

NAFTA 2022 COMMITTEE
2013 ANNUAL REPORT OF WEBSITE SUB-COMMITTEE

This Report includes a summary of the work completed by the Sub-Committee in the last year.

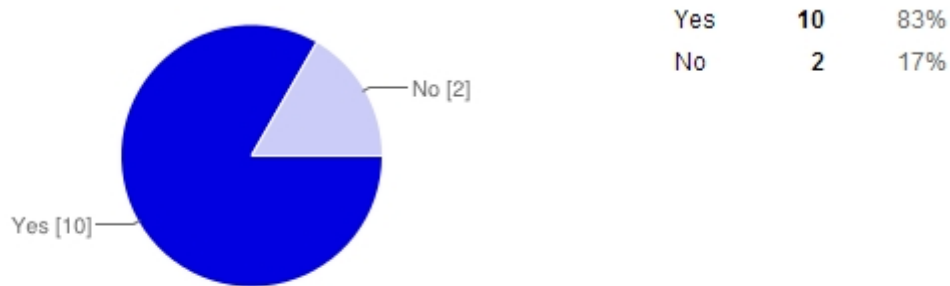
1. Summary of the Responses for the NAFTA 2022 Committee Members Survey
2. Summary of formatting changes completed to the website as approved at the 2012 Annual Meeting to make the website more user-friendly
3. Proposed textual changes to website for Committee Approval
4. Other Updates
5. An Introduction and Explanation NAFTA 2022 Committee's new LinkedIn page (attached)

1. Committee Member Survey Responses

In continuing with the work plan, the Website Subcommittee prepared a survey to gather basic biographical data from all NAFTA 2022 Committee Members. This survey was disseminated to all Committee Members by the Government Co-Chairs this past year. After the initial deadline for responses passed, it was decided this survey should be re-sent to Committee Members. The survey has been distributed again and continues to remain open for Committee members to reply. A copy of this Survey in its entirety is also included in the meeting materials behind this report and the Subcommittee will be gathering responses during this year's Annual Meeting.

Overall the Subcommittee received a total of 12 responses to the Member Survey. In addition to biographical information that need not be presented in this Report, the responses can be summarized as follows.

Q: Should the Website Include Biographical Information about Members other than just name and affiliation?



Q: Please explain your Answer above

NO Answers:

- Not Necessary
- I see a difficulty in establishing consistency among the bios. Education? Qualifications? Experience? Format? Personal information, professional affiliation?

YES Answers:

- Should include location, affiliations, areas of practice, perhaps some professional organizations or recognitions so that a viewer gets some idea who the members are and their background.
- Yes, but not resumes, just a brief identifying paragraph, see below, without lists of committees, publications, etc.
- As long as there are guidelines as to content and length, I think additional information on each member would be useful to those accessing the Committee's webpage.
- Yes, so that expertise of member can be readily ascertained.
- I little more information could help make committee members better resources in general. More people might be feel better about reaching out if they know a little more about them.
- This would provide the public with information re: the individuals on the committee.
- The biographical information could include a short factual description of experience and education relevant to the mandate of the Committee. This would allow members of the public to understand the value of the Committee's advice and the expertise that it can bring to its work.

- Bios would lend more credibility to the site
- Expertise and contact info would be useful
- Will provide comfort to persons inquiring about or contacting the Committee that its members have some knowledge of and connection with international arbitration

Q: If the Website does include bios about members, what should those bios include and how should they be limited?

- Should be short and factual - not a marketing piece.
- Brief geographical info, e.g. Los Altos, California, United States
- Brief professional info, e.g., areas of expertise, degrees, languages
- Should include some basic background information, areas of expertise. Limited to maybe a word count of 50 (that is about 3 sentences).
- Academic credentials, affiliations and arbitration and ADR-related bibliography.
- General experience with three or four sentences. Employers and area of professional experience.
- I would limit the information to location and professional affiliation, e.g. law school, law firm, or such. With that, any interested party can find out more on the internet.
- Limited to experience with international arbitration
- Bios should be limited to a short factual description of experience and education relevant to the mandate of the Committee. I suggest that they be no more than 100 words in length.
- One page at most.
- Focus on expertise of member.
- A brief summary of the member's education and professional qualifications and the member's occupation, not exceeding 130 words.

