



DELHI ARBITRATION CENTRE

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**DELHI
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June is a vacation month for the Supreme Court, which sat on partial working days from 1 June to 12 July, but it opened with a limitation ruling that every award-debtor should read, and closed with UNCITRAL's 59th session in New York.



Clocks and calendars

On limitation, vacations and the year ahead

The Delhi Arbitration Centre administers arbitration, conciliation and mediation under its own Rules and on references by courts, Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils and other authorities. This monthly is part of the Centre's commitment to a better-informed arbitration community.

Every arbitration has two clocks. The first runs while the tribunal is working: the twelve months of Section 29A, the time for pleadings, the dates of hearing. The second starts when the award is delivered and runs, silently, against the party that wants to challenge it. On 2 June, the first working day of the Supreme Court's partial working period, the Court decided how the second clock behaves when a party asks the tribunal to correct its award. In *NHAI v. T. Younis* it held that the three months under Section 34(3) run from the disposal of the Section 33 request "irrespective of the ultimate fate of the application". It also warned that sham requests filed only to buy time will attract exemplary costs. Our cover story explains the decision and our explainer turns it into a calendar.

The month had other lessons. The Court held that a consumer's complaint, once admitted, cannot be transferred to arbitration because the agreement has a clause. The Bombay High Court held that an award in an international commercial arbitration seated in India cannot be attacked for perversity, because Parliament consciously kept the patent-illegality ground out of Section 34(2A) for such awards. The Madhya Pradesh High Court quashed a Facilitation Council's award because the conciliation that must precede arbitration under Section 18 had been "a mere eyewash". Abroad, the ICC's 2026 Rules came into force, ICSID published its first study of contract-based cases, and UNCITRAL began the session at which it finalised the statute of an Advisory Centre for investment disputes.

Five new judges joined the Supreme Court on 2 June, among them Justice V. Mohana, who sat on the consumer-forum bench within weeks. The Court's vacation is a good moment for students to read the year's judgments in full rather than in summary. The Centre's reading room at Rajpur Road is open to students on request.

K.K. Nangia
(Registrar)

K.K. NANGIA
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Registrar

Delhi Arbitration Centre
1 July 2026

The post-award clock

In *National Highways Authority of India v. T. Younis*, decided on 2 June 2026, the Supreme Court held that where a party has asked the tribunal to correct or interpret its award under Section 33, the time to challenge the award under Section 34 runs from the day that request is disposed of, whether it is allowed or rejected. A split in High Court practice ends; a warning about sham requests begins.

By the Editorial Desk · June 2026



Section 34(3) gives a party three months to apply to set aside an award, “from the date on which the party making that application had received the arbitral award or, if a request had been made under section 33, from the date on which that request had been disposed of by the arbitral tribunal”. The proviso allows a further thirty days on sufficient cause, “but not thereafter”. The words seem plain, but the Karnataka High Court had read them as applying only where the Section 33 request succeeds; a request that is rejected, it reasoned, leaves the award as it was and the original date stands.

The case arose from a land acquisition under the National Highways Act, 1956. After a remand, the statutory arbitrator made a second award. NHAI filed a Section 33 application for correction, which the arbitrator dismissed on 4 July 2022; NHAI filed its Section 34 application on 11 November 2022. The High Court held it time-barred. The Supreme Court, through Justices P.S. Narasimha and Alok Aradhe, reversed. Limitation runs from the disposal of the Section 33 request “irrespective of the ultimate fate of the application”, because a party cannot be compelled to file parallel Section 34 proceedings while its

“Where applications under Section 33 are found to be sham, frivolous, or mala fide, or solely filed to defeat the limitation under Section 34(3) of the Act, courts are justified in imposing exemplary and punitive costs.”

SUPREME COURT, *NHAI V. T. YOUNIS*, 2 JUNE 2026 (2026 INSC 616)

Section 33 request is pending. The Court distinguished *State of Arunachal Pradesh v. Damani Construction*, where no formal Section 33 request had been made at all, and restored the order condoning delay so that the challenge could be heard on merits.

