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Impact of AI and Technology on Arbitration Proceedings

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence and technological innovation are transforming dispute resolution mechanisms globally, and India's arbitration sector stands at the cusp of this digital shift. This paper examines the multifaceted impact of AI and emerging technologies on arbitration proceedings within the Indian legal framework. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 continues to be the principal legislative instrument governing arbitration in India, yet it was enacted in an era preceding widespread technological adoption. The paper analyses how AI-driven tools, blockchain technology, virtual hearing platforms and data analytics are reshaping arbitration processes, from case management and evidence analysis to decision-making and enforcement. Key areas of exploration include the automation of document review, predictive analytics for case outcomes, virtual hearing infrastructure, and challenges relating to data privacy, judicial supervision and the role of human arbitrators. Through examining contemporary developments and comparative practices, the paper explores how India's arbitration ecosystem can harness technology while maintaining procedural fairness, confidentiality and the sanctity of arbitral awards. It concludes with policy recommendations on legislative amendment, arbitrator training and institutional framework development, so that India's arbitration sector remains globally competitive and technologically robust while preserving its foundational principles.

Keywords: *artificial intelligence, arbitration, arbitration and conciliation act 1996, online dispute resolution, blockchain, virtual hearings, data protection, india*

I. INTRODUCTION

Arbitration represents a cornerstone of India's alternative dispute resolution (ADR) infrastructure, offering parties a confidential, flexible and efficient mechanism to resolve commercial disputes without resorting to conventional litigation.[1] However, the velocity of technological change has begun to challenge traditional arbitration paradigms. The proliferation of artificial intelligence, machine learning algorithms, blockchain-based smart contracts and cloud-based case management systems presents unprecedented opportunities and challenges for

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[1] Arbitration and Conciliation Act, No. 26 of 1996, Acts of Parliament, 1996 (India).

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India's arbitration ecosystem. AI technologies, such as machine learning algorithms and natural language processing, have the potential to transform several aspects of arbitration.[2] For example, AI can assist with case management by organising and analysing large volumes of documents more efficiently than human counterparts. It can also facilitate the recognition of patterns and trends in past decisions, support parties' arguments at hearings, or even predict possible outcomes.

Integrating AI into international arbitration nevertheless requires careful consideration if transparency, accountability, reliability and ethical standards are to be maintained.[3] Questions arise as to how AI systems should be deployed, who is responsible for their maintenance and monitoring, and how parties can trust the neutrality of the algorithms. As technology continues to advance, it is imperative for arbitrators and practitioners to use AI wisely while upholding essential principles such as party autonomy and due process. This paper aims to analyse how AI can help streamline arbitration, reduce costs, ensure faster dispute resolution and improve accessibility. By using machine learning algorithms and natural language processing techniques, AI systems can analyse large volumes of legal text, extract relevant information, recognise patterns and predict case outcomes. In addition, AI-driven chatbots could provide users with instant support and assistance in navigating the complex arbitration process. However, ethical considerations such as privacy and bias must be taken into account to ensure that AI does not compromise fairness or jeopardise confidentiality in arbitration proceedings.

A. Background and Context

India's arbitration framework, anchored by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, has evolved through judicial interpretation and institutional reform.[4] The establishment of institutions such as the Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA), the Delhi International Arbitration Centre (DIAC) and the Mumbai Centre for International Arbitration (MCIA) reflects a commitment to institutional arbitration excellence. Nonetheless, the rapid digitalisation of the legal ecosystem demands a contemporary examination of how technology can enhance arbitration efficiency while respecting procedural integrity.

[2] Harry Surden, *Machine Learning and Law*, 89 WASH. L. REV. 87 (2014).
[3] Dana Remus & Frank S. Levy, *Can Robots Be Lawyers? Computers, Lawyers, and the Practice of Law*, 30 GEO. J. LEGAL ETHICS 501 (2017).
[4] Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, *supra* note 1.

