8.1. Conclusion

- One of main reasons for a general lack of development of arbitration in developing countries appears to be a lack of knowledge and information on the arbitration process. So by this research work, the researcher tried to make his sincere efforts to spread information on arbitration laws, policies and facilities that would contribute thoroughly to development and use of the arbitral process.
- The main objective of the United Nations from enacting the Model Law is to establish a single and comprehensive arbitration law.
- 3) The (UNCITRAL) model law on international commercial arbitration 1985 (with amendments adopted in 2006) aims to unify the laws of arbitration in all countries of the world.
- The Commission on the enactment of the (UNCITRAL) model law on international commercial arbitration 1985 (with amendments adopted in 2006) shall aim at the enactment of all domestic laws by all States of the world along the lines of the Model Law.
- The main objective of the enactment of the (UNCITRAL) model law on international commercial arbitration 1985 (with amendments adopted in 2006) was to eliminate arbitration obstacles arising from the incompatibility inconsistency of national laws, making it difficult to resort to international arbitration, because in some cases national laws conflicted with international arbitration law and the legal policy of each State.
- Arbitration as a way to resolve international disputes derives power from the power of will to resort to arbitration to resolve the dispute between the opponents, which is different from the judiciary, which almost deviate from the principle of power of will, the parties to the dispute to waive their right to subject their dispute to arbitration either in the direction of intention to
dispute by arbitration, this is considered to deprive the judiciary of considering the dispute.

- The arbitration shall be agreed before the dispute occurs, shall be done by a condition set forth in the contract. This is called the arbitration clause, the arbitration agreement is a second form which is agreed upon after the dispute.
- Requirement of most laws the requirement of writing in arbitration despite the difference in the role of writing the requirement of arbitration is it a corner of arbitration or is a means of proof or a condition of the validity of arbitration.
- Arbitration shall be held as the rest of the contracts, shall be available in all its forms of satisfaction, suitability, place and reason.
- Everyone has the right to work as an arbitrator, must be available in the civil arbitrator, independence, impartiality, efficiency, as a general condition must be available in the arbitrator intelligence, speed of art, the ability to devise moral qualities such as honesty, chastity and not extend to bribery or bias.
- There are several ways to choose the arbitrator, whether individually or individually by the parties to the dispute or through the arbitral tribunal itself as in the selection of the third arbitrator or through an external body and the number of arbitrators should be.
- The law applicable to the arbitral proceedings shall be determined either by the will of the parties or by the arbitral board. The arbitral board shall specify means to choose the applicable law such as the application of international law or a national law such as the law of the arbitral board or the law applicable to the subject matter of the dispute or the law of one of the centers Permanent Court of Arbitration.
- The hearings also include the hearing of witness testimony. The arbitral board appoints one or more experts, requests the parties to provide relevant information to the expert. The arbitrator is not bound by the decision of the expert, two parties may appeal against the decision of the expert if the decision of experience contains substantial defects.
- The original in arbitration is the choice of the parties to the law applicable to the subject matter of the dispute. If the parties do not choose this law, the
court shall apply the rules of justice, fairness, the choice of the law of a particular country or the law in place of the conclusion of the contract or the law of the place of execution of the contract. The nationality of the arbitrator or the application of the universal law of the common principles of rules of conflict.

- International conventions have given the arbitrator the right to follow the applicable law, certain international conventions give the right to follow trade customs and norms in determining the applicable law.

- The proceedings shall be terminated by a final decision by the arbitral board based on article (32) of the (UNCITRAL) model law on international commercial arbitration 1985 (with amendments adopted in 2006).

- The jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal shall cease after the award of the arbitral award in the case of the dispute before the arbitral board.

- The decision must be in accordance with a specific norm, must contain (signature, cause of judgment, date and place of judgment).

- The arbitral award may be corrected by two parties in the event of some errors in the arbitral award.

- The parties to the dispute may also refer to the arbitral board in order to interpret the arbitral award rendered in the event of any ambiguity in the arbitral award.

- The arbitral award shall be binding, may be appealed in accordance with the remedies provided by the law.

8.2. Suggestions

- The United Nations Arbitration Commission shall develop the Arbitration Act to be a universal model law containing all solutions to trade disputes between States.

- All States of the world must enact their laws along the lines of the Model Law for the Unification of International Arbitration Laws.

- The countries of the world must conclude international conventions on the arbitration of commercialization, implementation of decisions issued by international arbitration bodies.
- All states shall accept the implementation of foreign arbitral awards on their territories.
- The enactment of national laws that accept international arbitration, the implementation of arbitration decisions on their territories.
- All States shall place the objective of arbitration as a substitute for the judiciary and work towards this goal to achieve it.
- The Iraqi legislators must legislate the arbitration law as is the case with the Indian arbitration law.
- The Indian legislators should develop the arbitration law in India in line with developments in society so that the Indian arbitration law is an integrated system containing all future situations.
- The definition of the community advantages, low risk of arbitration, its role in resolving the conflict between natural and moral persons.
- Involve all arbitrators in training courses to strengthen them in the field of arbitration.
- Dissemination of virtuous, benevolent ethics among the arbitrators, define the role they play in the area of dispute resolution, what they should enjoy the impartiality, independence and non-alignment of one party without another.
- There should be control over the work of the arbitrators to avoid mistakes they make in the right of the parties to the conflict.
- A system shall be established to prevent the parties to the dispute from resorting to the judicial authorities before referring their dispute to arbitration in order to resolve their dispute.
- The opening of many arbitration centers in all places, which makes it easier for parties to the dispute to resort to the arbitration centers to avoid the difficulties, obstacles to resort to the arbitration centers whether these centers are far from their place of residence, may avoid the parties to the dispute resolving the dispute between them on the pretext of difficulty to access the centers arbitration or going to arbitration centers may be expensive, requires many expenses, which is a major reason for the reluctance of most parties to the dispute to resolve their dispute through arbitration.