The Court then added the sentence that will be quoted against the very parties who rely on the judgment. “Where applications under Section 33 are found to be sham, frivolous, or mala fide, or solely filed to defeat the limitation under Section 34(3) of the Act, courts are justified in imposing exemplary and punitive costs.” The clock may be deferred; it may not be gamed.

Read with two other decisions of the summer the picture is complete. In *Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. Saryu Plastics* (26 May) the Court held that Section 33 permits only clerical, typographical and arithmetical corrections and is “neither designed nor intended to serve as a vehicle for the substantive modification of an Award”; a court that converted simple interest into compound interest under the guise of correction had exceeded the section. And in *Union of India v. ISC-YUG (JV)*, reported from Delhi in July, the High Court held that a party cannot let the Section 34(3) period lapse and then restart it by obtaining a fresh copy of the award. The Patna High Court’s decision in *Ganesh Foundry v. Bihar State Electricity Board* (18 June) shows the permissible side: a computational contradiction between the findings and the operative part may be corrected under Section 33 so that the two align.

Practitioners should notice what the judgment does not decide. It says nothing about a request that is not a Section 33 request at all, for instance a letter asking the tribunal to reconsider its reasoning, which *Damani Construction* continues to govern. It does not extend the thirty-day period within which the Section 33 request itself must be made. And it leaves the tribunal’s own thirty days for disposing of the request, and the possibility of an additional award within sixty days, exactly where the statute puts them.

The practical consequence is a calendar with two branches. If no Section 33 request is made, three months run from receipt of the signed award, with thirty more days on cause. If a request is made within thirty days of receipt, the three months run from its disposal, whatever the result. The award-holder, for its part, should diarise both branches and be ready to argue, with evidence, that a request was sham if it has no substance. Our explainer on page 11 sets this out step by step.

WHAT TO TAKE AWAY

- Where a Section 33 request has been made, the three months under Section 34(3) run from its disposal, whether allowed or rejected.
- A request that is sham, frivolous or filed only to defeat limitation invites exemplary and punitive costs.
- Section 33 remains confined to clerical, typographical and arithmetical corrections, interpretation and additional awards (*Saryu Plastics*).
- Obtaining another copy of the award does not restart limitation (*Delhi HC, ISC-YUG JV*).

VACATION BENCHES AND NEW JUDGES

The Supreme Court sat on partial working days from 1 June to 12 July 2026, with twenty-three vacation benches notified. Five judges took oath on 2 June: Justices Sheel Nagu, Shree Chandrashekhar, Sanjeev Sachdeva, Arun Palli and V. Mohana, the second woman elevated directly from the Bar. On 3 June the Court also issued draft Regulations for the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026.

2 June

first working day; T. Younis decided

Partial working days 1 Jun–12 Jul

5

new Supreme Court judges sworn in on 2 June

Including Justice V. Mohana

USD 24.7m

award against ONGC upheld: no perversity ground for ICA

Bombay HC, Sapura

894

new ICC cases in 2025, per the full statistics report of 30 June

Record 1,869 pending

National Highways Authority of India v. T. Younis

2 June 2026 · Justices P.S. Narasimha and Alok Aradhe · 2026 INSC 616

Where a Section 33 request has been made, limitation under Section 34(3) runs from the date of its disposal “irrespective of the ultimate fate of the application”; a party cannot be compelled to file parallel Section 34 proceedings while its request is pending. Damani Construction distinguished. The order condoning delay was restored so that NHAI’s challenge could be heard on merits. Courts may impose exemplary costs for sham Section 33 applications.

WHY IT MATTERS Ends a split in High Court practice on rejected Section 33 requests; see the cover story and the explainer.

T.K.A. Padmanabhan v. Abhiyan Cooperative Group Housing Society

19 June 2026 · Justices Vikram Nath and V. Mohana · 2026 INSC 649

An allottee complained to the District Forum of delayed possession. The Forum admitted the complaint and then referred the parties to arbitration under a clause in the allotment agreement; the State Commission and the NCDRC agreed, the latter adding that the complainant ceased to be a “consumer” once possession was delivered. The Supreme Court set aside all three orders. Consumer remedies are “statutory, additional, and independent”; Section 12(4) of the 1986 Act bars transfer of an admitted complaint; and “the mere existence of an arbitration clause in a consumer agreement does not bar or oust the jurisdiction of the Consumer Fora”. A claim for delay compensation arises before possession and survives it. The Forum was directed to decide within a year.