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B. Research Question and Objectives

This paper addresses the central inquiry: how are AI and technology reshaping arbitration proceedings in India, and what legislative and institutional reforms are necessary to maximise benefits while mitigating risks? The objectives include:

- Analysing the current technological landscape in Indian arbitration practice
- Examining specific applications of AI, blockchain and digital platforms in arbitral processes
- Identifying legal, ethical and practical challenges
- Proposing policy recommendations aligned with the Indian legal framework

II. Current State of Technology Adoption in Indian Arbitration

India's arbitration sector, despite being globally significant, lags in technology adoption compared to its Western counterparts. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of virtual hearing platforms, yet many institutional arbitration centres continue to operate with legacy case management systems. Understanding this baseline is essential for evaluating the transformative potential of AI and allied technologies.

India has nonetheless made significant strides in adopting technology within its arbitration framework, positioning itself as a forward-thinking jurisdiction in the global dispute resolution landscape. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 was amended in 2015 to recognise communication through electronic means, with the result that an arbitration agreement concluded by email satisfies the writing requirement in Section 7(4)(b).[5] Judgments of the Supreme Court have reinforced the legal foundation for digital processes. In *Shakti Bhog Foods Ltd. v. Kola Shipping Ltd.*, the Court accepted that an arbitration agreement may be established through an exchange of letters, telex, telegrams or other means of telecommunication providing a record of the agreement,[6] and in *Grid Corpn. of Orissa Ltd. v. AES Corpn.* it held that effective consultation between arbitrators may be achieved by resort to electronic media and remote conferencing, without the participants having to sit together in one place.[7]

The e-Committee of the Supreme Court and the eCourts Mission Mode Project have introduced an e-filing portal, enabling digital documentation and case management. Institutional arbitration centres such as the Mumbai Centre for International Arbitration (MCIA) and the Delhi

[5] Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, No. 3 of 2016, § 3, Acts of Parliament, 2016 (India) (inserting the words "including communication through electronic means" in § 7(4)(b) of the principal Act).
[6] *Shakti Bhog Foods Ltd. v. Kola Shipping Ltd.*, (2009) 2 SCC 134.
[7] *Grid Corpn. of Orissa Ltd. v. AES Corpn.*, (2002) 7 SCC 736.

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International Arbitration Centre (DIAC) are actively integrating technology, and MCIA is reported to have partnered with Bhashini to provide AI-powered multilingual translation services, enhancing inclusivity and accessibility.

Online dispute resolution (ODR) is gaining traction, supported by government initiatives such as the Vivad se Vishwas scheme for tax disputes and by platforms such as Udaan, which resolved over 1,800 business-to-business disputes in a single month through ODR. The Arbitration Bar of India, inaugurated in May 2024, aims to foster collaboration and promote best practices in digital arbitration.

Artificial intelligence is emerging as a transformative force. AI applications are being explored for predictive analytics, document review automation, virtual arbitration platforms and bias detection. Research resources such as the Global Arbitration Review's Arbitrator Research Tool (GAR ART) are enabling data-driven insights into arbitrator experience and procedural preferences while maintaining confidentiality. However, challenges remain, including data privacy concerns, algorithmic transparency, digital literacy gaps and resistance from legal professionals arising from questions of trust and job security.

Despite these hurdles, India's Digital India initiative, proactive judicial rulings and institutional reforms create a strong foundation for continued technological advancement. The future points towards a hybrid model in which AI enhances efficiency, speed and accessibility, making Indian arbitration more cost-effective and globally competitive, while preserving the essential human elements of judgment, empathy and ethical reasoning.

III. Artificial Intelligence Applications in Arbitration

A. Document Review and Management

AI-powered document review tools using natural language processing (NLP) can substantially reduce the time and cost associated with document production and review, which typically accounts for 30–40% of arbitration legal costs.[8] Machine learning algorithms can:

- Automatically categorise and index voluminous document sets
- Identify responsive documents for disclosure
- Flag potentially problematic communications
- Detect patterns indicative of fraud or conspiracy

[8] Remus & Levy, *supra* note 3.