Q: Please provide the names of any principal arbitration institutions (within the scheme of those already listed) that are currently absent from the website. For all additions, please include as much information as possible (i.e. website, location, etc.)

- CAM - Centro de Arbitraje de México
- CAIC - Centro de Arbitraje de la Industria de la Construcción
- CANACO - Comisión de Arbitraje de la Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México
- JAMS International

The Subcommittee suggests we take a vote based on the responses and feedback received through the Member Surveys as to what additional biographical information we would like to include in the website.

Additionally, the Subcommittee suggests the Committee votes on whether or not to add the cited Principal Arbitration Institutions to the website as well as the National Conflict Resolution Center that approached the Subcommittee this year asking to be included. Presentation about the NCRC and materials will be distributed during Subcommittee Report.

2. Specific Webpage Changes

The following table indicates the specific page edits that were accomplished during the last year by the Subcommittee. All changes relate to the overall accessibility and formatting of the website and were approved as shown below at the 2012 Annual Meeting.

Location-Side Bar Menu	Page Title/Side Bar Menu	Suggested Changes	Direct Webpage Link
1	Alternative Dispute Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of all NEW Sidebar Topics with links to Specific Pages (as numbered here) • Deleted Detailed Index • Add Link to Notice/Disclaimer (see below) 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=89&language=en-US
2	Overview and Guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renamed: “ADR in the NAFTA Region” – Change in Sidebar and on page 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=89&language=en-US
3	Advisory Committee on Private Commercial Disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renamed: “NAFTA 2022 Committee” – Change in Sidebar and on page • Create List Instead of including entire Terms of Reference • List should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NAFTA Article 2022 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hyperlink to Art. 2022 ○ Mandate of the Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Link to new page with 2022 committee mandate text ○ NAFTA 2022 15-Year Retrospective (Link see below) ○ 1996 Committee Report (Link see below) ○ Minutes of Committee Meeting (Link see below) ○ All Member and Committee Reports (link to new page – include all by year) 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=104&language=en-US
4	Committee Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove from Page 3 - Create New Single Page with all information from separate country pages • List 3 Country names at top of page with hyperlinks to specific sections of the page below • Add link to Past/Current Subcommittees Page under 3 country names but before lists of members (see link in sidebar) • Specific sections should include all current members for each country • Under current members for each country – 	<p>Canada: https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1002&language=en-US</p> <p>Mexico: https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1005&language=en-US</p> <p>U.S.:https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?</p>