WHY IT MATTERS Once a consumer complaint is admitted, a Section 8 application is a dead end; builders’ counsel should plan accordingly.

Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation v. Jabalpur Corridor

29 May 2026 (reported in June) · Justices J.K. Maheshwari and Atul S. Chandurkar · 2026 INSC 590

A concessionaire's award of about Rs. 49 crore with 14.75 per cent pre-award interest had survived Section 34 and Section 37 challenges, yet the Corporation continued to resist payment by re-agitating jurisdictional objections already decided. The Court dismissed the appeal: jurisdiction under Sections 34 to 37 is "narrowly circumscribed"; a jurisdictional issue raised, adjudicated and affirmed through multiple forums attains finality; and a contractually agreed pre-award interest rate cannot be attacked as contrary to public policy. The High Court was directed to release the deposit within two weeks and the Corporation to pay the balance within three months.

WHY IT MATTERS "Judicial restraint is the cornerstone of a successful arbitration ecosystem": the strongest recent statement that the problem is repeat-litigating public bodies, not arbitration.

Ashok v. Padam Chand (Arbitration Act, 1940)

29 May 2026 (reported in June) · Justices J.K. Maheshwari and Atul S. Chandurkar · 2026 INSC 591

While a 1982 suit for possession of a Gwalior property was pending, the parties signed reference letters and a panchayat "award" of 1983 directed the plaintiffs to execute a sale deed. The trial court dismissed the suit in 2010 treating the award as binding and the High Court affirmed in 2025. The Supreme Court held that the 1940 Act's chapters are mutually exclusive: once a suit is pending, the only route to arbitration is an order of reference under Section 21 by the suit court; an award obtained without leave cannot be set up as a defence, and the Section 47 proviso requires post-award consent, which consistent opposition negates.

WHY IT MATTERS Old-Act cases still surface in property litigation, and the reasoning informs how courts treat private arbitrations run parallel to a pending suit.

Tarini Prasad Mohanty v. Sunflag Iron and Steel

27 May 2026 (reported in June) · Justices J.K. Maheshwari and Atul S. Chandurkar · 2026 INSC 566

A High Court may not entertain a writ against a tribunal's Section 16 order rejecting jurisdictional or stamping objections unless the challenge cannot await the final award; "jurisdiction to decide" means capacity to decide, not a particular manner of deciding, and stamping objections belong to the tribunal after *In Re: Interplay*.

WHY IT MATTERS Together with July's *Manash Kamal Bezboruah* it closes the Article 227 route against interlocutory Section 16 rulings.

Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. Saryu Plastics

26 May 2026 (reported in June) · Justices P.S. Narasimha and Alok Aradhe · 2026 INSC 552

A party that participates in proceedings after extensions of the mandate without objection is estopped from attacking the award on mandate-expiry grounds; converting simple interest into compound interest is a substantive modification, not a Section 33 correction. The original award was restored.

WHY IT MATTERS Pairs with *T. Younis*: the Section 33 clock can defer limitation, but the section cannot rewrite the award.

ALSO THIS MONTH

The Supreme Court issued draft Regulations for the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026 on 3 June. The Bar & Bench half-year list of fifteen important arbitration judgments (January–June 2026) and the Supreme Court Observer's mid-year review are useful consolidations for students; both are cited on the last page.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

ONGC v. Sapura Fabrication SDN BHD (now VTEB Fabrication)

9 June 2026 · Justice Sandeep V. Marne · Comm. Arb. Pet. 720/2024

Sapura completed offshore redevelopment works at Mumbai High South and obtained an award of about USD 24.7 million from an India-seated tribunal in an international commercial arbitration. ONGC's Section 34 petition alleged perversity. Dismissed: Section 34(2A) consciously excludes patent illegality for international commercial arbitrations; perversity is a species of patent illegality and is therefore also unavailable; the tribunal's reading of the contract was "a possible and plausible view". The legislature intended "maximum possible latitude" for such awards.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Apurvakriti Infrastructure v. Tata Projects

17 June 2026 · Justice Arun R. Pedneker · Comm. Arb. Appl. 23/2026

A sub-contractor cannot rely on the arbitration clause in the principal contract unless the sub-contract specifically incorporates it under Section 7(5); a general reference is not enough. The Gauhati High Court reached the same result on 3 June in Yumiko Global Infra Tech v. PRL Gepong JV. The flip side of the Supreme Court's "body and soul" incorporation in Hirani Developers (May).

