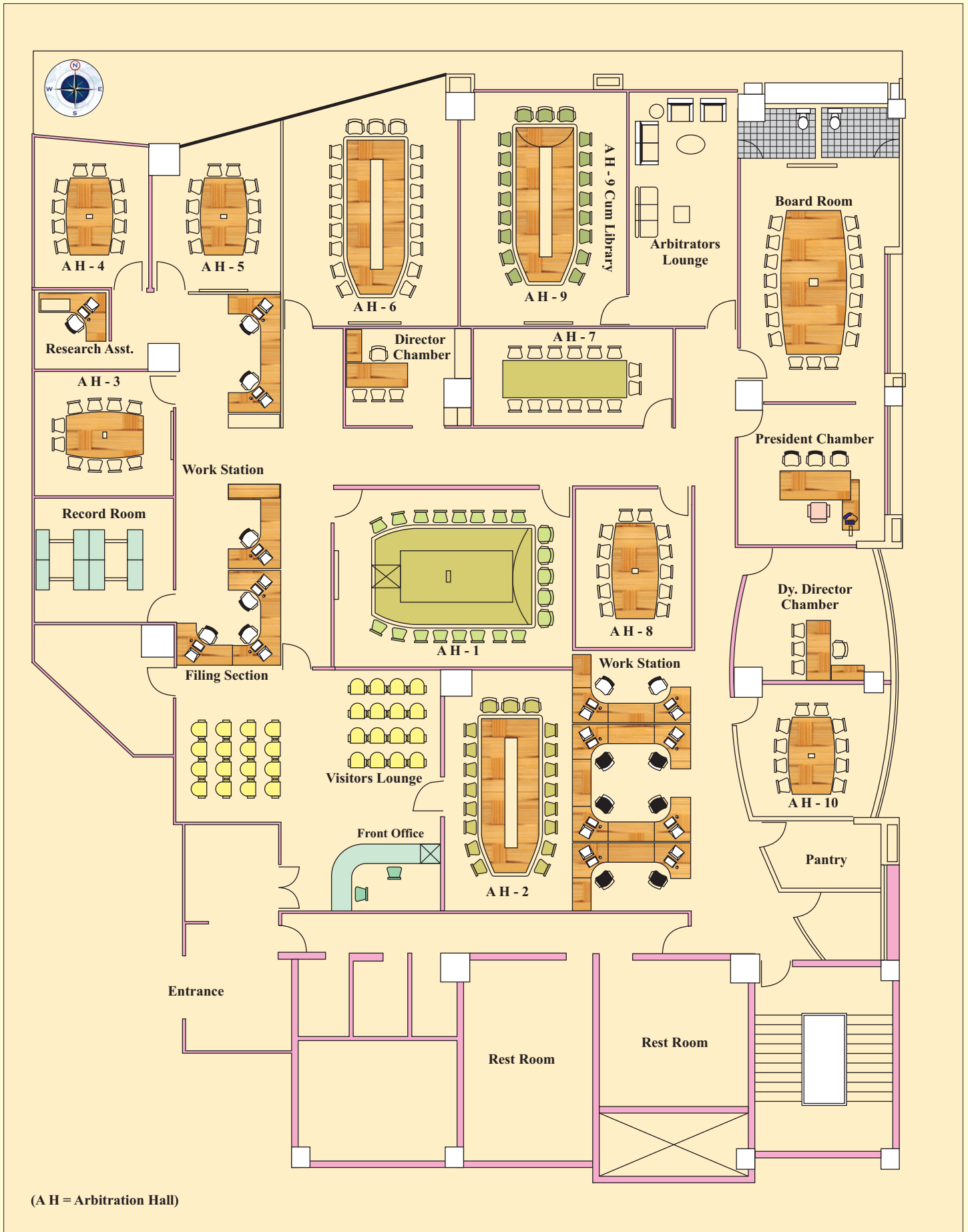
The centre maintains a Panel of Experts, drawn from various fields to assist the Arbitrators. This facility is not readily available in *ad-hoc* Arbitration, one would have to scout for an expert in the particular field if the dispute involves the need for expertise in that area.

Time and cost effective

The Rules of the centre prescribe a time frame. The dispute shall be resolved within the time prescribed, as well, in view of a fixed fee and other expenses to be incurred, the cost to be incurred is known before hand.