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B. Predictive Analytics and Outcome Forecasting

Predictive analytics tools analyse historical arbitral awards, arbitrator decisions and case characteristics to forecast probable outcomes.[9] While helpful for settlement negotiations and case strategy, such tools raise concerns about:

- The adequacy of Indian arbitral award databases for accurate predictions
- Potential algorithmic bias reflecting historical prejudices in the Indian legal system
- The risk of reducing arbitration to probabilistic outcomes rather than principled decision-making

C. Case Management and Process Automation

Cloud-based case management platforms can:

- Maintain centralised repositories accessible to all stakeholders
- Automate scheduling, deadline tracking and procedural compliance
- Facilitate seamless information exchange while preserving confidentiality
- Generate real-time reporting and analytics on case progress

IV. Blockchain and Smart Contracts

Blockchain technology offers potential for:[10]

- Immutable arbitration agreement records and award documentation
- Automated enforcement through smart contracts triggered upon award confirmation
- Enhanced transparency without compromising confidentiality
- Streamlined payment mechanisms in international arbitrations

However, the application of blockchain in Indian arbitration faces regulatory ambiguity and infrastructure challenges.

V. Virtual Hearing Platforms and Remote Proceedings

The normalisation of virtual hearings after the pandemic has revealed both advantages and challenges.[11]

Advantages:

- Reduced geographical barriers and travel costs

[9] Surden, *supra* note 2.
[10] Primavera De Filippi & Aaron Wright, Blockchain and the Law: The Rule of Code 65–90 (2018).
[11] International Chamber of Commerce, *Guidance Note on Possible Measures Aimed at Mitigating the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic* (9 April 2020).

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- Enhanced accessibility for parties and witnesses across India's diverse geography
- Comprehensive digital transcription capabilities

Challenges:

- The digital divide affecting parties in less-developed regions
- Technical failures compromising testimony credibility
- Concerns regarding witness credibility assessment in virtual settings
- Data security and privacy vulnerabilities

VI. Challenges and Legal Implications

A. Data Privacy and Confidentiality

The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 expressly requires the arbitrator, the arbitral institution and the parties to maintain the confidentiality of arbitral proceedings,[12] yet AI systems typically require data sharing with cloud providers and, potentially, third-party developers.[13] India's data protection framework has moved from proposal to enactment since these concerns were first raised: the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 has been brought into force in phases and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 were notified in November 2025, so that arbitral institutions and technology vendors handling personal data will carry compliance obligations of their own.[14]

B. Judicial Supervision Under Section 34

Indian courts exercise supervisory jurisdiction over arbitration under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.[15] The incorporation of AI in decision-making raises questions about:

- Whether an award based on algorithmic recommendations constitutes "perversity"
- The transparency standards applicable to AI-assisted arbitral decisions
- The evidentiary standards for challenging algorithmic bias

[12] Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, *supra* note 1, § 42A (inserted by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019, with effect from 9 August 2019).
[13] Tal Z. Zarsky, *Incompatible: The GDPR in the Age of Big Data*, 47 Seton Hall L. Rev. 995 (2017).
[14] Digital Personal Data Protection Act, No. 22 of 2023, Acts of Parliament, 2023 (India); Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 (notified 13 November 2025).
[15] Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, *supra* note 1, § 34.

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C. The Human Element and Arbitrator Accountability

Excessive reliance on AI risks diminishing the arbitrator's independent judgment, which is the cornerstone of arbitration's legitimacy. Arbitrators must retain substantive decision-making authority, with technology serving as a facilitator rather than a determinant.

VII. Comparative Perspectives

Institutions such as the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) have begun to engage with AI tools in limited capacities. Singapore's regulatory sandbox approach, which permits controlled experimentation within defined parameters, offers a model that India may consider adapting for dispute resolution technology.

VIII. Evolution of Technology in International Arbitration

The development of technology in international arbitration has significantly changed and improved the efficiency of dispute resolution procedures.[16] With the increasing globalisation and complexity of business transactions, it has become essential to adapt to technological advances in order to meet the demands of the modern world. One of the most important technological advances is the emergence of online dispute resolution platforms, which have altered the way arbitration is conducted. These platforms offer parties the convenience and flexibility to participate in arbitrations remotely, reducing travel costs and saving time. Moreover, with the introduction of artificial intelligence tools, big data analysis, legal research and the drafting of legal documents have become more accurate and efficient.

Another significant technological development in international arbitration is the use of videoconferencing and teleconferencing. These means of communication have bridged the geographical distance between parties, arbitrators and experts, and have made cross-border dispute resolution more feasible and cost-effective. Videoconferencing allows for face-to-face interaction by replicating the physical presence of the parties in a hearing room, thus enhancing cooperation and communication during the proceedings. In addition, the integration of electronic evidence presentation systems has made it easier for parties to present complex documents, exhibits and multimedia presentations, resulting in a more streamlined and visually accessible process.