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Kanchan Konwer v. Tushar Kanti Jana

18 June 2026 · Justice Gaurang Kanth · AP 48/2026

Pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction under Section 2(1)(e) must both be satisfied; pecuniary competence alone does not allow a Section 34 petition to be filed in the High Court. A frequent filing error in Kolkata and Delhi.

MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT · DIVISION BENCH

Aurionpro Solutions v. M.P. MSEFC

22 May 2026 (reported 2 June) · Chief Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva and Justice Vinay Saraf · W.P. 2350/2025

A Facilitation Council's award of Rs. 4.56 crore was quashed. Conciliation under Section 18(2) is a mandatory, distinct stage; "conciliation and arbitration cannot be clubbed"; the manner of conducting conciliation "cannot be made a mere eyewash"; without proper conciliation and its lawful termination, "the very initiation of the arbitration proceedings" was illegal. MSEFC awards remain vulnerable on the conciliation-stage defect.

DELHI HIGH COURT · DIVISION BENCH

NHAI v. Progressive Constructions

18 June 2026 · Justices V. Kameswar Rao and Vinod Kumar · FAO(OS) (COMM) 206/2023

A 2005 contract for widening a highway in Assam was terminated in 2016; the tribunal awarded about Rs. 162 crore. The Division Bench set aside Rs. 126.77 crore for prolongation costs, idling and confiscated assets, because NHAI's earlier extension-of-time decisions rejecting prolongation claims had never been challenged and "the tribunal could not have allowed the prolongation-related claims without first addressing the effect of those decisions"; Rs. 35.90 crore for executed work and loss of profit was upheld. Unchallenged EOT determinations can bind a contractor; Section 37 courts will sever claim by claim.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

ABB India v. Sunil Hariram Jaisingh; Shashisumeet Production v. Kuresh Kushesh

9 June 2026 · Justice Somasekhar Sundaresan

Two decisions from the same judge on fraud and arbitrability: stock-exchange bye-laws cannot be used to compel arbitration where serious allegations of fraud are central to the dispute (ABB India), while disputes remain arbitrable despite fraud allegations with "criminal or public overtones" that are collateral (Shashisumeet). A useful pair for the Avitel and Vidya Drolia line.

GUJARAT HIGH COURT

Soham Consultancy Services v. Limbdi Nagarpalika

19 June 2026 · Justice D.N. Ray

Disputes arising from public works contracts in Gujarat must go to the statutory tribunal under the Gujarat Public Works Contracts Disputes Arbitration Tribunal Act, 1992; a Section 11 petition was refused. State statutory regimes continue to oust Section 11.

MADRAS HIGH COURT

Maavadi Soft Tech Ventures v. Anir Tech Park

8 June 2026 · Justice Abdul Quddhose

The High Court is functus officio once it has appointed an arbitrator under Section 11 and cannot review the appointment.

TELANGANA HIGH COURT · DIVISION BENCH

Trident Chemphar v. Minas De Benga

June 2026 · Justices Nagesh Bheemapaka and Vakiti Ramakrishna Reddy

Self-created urgency does not excuse the mandatory pre-institution mediation under Section 12A of the Commercial Courts Act.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

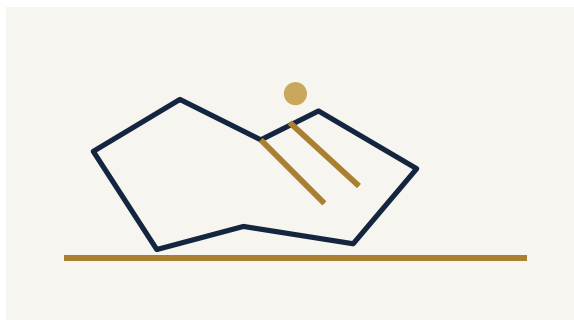
Ajeet Madhukar Mulay v. Abhyudaya Co-operative Bank

June 2026 · Justice Sharmila Deshmukh

Awards made against guarantors during an insolvency moratorium were quashed as contrary to the fundamental policy of Indian law.