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CENTRE





Facilities Provided

- The Centre is spread over an area of 9700 Sq.Ft. and is centrally air-conditioned with the latest safety and security systems.
- Ten Arbitration Halls varying in size from 185 to 410 Sq.Feet
- Video Conferencing Facilities.
- State-of-the art office equipment.
- Total Secretarial Services.
- Service of Research Assistants
- A fully equipped legal library and data base.
- Pantry.
- Independent lounge areas for visitors, Lawyers and Arbitrators.
- Co-ordination of Proceedings.
- Digital Archives.
- And many more in the offing.



Visitors Lounge



Arbitration Hall No. - 1

Panel of Arbitrators

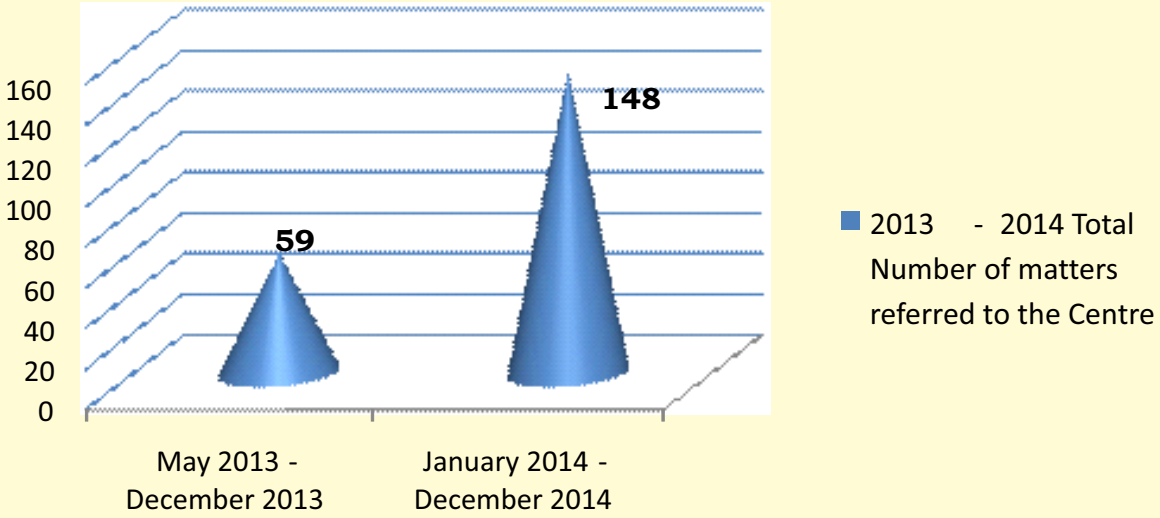
The centre has a panel of Arbitrators which consists of eminent former Judges of the Supreme Court of India, various High Courts and retired Judicial Officers. Other professionals drawn from the field of Engineering, Information Technology, Trade Marks, Patents, Town Planning and from diverse fields of activity are available to act as Technical Arbitrators or to provide assistance to the Arbitral Tribunal.