In addition, the digitisation of case management systems and the establishment of virtual hearing rooms have played a crucial role in the development of technology in international

[16] Gary B. Born, International Commercial Arbitration 71–75 (3d ed. 2021).

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arbitration. Case management systems allow for efficient organisation and storage of case-related documents, simplify case administration and ensure easy access to information for all parties. Virtual hearing rooms mimic the traditional hearing environment by providing secure and user-friendly interfaces for parties, arbitrators and witnesses to present evidence, examine witnesses and cross-examine remotely. These virtual hearing rooms also offer additional features such as real-time transcription and interpretation services that enhance the transparency and accessibility of the arbitration process.

In conclusion, the advancement of technology in the realm of international arbitration has brought about a substantial transformation in the resolution of disputes at the global level. The introduction of online dispute resolution platforms, teleconferencing, digitised case management systems and virtual hearing rooms has significantly enhanced efficiency, reduced expenses and expanded the availability of justice. As technology continues to progress, it becomes crucial for practitioners in this field to remain up to date and to utilise the potential of technology effectively in order to adapt to the constantly evolving demands of international arbitration.

IX. Important Technological Developments Shaping the Landscape of Arbitration in International Law

Significant technological advancements have reshaped the field of arbitration in international law, enhancing efficiency, accessibility and the overall process of dispute resolution. One noteworthy development is the emergence of virtual arbitration hearings, facilitated by videoconferencing platforms, which eliminate geographical barriers and enable parties from different parts of the world to participate remotely.

This breakthrough not only reduces travel costs and time but also fosters inclusivity and diversity in international arbitration. Another pivotal advancement lies in the integration of artificial intelligence tools into case management systems. These tools process large volumes of legal data, analyse precedents and offer predictive insights to arbitrators. Moreover, AI-powered technologies provide automatic translation capabilities, helping to overcome language barriers during arbitration proceedings. This integration of AI not only expedites the process but also has the potential to enhance the quality of decision-making. Furthermore, blockchain technology has demonstrated its potential in enhancing transparency and security in international arbitration. By securely storing evidence and enabling real-time tracking of procedural steps, blockchain supports a higher level of trust and accountability within the system.

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Collectively, these technological developments are reshaping the landscape of international arbitration. They accelerate proceedings, reduce costs, improve access to justice, promote equality among participants and foster trust in the system. As a result, the field of arbitration is becoming more efficient, inclusive and reliable, ultimately benefiting all parties involved.

X. Importance of Human Oversight and Decision-Making in AI-Based Arbitration

As striking as AI technology may be, it lacks one thing: human judgment. In AI-powered arbitration, lawyers provide the human oversight necessary to ensure that AI systems operate within ethical and legal boundaries. They are responsible for interpreting the results generated by the AI, reviewing the rationale behind those results, and ultimately making informed decisions that take into account not only the data but also the human impact. Human supervision and decision-making therefore play an important role in AI-based arbitration. Artificial intelligence systems are meant to be efficient and objective, but they lack the qualities of empathy, intuition and contextual understanding that humans possess. Human involvement helps to ensure a fair and equitable outcome by interpreting the nuances of each case, considering unique circumstances and appropriately applying ethical principles or legal precedents.

In addition, human arbitrators bring experience and expertise that allow for a more comprehensive evaluation of complex cases involving multiple variables. Their ability to empathise with the individuals involved also increases overall satisfaction with the arbitration process. Human supervision is also critical to maintaining the accountability of AI algorithms, as biases can unwittingly creep into machine learning models during data collection or model training. Ultimately, combining the strengths of AI technology and human intelligence results in a balanced and reliable arbitration system that supports transparency, fairness and equity. Legal research and analysis form the backbone of any successful legal strategy. In the field of AI-based arbitration, lawyers must master the use of AI tools designed for legal research and analysis. By harnessing the capabilities of these tools, they can streamline their research process, access relevant case law and extract valuable information more efficiently, giving them an advantage in the arbitration arena. With the right mix of legal expertise, technical know-how and a keen eye for human scrutiny, lawyers are well equipped to navigate the terrain of AI-based arbitration.