INDIA Policy & institutions

Legislation · Government · arbitral institutions



At Church House, Westminster on 5 June, the Chief Justice of India inaugurated the Indian Council of Arbitration's conference on Indo-UK commercial disputes and proposed joint accreditation, capped-fee fast tracks and arb-med protocols.

5 JUNE 2026 · LONDON

CJI proposes India-UK arbitrator accreditation

Inaugurating the ICA's fourth conference on "Arbitrating Indo-UK Commercial Disputes" during London International Disputes Week, Chief Justice of India Surya Kant proposed a joint India-UK arbitrator accreditation and cross-training programme, fast-track procedures for mid-market disputes with capped fees, and hybrid arb-med protocols. "In some cases, international arbitration has absorbed the very habits of litigation that it was designed to avoid," he said; "what is needed now is not comparison but co-creation." Law Minister Arjun Ram Meghwal, the Master of the Rolls Sir Geoffrey Vos and ICA President N.G. Khaitan also spoke. MCIA co-hosted three LIDW sessions with London chambers and firms the same week.

STATUS · JUNE 2026

Arbitration Bill: still waiting; Mediation Council: not yet

Parliament was not in session and no Bill to amend the 1996 Act was introduced; the Monsoon Session was to begin in late July. The last official word remains the Law Minister's statement in April that amendments are "in process". The Arbitration Council of India under the 2019 amendment remained unconstituted, as the Government had confirmed to Parliament in February. No notification under the Mediation Act, 2023 issued in June.

1-2 JUNE 2026

Supreme Court: vacation benches and five new judges

Twenty-three vacation benches sat during the partial working period from 1 June to 12 July. Five judges took oath on 2 June, including Justice Sanjeev Sachdeva, whose elevation from the Madhya Pradesh Chief Justiceship came days after his Bench's MSMED ruling in Aurionpro, and Justice V. Mohana, who sat on the consumer-forum bench in Padmanabhan within the month.

JUNE 2026 · DELHI

DIAC: extension, practice direction, newsletter

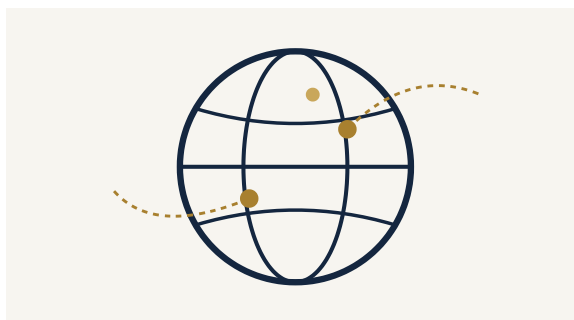
The Delhi International Arbitration Centre extended the closing date for Deputy Counsel applications by a notice of 1 June; the shortlist followed on 15 July and results on 3 September. A Practice Direction dated 29 May on virtual preliminary hearings was later posted, and DIAC's half-yearly newsletter for January-June 2026, with a foreword by Chairperson Justice V. Kameswar Rao, was published on 21 July.

A virtual mediation advocacy competition

IAMC Hyderabad and SettleWiseNow ran the inaugural Virtual Mediation Advocacy Competition, with training in June, preliminaries in July and knockouts in August; forty-two teams and ninety-three students from India and Sri Lanka took part. Watch for the 2027 call.

Highway disputes and the Rs. 10 crore threshold

Three of the month's biggest court rulings (T. Younis, Progressive Constructions, MPRDC) are highway disputes. NHAI's January 2026 circular removing arbitration for disputes above Rs. 10 crore, following the Finance Ministry's 2024 office memorandum, continued to be debated in June commentary. The question for the sector is whether the alternative, litigation in commercial courts, will be faster.