Fast Track Arbitration

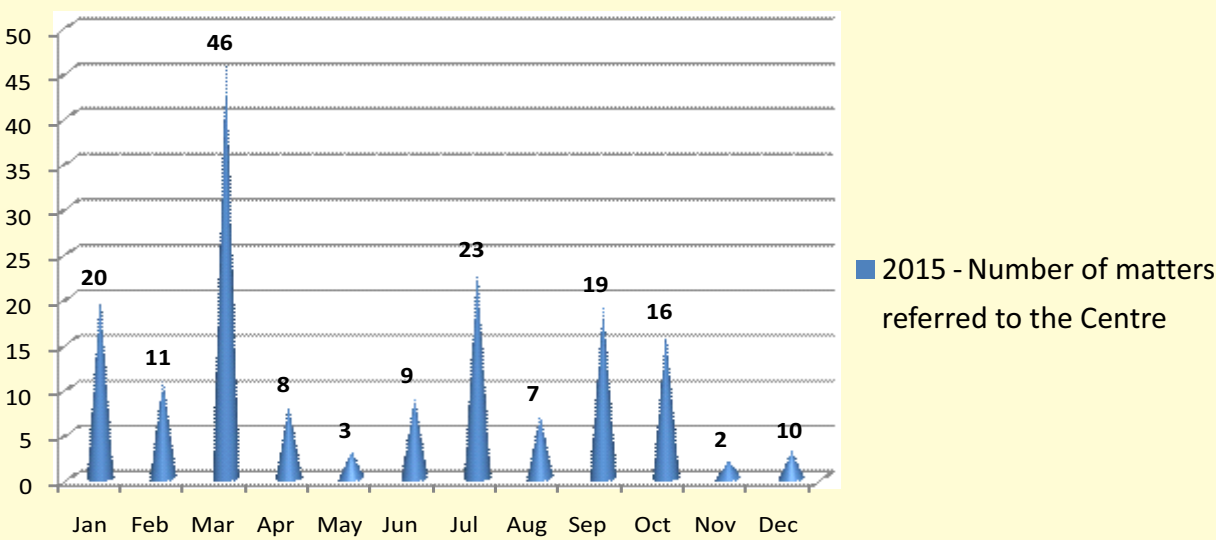
- Arbitration proceedings at the Centre will ensure conclusion of any proceedings within 90 days from the date of drawing up of the terms of Reference and communication of the time Schedule to the parties.
- It is cost effective as quick resolution of disputes would save valuable time and money.
- Arbitration fee and administration charges are fixed as per the Schedule determined on the basis of valuation of the claim and counter claim if any, with a ceiling of Rs.8.00 lakh towards Arbitration fee and Rs.30,000/- towards Administrative expenses.
- Parties would be at liberty to choose the Arbitrators of their choice.
- Secretarial and other facilities are covered under the Administrative expenses.



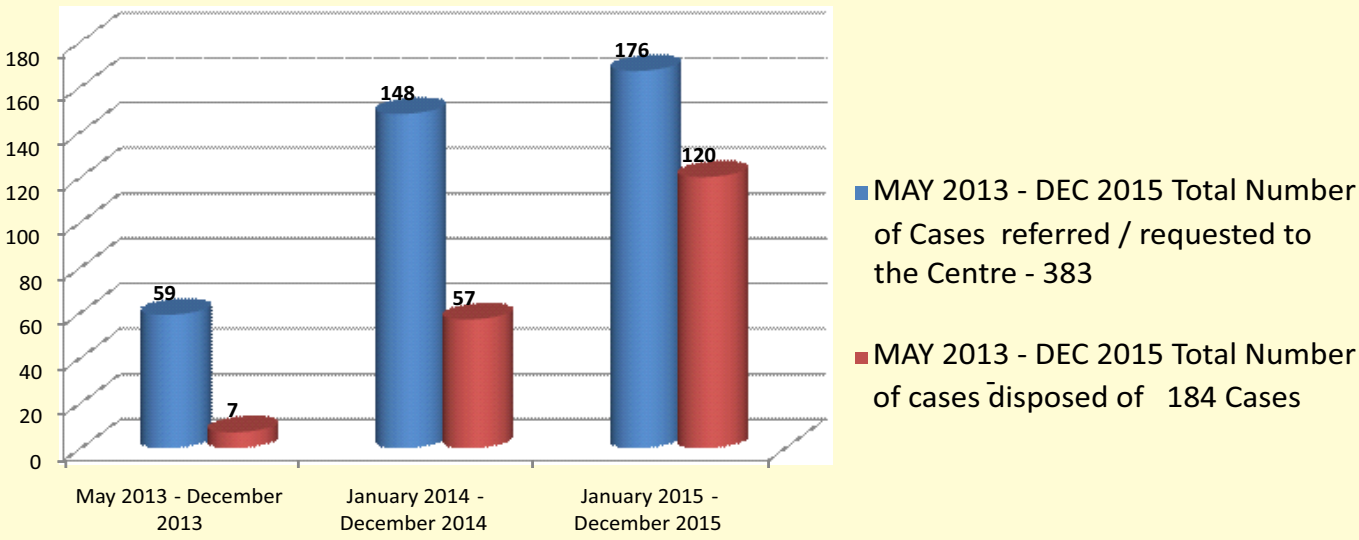
Arbitration Proceedings Disposal & Pendency of Proceedings May 2013 - December 2015



