INDIALAW

Arbitration

Arbitration Law Firm India for Complex Commercial Disputes

PRACTICE PROFILE • OCTOBER 2026

Overview

Our Arbitration practice represents clients through the full life cycle of a dispute, from the first hint of disagreement to the enforcement of an award. We act in complex domestic arbitrations under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, and in international commercial arbitrations conducted under the rules of leading institutions including the ICC, SIAC, LCIA, HKIAC, MCIA, and DIAC. The clients we advise include listed corporations, public sector undertakings, partnerships, government entities, joint venture partners, non-profit organisations, and individuals, often in matters where significant value, reputation, or regulatory exposure is at stake.

Strategy is built early and revisited often, with reference to the strength of the evidence, the likely composition of the tribunal, the seat of arbitration, the enforcement map, and the commercial appetite of the opposing side. We treat arbitration as a commercial process first and a legal process second, which means we look for the practical solution that protects the client's underlying business, not only the procedural win. This allows clients to make informed decisions on whether to settle, mediate, press for an award, or pursue interim relief at each stage.

Our work spans infrastructure and construction, energy, financial services, technology, manufacturing, real estate, media, and shareholder and joint venture disputes. We are equally comfortable in multi-party and multi-contract proceedings, parallel court actions, jurisdictional challenges, anti-arbitration injunctions, and applications under Sections 9, 11, 17, 34, 36, and 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Throughout, we remain alert to cost, confidentiality, and the preservation of business relationships where preservation is still possible.

Our Services

Domestic Arbitration

- Representation in arbitration proceedings under the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996
- Formulation of arbitration strategy and case management
- Drafting statements of claim, defence, and procedural applications
- Representation at evidentiary hearings and oral arguments
- Post-award strategies including enforcement and challenge proceedings
- Handling arbitral applications for interim relief
- Representation in multi-tiered dispute resolution proceedings
- Drafting effective arbitration clauses
- Handling matters involving arbitrability challenges and jurisdiction disputes
- Handling matter arising out of challenge to award u/s. 34

International Arbitration and Cross-Border Disputes

- Representation in cross-border commercial arbitration proceedings
- Handling recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards
- Management of parallel proceedings across multiple jurisdictions
- Representation in disputes involving foreign law and legal systems
- Representation before major arbitration institutions (ICC, LCIA, SIAC, and others)
- Representation in international joint venture and consortium disputes
- Handling disputes involving sovereign immunity and state entities

Key Professionals



K.P. Sreejith
Founder



Supriya Bhosale
Associate Partner



Tannya Baranwal
Associate Partner



Asav Rajan Arora
Associate Partner



Pranava Charan MG
Associate Partner



Rahul Sundaram
Partner



Khushboo Rupani
Associate Partner

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1 **What does an arbitration practice cover in Indian commercial disputes?**

An arbitration practice handles the full cycle of a dispute outside court, from drafting the arbitration clause and appointing arbitrators to presenting evidence, arguing before the tribunal, and enforcing or challenging the final award in domestic and international seats.

Q2 **When should a business consider arbitration instead of going to court?**

Arbitration is worth considering when the contract already contains an arbitration clause, when confidentiality matters, when the dispute is cross-border, or when a faster resolution timeline is commercially important. Early legal review of the clause and the dispute helps shape the right strategy.

Q3 **Which Indian statute governs arbitration proceedings and enforcement?**

The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, as amended in 2015, 2019, and 2021, governs domestic and international arbitrations seated in India. It also provides the framework for enforcing foreign awards under the New York Convention and the Geneva Convention.

Q4 **How long does a typical commercial arbitration take in India?**

The 2019 amendment mandates that domestic arbitrations conclude within 12 months from completion of pleadings, extendable by 6 months. In practice, complex cases often take longer. Key cost drivers include the number of witnesses, volume of documents, and the choice of institutional or ad hoc proceedings.

Q5 **What documents are needed to start an arbitration proceeding?**

At a minimum, the underlying contract with its arbitration clause, all relevant correspondence, evidence of the breach or loss, invoices or financial records supporting the claim, and any prior notices issued under the dispute resolution clause. Early document organisation strengthens the case significantly.

Q6 **What is the most common mistake parties make in arbitration?**

Treating the arbitration clause as boilerplate. A vague or contradictory clause can trigger costly jurisdiction challenges under Section 16 of the Act, delay proceedings by months, and sometimes push the dispute back into court. Getting the clause right at the contract stage avoids this entirely.

Related Practice Areas

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
- Construction, Development and Infrastructure Disputes
- ADR Clauses and Contractual Advice
- Mediation And Conciliation