UNCITRAL's 59th Commission session opened in New York on 29 June; within a fortnight it had finalised the statute of an Advisory Centre on International Investment Dispute Resolution and adopted texts allowing awards and notices in electronic form.

1 JUNE 2026 · PARIS

ICC Rules 2026 enter into force

The 2026 ICC Rules of Arbitration apply to cases filed from 1 June. For students the changes to remember are five: Terms of Reference are no longer mandatory and a case-management conference is held within thirty days; a party may seek early determination of manifestly unmeritorious claims; the expedited-procedure threshold rises to USD 4 million and a new Highly Expedited Arbitration Procedure targets an award within three months of the case-management conference; emergency-arbitrator relief is available against parties who "may" be bound; and the disclosure standard, under which doubts are resolved in favour of disclosure, is now in the Rules themselves. Tribunal secretaries are regulated, communications are electronic by default, and fees fall for disputes under USD 10 million.

30 JUNE 2026 · WASHINGTON

ICSID's first study of contract-based cases

ICSID published statistics on the 175 contract-based cases it has administered (16 per cent of its caseload): 93 per cent arbitration and 7 per cent conciliation; 49 per cent involving African states; 47 per cent in oil, gas and mining; 43 per cent settled; claims upheld in 66 per cent of decided cases; average duration forty months. It also updated its model contract clauses for the first time since 1993, of interest to Indian public-sector entities contracting with foreign investors.

1–5 JUNE 2026 · LONDON

LIDW: "due process paranoia"

At London International Disputes Week Lord Neuberger warned that arbitration is "losing its advantages" to "due process paranoia" and urged more proactive case management; Robert-Jan Temmink KC said arbitration "has largely ceased to be either" faster or cheaper. An Indo-UK mediation panel on 5 June featured Senior Advocate Prashanto Chandra Sen and Sidharth Sethi.

30 JUNE 2026 · PARIS

ICC full 2025 statistics

The full 2025 Dispute Resolution Statistics report records 894 new cases (881 under the Arbitration Rules), a record 1,869 pending cases, 2,531 parties from 147 jurisdictions, seats in 123 cities in 70 countries, 607 awards approved, 169 expedited-procedure cases and 29.6 per cent women among arbitrators confirmed or appointed. ICC's preliminary release in February reported that India had returned to the top ten party nationalities.

29 JUNE–10 JULY 2026 · NEW YORK

UNCITRAL 59th session opens

The Commission opened its 59th session on 29 June. On 3 July it finalised the Statute of the Advisory Centre on International Investment Dispute Resolution, for transmission to the General Assembly, and adopted Supplementary Provisions on the conduct of investor-state proceedings covering burden and standard of proof, early dismissal, third-party funding and security for costs. On 6 July it adopted amendments to the Model Law (articles 2, 3, 31 and 35) and a Recommendation on the New York Convention so that awards and notices in electronic form are not refused recognition. The July issue will report the session in full.

Germany and Ireland reform their arbitration laws

Germany's cabinet adopted a modernised Tenth Book of the Code of Civil Procedure on 10 June, with entry into force targeted for early 2027. Ireland's Arbitration (Amendment) Act 2026, enabling effect to be given to investment-protection agreements, is recorded as enacted on 17 June. Both are recorded in the ICCA Handbook's legislative round-up.

10–12 JUNE 2026 · HOUSTON

ITA Workshop on the “fragile foundations”

The 38th ITA Workshop took as its theme “The Fragile Foundations of International Arbitration: Consent Contested, Capacity Questioned, Legitimacy at Stake”, with panels on non-signatories, state participation and treaty versus contract claims, themes that echo the Supreme Court of India's own non-signatory decisions this year.

BACKGROUND · INDIA

India's treaty landscape

A March 2026 overview records the India-UAE BIT in force, the India-Kyrgyzstan, India-Brazil and India-Uzbekistan treaties in force in 2025, an India-Israel treaty signed, and a revision of the 2016 Model BIT under way. No new India investor-state award was reported in June.

READING THE STATISTICS

The ICC's full 2025 Dispute Resolution Statistics report is published at iccwbo.org, and ICSID's study of contract-based cases, with the updated model clauses, at icsid.worldbank.org. Both are free to download and are the primary sources for the figures above.