PROCEEDINGS DURING PRECEDING YEAR

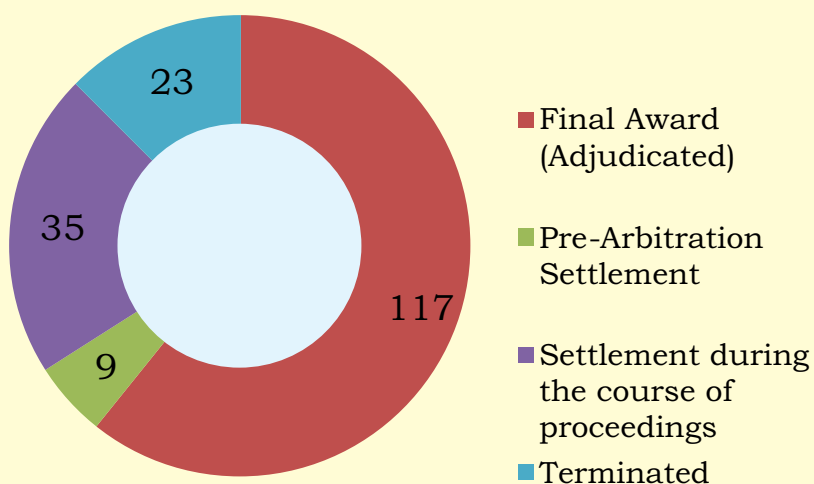


INSTITUTION AND DISPOSAL OF THE ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

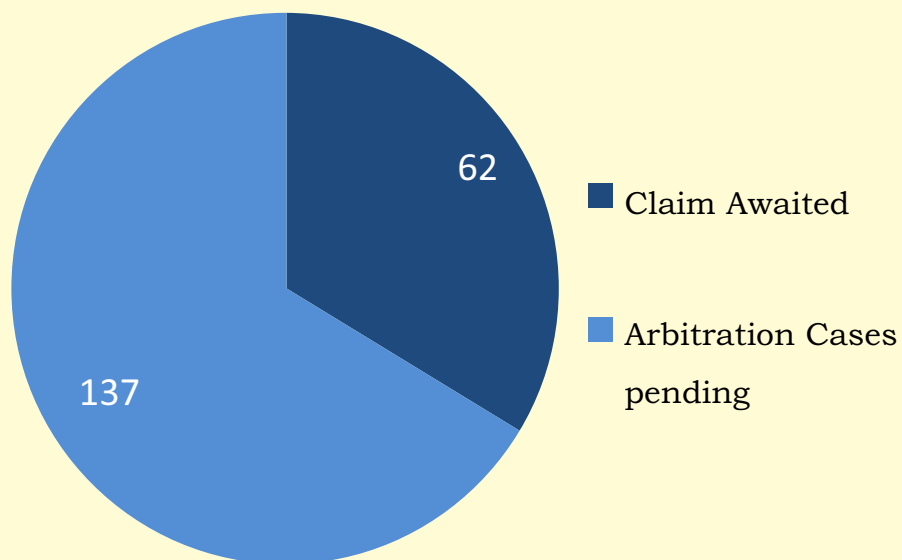




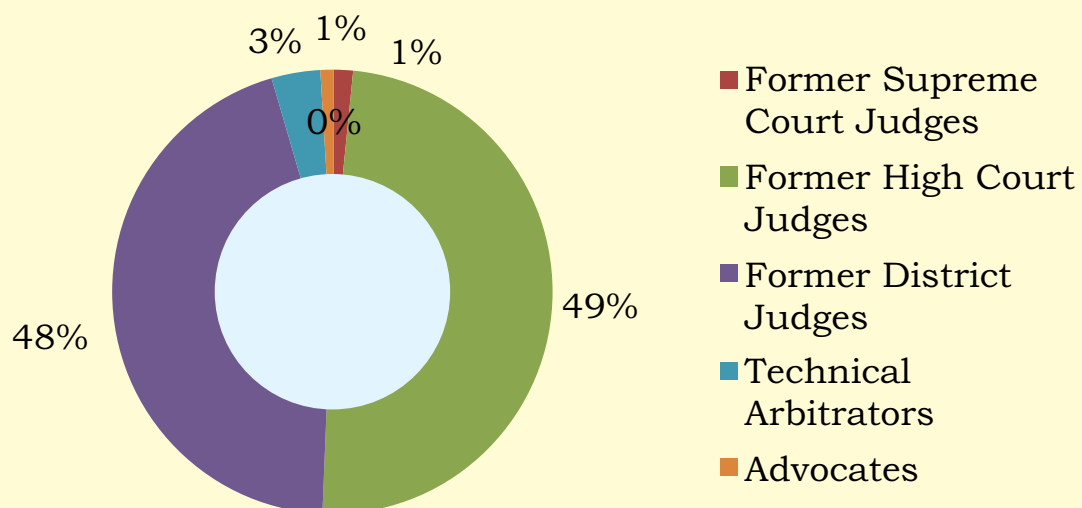
NATURE OF DISPOSAL in Nos.