Harnessing the potential of AI while upholding the fundamental principles of the legal profession is the key to achieving the best results. As artificial intelligence plays an increasingly

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important role in the legal field, ensuring fairness and impartiality is critical. Lawyers must carefully evaluate the algorithms used in AI-powered arbitrations to identify and eliminate any biases or discriminatory patterns.

Maintaining confidentiality and privacy is another important consideration in AI-based arbitration. With the use of these technologies, robust measures are needed to protect sensitive information, and lawyers must be well versed in data privacy laws and regulations to ensure the confidentiality and protection of client data. In the era of AI-based arbitration, effective communication and negotiation skills are equally essential. Lawyers must be able to make complex legal concepts understandable to non-legal stakeholders such as clients or arbitrators who may not have a legal background. Clear and concise communication is critical to ensure that everyone involved in the arbitration understands the legal implications and the rationale for decisions.

Negotiating with opposing parties can be challenging, even in AI-based arbitrations. Lawyers must master negotiation strategies and techniques to achieve favourable outcomes for their clients. Collaboration and teamwork are also critical in a technology-based arbitration environment. Lawyers must be prepared to work with AI systems and to collaborate effectively with other professionals to ensure the arbitration runs smoothly and efficiently. The landscape of AI-enabled arbitration is constantly evolving and requires lawyers to educate themselves continuously and to adapt.

To understand the capabilities and limitations of these systems, it is important to keep up with advances in AI technologies. Lawyers must also be prepared to adapt their strategies and approaches as AI technologies continue to shape the field of arbitration. Lawyers involved in AI-based arbitration must be ethical, have effective communication and negotiation skills, and continuously learn and adapt in a rapidly evolving landscape. By mastering these skills and knowledge areas, lawyers can navigate the complexities of AI-based arbitration while ensuring fairness, confidentiality and favourable outcomes for their clients. In summary, the integration of AI technologies into arbitration presents both opportunities and challenges for lawyers. By acquiring the necessary skills and knowledge, lawyers can use AI-based arbitration to improve their practice and provide efficient and effective dispute resolution to their clients.

Continuous learning, adaptability and the ethical considerations discussed in this paper are essential to navigating the evolving landscape of AI-based arbitration. By making an effort to stay abreast of advances in AI technologies and by focusing on maintaining fairness and transparency, lawyers can build a successful practice in this emerging field. By harnessing the

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power of AI and combining it with their legal expertise, lawyers can achieve optimal outcomes for all parties involved in the arbitration process.

XI. Conclusion and Suggestions

A. Key Findings

AI and technology possess transformative potential for Indian arbitration, particularly in document management, predictive analysis and case administration. However, their integration demands careful calibration to preserve arbitration's foundational principles of fairness, confidentiality and independence.

B. The Effects of Artificial Intelligence on the Activity of Legal Professionals

Artificial intelligence has significantly affected the legal profession and the role and activities of lawyers. Because of its ability to process large amounts of data quickly, AI has improved the efficiency of tasks such as document review and due diligence, reducing the time-consuming manual work previously performed by lawyers. In addition, AI-powered technologies have improved legal research by enabling comprehensive analysis of and access to a wide range of legal information. However, concerns remain about the potential displacement of certain tasks traditionally performed by lawyers. While AI can efficiently analyse data and predict outcomes, complex decisions often require human input to address ethical considerations and to interpret context-specific nuances.

It is therefore critical for lawyers to adapt their skills to complement AI-driven systems rather than be replaced by them. Lawyers should view AI as a tool that can improve their work, not as a threat to their profession. By using AI technology, lawyers can streamline their workflows, increase their efficiency and focus on more complex and strategic tasks. This collaboration between humans and AI can lead to better outcomes for clients, as lawyers can use AI's data analytics capabilities to make more informed decisions and provide more accurate advice.

In addition, lawyers can use their expertise to ensure that AI systems are designed and implemented so as to meet ethical standards and respect the rule of law. AI technology can also help lawyers conduct extensive legal research and analysis in a fraction of the time it would take a human. By automating repetitive tasks such as document review and contract analysis, AI can free up valuable time for lawyers to focus on complex legal arguments and strategic planning. This not only increases productivity but also allows lawyers to provide more customised and tailored services to their clients.