YOUNG PRACTITIONER'S EXPLAINER

Section 33 to Section 34: the post-award calendar

T. Younis, *Saryu Plastics* and *Ganesh Foundry*, read together, give a young practitioner everything needed to manage the thirty days after an award arrives. This explainer sets out what Section 33 permits, how the Section 34 clock now runs, and a checklist for the first month.

1

What Section 33 permits

Within thirty days of receipt of the award, a party may ask the tribunal to correct computational, clerical or typographical errors or errors of a similar nature; with the other party's agreement, to interpret a specific point; and to make an additional award on claims presented but omitted. The tribunal has thirty days for corrections and interpretation and sixty for an additional award. *Ganesh Foundry* (Patna HC, 18 June) is a permissible correction: aligning the operative part with the findings. *Saryu Plastics* is the impermissible kind: changing simple interest to compound.



2 How the Section 34 clock now runs

If no Section 33 request is made, three months run from receipt of the signed award, with a further thirty days on sufficient cause and none thereafter. If a Section 33 request is made in time, three months run from its disposal, whether it is allowed or rejected (T. Younis). A fresh copy of the award does not restart time (Delhi HC, ISC-YUG JV, July). E-mail delivery of the signed award starts the clock (Delhi HC, ESIC v. Enarch, July).

3 The costs risk

The Supreme Court's warning is explicit: a Section 33 request that is "sham, frivolous, or mala fide, or solely filed to defeat the limitation" invites exemplary and punitive costs. Before filing, ask whether the correction sought is one the tribunal could lawfully make; if not, the request may buy time at a price.

4 Where to file

The Section 34 court is the court of the seat that has both pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction under Section 2(1)(e) (Calcutta HC, Kanchan Konwer, 18 June). In a State with a public-works tribunal statute, check whether it ousts the 1996 Act (Gujarat HC, Soham Consultancy, 19 June). A separate application under Section 36(2) is needed for a stay; filing the challenge does not stay enforcement.

CHECKLIST

- Day 0: record the date and mode of receipt of the signed award by each party.
- By day 30: decide on any Section 33 request; if made, serve it on the other side and diarise the tribunal's thirty or sixty days.
- Diarise the Section 34 deadline on both branches: three months from receipt, or from disposal of the Section 33 request.
- Prepare the Section 36(2) stay application at the same time as the Section 34 petition.
- Check pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the court at the seat before filing.

CAREERS & EVENTS

Opportunities & diary

Vacancies · internships · moots · conferences

VACANCY · THE HAGUE

Assistant Legal Counsel

Permanent Court of Arbitration · Apply by 1 December 2026 · start September 2027

Two or more years' experience in arbitration or public international law; English or French. The PCA also runs a Fellowship (The Hague, Hanoi, Buenos Aires, Mauritius) and internships (Vienna, Mauritius) on a rolling basis.

pca-cpa.org/en/about/employment

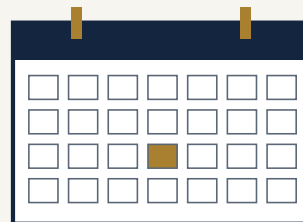
INTERNSHIPS · HONG KONG, BEIJING, SHANGHAI

Legal internships; Head of Northeast Asia (Seoul)

Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre · Rolling

Legal internships in HKIAC's Hong Kong, Beijing and Shanghai offices, and a senior post heading its Seoul office. No closing dates stated.

hkiac.org/about-us/careers



DIARY

1–5 Jun	London International Disputes Week (held)
5 Jun	ICA Indo-UK conference, London (held)
10–12 Jun	ITA Workshop, Houston (held)
29 Jun–10 Jul	UNCITRAL 59th Commission session, New York
25 Jul	SIAC Annual India Conference, New Delhi

VACANCY · INDIA

Deputy Counsel, Delhi International Arbitration Centre

DIAC · Applications closed; shortlist 15 July

Nine contractual posts at Rs. 1,00,000 a month. Results were declared on 3 September. DIAC recruits periodically; watch its notices.

dhcdiac.nic.in

7–9 Aug

International ADR
Conference, Delhi High Court
/ India Habitat Centre

7–11 Sep

India ADR Week 2026 (MCIA)

31 Oct

ICC India Arbitration
Conference, Mumbai

1 Dec

PCA Assistant Legal Counsel:
applications close

Listings are reproduced from the organisers' announcements as on the date of publication; check the organiser's website for changes. Institutions and firms may send arbitration-related vacancies and events for the next issue to admin@delhiarbitrationcentre.com.