CURRENT PENDENCY



PREFERRED ARBITRATORS





20th Law Commission of India on amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

The Law Commission of India which was entrusted with the tasks of reviewing the provisions of the existing Act, 1996 and in order to take a re-look into the provisions of the Act, after extensive deliberations and study prepared its 246th report. It was presented on 05th August, 2014 proposing amendments to the Act. The Commission has also presented a supplementary report No.246 on amendments to the Act, 1996 under the caption “Public Policy Developments post-report No.246” in the month of February 2015. Pursuant to it, the Union Cabinet on 26th August 2015 gave its approval for amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, 2015 taking into consideration the recommendations, and suggestions received from stake holders. As a result the Government of India has passed the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 w. e. f. 23.10.2015.

Salient features of the amendments are as under:

(i) In order to ensure neutrality of arbitrators, amendments effected to Section 12 to the effect that when a person is approached in connection with his possible appointment as arbitrator, he shall disclose in writing about the existence of any relationship or interest, if any, which is likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality. Further, if a person has a specified relationship, he shall be ineligible to be appointed as an arbitrator.

(ii) A new Section 29A is inserted, prescribing time limit to make award within a period of 12 months. However, the parties may extend such period by a further period of six months. Thereafter, it can only be extended by the Court, for sufficient cause. The Court while extending the period may also order reduction of the fees of the arbitrator(s), not exceeding five percent for each month of delay, if the court finds that the proceedings have been delayed for reasons attributable to the arbitral tribunal. If the award is made within a period of six months, the arbitrator may get additional fees if the parties agree.

(iii) A new Section 29B inserted provides for fast track procedure for conducting Arbitration.

Parties to the dispute may agree that their dispute be resolved through fast track procedure. The award in such cases shall be given in a six month period.

(iv) Amendments have been effected to Section 34 relating to grounds for challenge of an arbitral award, to restrict the meaning of “Public Policy of India” (violation of which is a ground for challenging the award) to mean that only where making of the award was induced or affected by fraud or corruption, or is in contravention with the fundamental policy of Indian Law or is in conflict with the most basic notions of morality or justice, then alone the award would be treated as being against the Public Policy of India.

(v) A new provision i.e., Sub-Sec(6) is inserted to provide that application to challenge the award is to be disposed of by the Court within one year.

(vi) Amendments carried out to Section 36 to the effect that mere filing of an application for challenging the award would not automatically stay execution of the award. The award can only be stayed where the Court passes any specific order on an application filed by the party.

(vii) A new sub-section(13) in Section 11 is added to the effect that an application for appointment of an Arbitrator shall be disposed of by the High Court or Supreme Court as expeditiously as possible and an endeavor should be made to dispose of the matter within 60 days.

(viii) A new Section 31A is added for providing comprehensive provisions for a cost regime. It is applicable both to arbitrators as well as related litigation in Court. It is intended to avoid frivolous and meritless litigation.

(ix) Section 17 is amended to empower the Arbitral Tribunal to grant interim measures of any nature which the Court is empowered to grant, under Section 9 and such order shall be 'enforceable in the same manner as if it is an order of a Civil Court.

Apart from the above, amendments to Sections 2(1)(e), 2(1)(f)(iii), 7(4)(b), 8(1) and (2), 9, 11, 14(1), 23, 24, 25, 28(3), 31(7)(b), 34 (2A) 37, 48, 56 and Section 57 are also effected to make the Arbitration process more effective.