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In addition, the use of AI in the legal field can lead to cost savings for both law firms and clients. By automating routine tasks, law firms can reduce their reliance on large teams of staff, resulting in lower overhead costs. This, in turn, can make legal services more accessible and affordable to clients who were previously deterred by high fees. However, it is important to note that while AI can significantly improve the legal profession, it should not completely replace human lawyers. The expertise, judgment and empathy of human lawyers are irreplaceable. AI should be seen as a tool to complement and support lawyers, not to replace their skills and experience.

In summary, the integration of AI technology into the legal field has the potential to change the way lawyers work and deliver services to their clients. By using AI, lawyers can streamline their workflows, increase efficiency and ultimately achieve better outcomes for their clients without sacrificing ethical standards or the rule of law. The ability to use artificial intelligence tools for legal research and analysis is becoming increasingly important in the legal field. As technology advances, AI-powered platforms are changing the way lawyers conduct research and analyse cases. Students pursuing legal careers must acquire a high level of competency in using these tools to stay ahead in the evolving legal landscape. AI tools offer several advantages for legal research. They are able to analyse large amounts of data and provide comprehensive and relevant information in a fraction of the time that manual research methods would require.

In addition, these tools can identify patterns and highlight important findings that are not immediately apparent to human researchers. By using AI tools effectively, lawyers can streamline their workflows, focus more on legal analysis and make informed decisions with greater efficiency. It is equally important to understand the results generated by AI tools. While AI can help find and organise relevant legal information, it is critical for students to evaluate and interpret the results critically. A solid foundation of legal principles and theoretical knowledge is essential to understanding the context and meaning of the information retrieved by AI tools. Students should not rely solely on AI-generated results, but should use them as a starting point for further investigation and analysis. By linking their legal knowledge to AI-driven insights, students can develop a comprehensive understanding of legal issues and make informed judgments.

In summary, mastering AI tools for legal research and analysis has become an indispensable skill for students pursuing legal careers. The ability to use these tools effectively can greatly increase the efficiency and accuracy of research. However, students must remember that AI is a tool and not a substitute for critical thinking and legal expertise. By combining their legal knowledge with AI-driven insights, students can develop a well-rounded skill set that will serve them well in the evolving legal profession.

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C. Policy Recommendations

The following suggestions merit consideration for legislative and institutional enhancement.

Legislative amendments to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996[17]

- Incorporate explicit provisions addressing technology use in arbitral proceedings
- Establish data protection standards specifically applicable to arbitration
- Define admissibility standards for evidence processed through AI systems

Institutional framework development

- Establish technology committees within Indian arbitration institutions (ICA, DIAC, MCIA)
- Develop institutional rules governing virtual hearings, e-discovery and digital evidence
- Create accreditation standards for arbitrator competence in technology-assisted proceedings

Arbitrator training and capacity building

- Integrate technology modules into arbitrator training programmes
- Develop best-practice guidelines for AI application in specific contexts (construction, intellectual property, international commercial arbitration)
- Create certification pathways for arbitrators demonstrating technological literacy

Regulatory sandbox model

- Permit controlled experimentation with AI and blockchain applications within defined parameters
- Establish metrics for evaluating the success of technological interventions
- Develop feedback mechanisms for iterative improvement

Industry standardisation

- Coordinate with international bodies (ICC, UNCITRAL) on interoperable standards
- Develop Indian standards for virtual hearing technical specifications
- Establish cybersecurity protocols for arbitration-specific applications

[17] Draft Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2024 (Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, released for public consultation 18 October 2024).

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Research and documentation

- Maintain comprehensive databases of arbitral awards to enable evidence-based technological development
- Conduct empirical studies on the efficacy of technology and its impact on dispute resolution quality
- Foster collaboration between legal practitioners and technology developers

D. Broader Policy Implications

Technology integration in arbitration extends beyond procedural efficiency. It represents India's strategic positioning in the global dispute resolution landscape. As international commercial activity increasingly flows to India, maintaining a technologically progressive yet legally principled arbitration ecosystem becomes crucial for national economic interests and the rule of law.

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