COURSES · ONLINE

Arbitration advocacy and commercial arbitration certificates

Indian Institute of Arbitration & Mediation · From 14 August 2026; 2–10 October 2026

An online certificate course on arbitration advocacy and drafting, and a professional certificate in commercial arbitration.

arbitrationindia.com/events.html

MOOT · VIENNA

34th Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot

Vis Moot · Oral rounds 19–25 March 2027

The 2026–27 problem uses the ICDR Arbitration Rules. Registration opens in September and the problem is released in early October.

vismoot.org

CONFERENCE · MUMBAI

ICC India Arbitration Conference 2026

ICC Dispute Resolution Services and ICC India · 31 October 2026

Trident, Nariman Point; fee Rs. 2,500.

2go.iccwbo.org

SYMPOSIUM · NEW DELHI

Fifth IBA India Litigation and ADR Symposium

International Bar Association · 27–28 November 2026 · Taj Mahal Hotel

Includes a comparative session on the LCIA, SIAC, ICC, DIAC, MCIA, DIAC-Dubai and AAA-ICDR.

ibanet.org/conference-details/CONF2893

QUOTABLE

Lines of the month

“Arbitration as a dispute resolution mechanism has not failed in India; however, courts have sometimes failed arbitration by excessive and unwarranted interference.”

Supreme Court, *MPRDC v. Jabalpur Corridor*, as reported in June 2026

“In some cases, international arbitration has absorbed the very habits of litigation that it was designed to avoid. The remedy has come to resemble the disease it was designed to cure.”

Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, ICA conference, London, 5 June 2026

“The mere existence of an arbitration clause in a consumer agreement does not bar or oust the jurisdiction of the Consumer Fora to entertain and adjudicate a consumer complaint on merits.”

Supreme Court, T.K.A. Padmanabhan v. Abhiyan CGHS, 19 June 2026

“The manner of conducting conciliation cannot be made a mere eyewash as has been done.”

Madhya Pradesh High Court, Aurionpro Solutions v. M.P. MSEFC

NEXT ISSUE

The July 2026 issue will cover Manash Kamal Bezboruah on Article 227 and Section 16, the MSMED (Amendment) Bill, 2026 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28 July, the opening of SIAC's Delhi liaison office, UNCITRAL's adopted texts, the ICC's 2025 statistics in detail and the English Court of Appeal's decision on state immunity in *CC/Devas v. India*.

CONTRIBUTE

Students and young practitioners may send case notes of up to 800 words, or a 1,200-word explainer, on any development in arbitration, conciliation or mediation to admin@delhiarbitrationcentre.com with “DAC Monthly” in the subject line. Selected pieces are published with the author's name and institution.



**DELHI
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ABOUT THE CENTRE

Delhi Arbitration Centre

An independent institutional arbitration centre, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and working in arbitration, conciliation and mediation since 2011. The Centre administers proceedings under the DAC Arbitration Rules, 2023, the DAC Mediation Rules, 2017 and the DAC Conciliation Rules, 2017, maintains a panel of arbitrators drawn from retired judges and senior professionals, and is empanelled for references under section 18(3) of the MSMED Act, 2006.

MODEL ARBITRATION CLAUSE

“Any dispute or difference arising out of or in connection with this contract, including any question regarding its existence, validity or termination, shall be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration administered by the Delhi Arbitration Centre in accordance with the DAC Arbitration Rules for the time being in force, which Rules are deemed to be incorporated by reference in this clause. The seat of arbitration shall be Delhi. The language of the arbitration shall be English.”

REGISTRY

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www.delhiarbitrationcentre.com → Rules of the Centre /
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