Conciliation & Mediation

In conformity with the desired objective of Sec.30 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, which encourages the Arbitral Tribunal to settle the dispute by re-course to Mediation, Conciliation or other procedure, at any time during the arbitral proceedings, the centre has in its Rules provided for such provision to encourage settlement of the dispute during the arbitral proceedings to enable the parties to opt either for Mediation or Conciliation.

Pro-Bono Services

The centre in order to reach out to the common man and on considering the requirement to provide *Pro-bono* Arbitrator's service to the persons who are unable to meet the expenses of Arbitrator's fee by reason of economic or other disabilities, also to secure the operation of the ADR system with the object of providing free legal aid/services as contemplated under The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, providing *Pro-bono* Arbitrator's service to such needy persons.

ADR Policy of the Government of Karnataka

After establishment of the Arbitration Centre at Bengaluru, the Government of Karnataka has taken a decision to incorporate an Arbitration clause in all government contracts, as well to name the centre, through which the dispute, if any, is to be resolved. The suggested clause to be incorporated in all government contract is as follows:

“Any dispute or difference or claim arising out of, or in connection with, or relating to the present contract or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, shall be referred and settled under the Arbitration Centre – Karnataka (Domestic & International) Rules 2012, by one or more arbitrators appointed in accordance with its Rules”.

The Government of Karnataka has issued a circular to that effect vide Circular No.LAW 273 LAC 2012 (p) dated 10.01.2014.



**Former President of the Centre along with
The Administrative and Secretarial Staff of the Centre**



The Panel of Arbitrators of the Centre

- 1 Shri Justice Rajendra Babu
Former Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India
- 2 Shri Justice N Venkatachala
Former Judge, Supreme Court of India
- 3 Shri Justice Shivaraj V Patil -do-
- 4 Shri Justice P Venkatarama Reddi -do-
- 5 Shri Justice Deepak Verma -do-
- 6 Shri Justice K A Swami,
Former Chief Justice, Madras High Court
- 7 Shri Justice N.K.Jain,
Former Chief Justice, Karnataka High Court
- 8 Shri Justice N K Sodhi
Former Chief Justice, Karnataka High Court

Former Judges, The High Court of Karnataka

- 9 Shri Justice K S Puttaswamy
- 10 Shri Justice N D Venkatesh
- 11 Shri Justice D P Hiremath
- 12 Shri Justice B N Krishnan
- 13 Shri Justice A B Murgod
- 14 Shri Justice S Venkataraman
- 15 Shri Justice L Sreenivasa Reddy
- 16 Shri Justice A J Sadashiva
- 17 Shri Justice B N Mallikarjuna
- 18 Shri Justice Mohammed Anwar
- 19 Shri Justice H N Narayan
- 20 Shri Justice H Rangavittalachar
- 21 Shri Justice Chandrashekaraiah
- 22 Shri Justice A V Shrinivasa Reddy
- 23 Shri Justice A M Farooq
- 24 Shri Justice P Vishwantha Shetty
- 25 Shri Justice B Padmaraj
- 26 Shri Justice R Gururajan
- 27 Shri Justice V Jagannathan
- 28 Shri Justice Ajit J Gunjal
- 29 Shri Justice A.C.Kabbin,
- 30 Shri Justice H.N.Nagamohan Das
- 31 Shri Justice K.N.Keshavanarayana
- 32 Shri Justice Vegi Suri Appa Rao
- 33 Shri Justice K.Ramanna

- 34 Shri Justice K.L. Manjunath,
- 35 Shri Justice C.R. Kumarswamy
- 36 Shri Justice K. Sreedhar Rao

Former Judicial Officers

- 37 Shri K.V. Govinda Raju
- 38 Shri M.S.Natraja Murthy
- 39 Shri T.Prabhakaran Nambiar
- 40 Shri Manikappa Patil
- 41 Shri K.Ishwar Bhat
- 42 Shri K Nagayya Shetty
- 43 Shri S.Rama Murthy
- 44 Shri G.Raghavendra Rao
- 45 Shri N.S. Sangolli
- 46 Shri K.L.Anantha Raman
- 47 Shri Sosale Indudhara
- 48 Shri Rama Rao Kulkarni
- 49 Shri B.S.Jai Parameshwar
- 50 Shri S.B. Chanal
- 51 Shri N.Prahaladacharya
- 52 Shri K. Sathyamurthy Holla
- 53 Shri C.K.Balakrishna
- 54 Shri Syed Nisar Ahmed
- 55 Shri V.P. Jahagirdar
- 56 Shri M.S.Evani
- 57 Shri K.N. Nagendra Kumar
- 58 Shri H.V.Ramachandra Rao
- 59 Shri. Basavantharaya Patil
- 60 Shri Kukka Ramakrishna Bhat
- 61 Shri D. Krishnappa
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- 80 Shri V.N.Ravindra
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- 83 Shri S.R.Sindgi,
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- 93 Shri B.A. Muchandi
- 94 Shri Prakash Kumar
- 95 Shri H.S. Ramanna
- 96 Shri. Choudapurkar Arun
- 97 Shri.B.M. Angadi
- 98 Shri T.Rajashekharaiiah,
- 99 Shri Bhimappa.G.Jattennavar,
- 100 Shri S.S.Sarangamath,
- 101 Shri Vishwanath.V.Angadi
- 102 Shri S.S.Nagarale
- 103 Shri P.Suryanarayana Goud
- 104 Shri A.C.Vidyadhara
- 105 Shri Suresh B.Turamari
- 106 Shri A.K.Mulla
- 107 Shri S.N.Navalgund
- 108 Shri K.Shivaram
- 109 Shri J.S.Somashekara
- 110 Shri M.Ramesh Rao

TECHNICAL ARBITRATORS

- 1 Shri D.V. Nagabhushan
Chartered Engineer
- 2 Shri MVS Rao
Former Dy. Director General & Chief Engineer (IDSE),
- 3 Shri H.Mahabalappa
Chartered and Consulting Engineer
- 4 Dr.Wooday P.Krishna
Chartered Engineer and Arbitrator
- 5 Shri P.Periasami
Retired Chief Engineer
- 6 Shri S.M. Panchagatti,
Civil Engineering, Retired Secretary
(Engineer-in-Chief), Irrigation Department,
Government of Karnataka
- 7 Lt. Col (Retd) A.N. Karumbaiah
Civil Engineer.Chief Engineer (Retd.), HAL.
- 8 Shri S. Ramadas
Civil Engineer Chief Engineer (Retd.), KPWD
- 9 Shri C.B. Chidambara Raj, Chartred Engineer
- 10 Shri S.Parameswaran, Engineer (Power Engineering)
- 11 Shri M.Ramesh Naik, Mechanical Engineer
- 12 Shri A. Srikantaswamy, Former Assistant Executive
Engineer Karnataka PWD & Irrigation Department
- 13 Shri K.G. Aswathanarayanaiah,
Chartred Engineer (Civil) Registered Valuer & Arbitrator

PANEL OF EXPERTS

1. Shri Muralidhar R. Kulkarni
Document Translator
2. Mrs Vidya RajaRao
**Price water house Coopers Pvt. Ltd.
Investigations and Forensic Accounting**
3. Shri K.L. Anandegowda
Town Planning in Karnataka
4. Dr. Chandrashekara
Health Service
5. Dr.A.N. Yellappa Reddy I F S
Environmental
6. Dr.H.C.Sharathchandra
Environmental
7. RBSA Advisors
**Financial Advisor Expert for dispute and
litigation matters.**



**Lighting of the lamp by the dignitaries
at the Inaugural event**



**Hon'ble Mr Justice Altamas Kabir, Chief Justice
of India (as he then was) felicitated by Hon'ble Mr
Justice Aravind Kumar, Judge, High court of
Karnataka**



A view of the gathering at the Inauguration



**Hon'ble Mr Justice N.K.Patil, Judge, High Court of
Karnataka, receiving the Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.S.
Thakur, Judge, Supreme Court of India during his visit
to the Centre in the month of May 2015**



**Hon'ble Mr Justice N.K.Patil, Judge, High Court of
Karnataka receiving the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subhro
Kamal Mukherjee, the Chief Justice, (Acting) High
Court of Karnataka and Patron-in-Chief of the Centre
during his visit to the Centre**



High Court of Karnataka, Principal Bench, Bengaluru



Arbitration Centre – Karnataka

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