		<p>“Past Committee Members”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 3 new pages (one for each country) that lists all Past Committee Members 	<p>tabid=1008&language=en-US</p> <p>Past Subcommittees:</p> <p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=242&language=en-US</p>
5	Methods of Private Dispute Resolution		<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=106&language=en-US</p>
6	Arbitration Clause Checklist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renamed: “Creating an Arbitration Clause” - in sidebar and in page • Add shortened checklist at top of page with links to specific sections in same order shown on page <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arbitration Rules 2. Place of Arbitration 3. Applicable Law/Choice of Legal Regime 4. Composition of the Arbitral Tribunal 5. Language 6. Additional Matters to be Considered for Inclusion in the Arbitration Clause <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Discovery and Production of Documents b. Interim Relief c. Consolidation d. Relief to be Granted e. Time Limitations f. Costs and Expenses • Remove ad-hoc and institutional arbitration links in first paragraph (Unnecessary) 	<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=108&language=en-US</p>
7	Model ADR Clauses		<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=107&language=en-US</p>
8	Selecting an Arbitration Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add link at bottom to “Principal Arbitration Institutions” Page <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ List all 3 countries and include separate links per country for specific part of page 	<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=110&language=en-US</p>
9	Principal Arbitration Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update contact information for all institutions (attached) 	<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=109&language=en-US</p>
10	Recent Outreach Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new sidebar location called “Committee Events” – Change Recent Outreach Activities to this page 	<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1089&language=en-US</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete entire last paragraph pertaining to contacting the Committee and Contact Info 	en-US
	Discussion Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=111&language=en-US
	Notice/Disclaimer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move link to bottom of page 1 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=239&language=en-US
	Past/Current Subcommittees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update list and link within Committee Members Page - Page 4 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=242&language=en-US
	1996 Report of the NAFTA Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move link to NAFTA Committee - Page 3 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1092&language=en-US
	15-Year Retrospective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move link to NAFTA Committee - Page 3 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=242&language=en-US
	Minutes of Committee Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move link to Minutes Page to NAFTA 2022 Committee Page 3 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=105&language=en-US
	All Member and Committee Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to be in detailed index as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houston meeting materials – link no longer working. Should be a new page that contains all docs related to this listed by meeting year – link to this new page should be in Page 3 Member Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All moved to one page with Meeting Materials and divided by years (from the detailed index) 	<p>From Detailed Index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2010 Meeting Materials (Houston) Member Reports Guidance Notes on Arbitrator Conduct for Private Commercial Disputes in the NAFTA Region 2010 Reports on Current Developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada Mexico United States
	Detailed Index	Delete	http://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/en/view.aspx?conID=965

3. Proposed textual changes to website for Committee Approval

Page Title	Suggested Changes	Proposed Edits	Direct Webpage Link
Alternative Dispute Resolution	Short Intro Sentences to ADR and the NAFTA 2022 Committee, followed by "On this Website you will find" and information about what is contained	<p>Private Dispute Resolution in the NAFTA Region</p> <p>Expanding international trade creates a growing need for fair, expeditious and cost-effective resolution of disputes arising out of international commercial transactions. <u>Alternative dispute resolution</u> (ADR) is a set of private, consensual processes, such as mediation or arbitration, designed to meet these needs. It is the method of choice in business today.</p> <p>The NAFTA recognized the importance of facilitating private international dispute resolution by establishing the <u>Advisory Committee on Private Commercial Disputes</u>. To assist private investors and businesses, the Committee has prepared and posted on this website materials to guide the decision making with respect to ADR and to facilitate its use.</p> <p>On this web site you will find the following resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADR in the NAFTA Region • NAFTA 2022 Committee • Committee Members • Methods of Private Dispute Resolution • Creating an Arbitration Clause • Model ADR Clauses • Selecting an Arbitration Institution • Principal Arbitration Institutions • Committee Events • Notice / Disclaimer 	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=89&language=en-US
ADR in the NAFTA Region	Definition of ADR, Intro to NAFTA 2022 Committee	<p>ADR IN THE NAFTA REGION</p> <p>Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) refers to any method of settling a dispute outside of traditional litigation and the courtroom. In the context of</p>	https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=103

		<p>NAFTA, it is unfeasible to have ever-expanding international trade without a system for resolving disputes that will inevitably arise out of such trade. ADR is the method of choice for resolving these disputes in business today.</p> <p>The three NAFTA countries identified ADR as import for the resolution of international commercial contracts and as such, the NAFTA 2022 Committee was established during the NAFTA negotiations to assess the availability and enforcement of private ADR awards within the region. [View NAFTA 2022 Committee Mandate].</p> <p>(Need to add sentences from Legal Development Subcommittee about statistics and how ADR used within the Region)</p>	<p>&language=en-US</p>
<p>NAFTA 2022 Committee</p>	<p>What is the 2022 Committee? incorporate intro to Art. 2022 and hyperlink to text, Simple language on mandate of 2022 committee with link to mandate, Intro to the work of 2022;</p>	<p>NAFTA 2022 Committee</p> <p>Article 2022 of the North American Free Trade Agreement establishes the Advisory Committee on Private Commercial Disputes, also known as the NAFTA 2022 Committee. The Committee reports and provides recommendations to the NAFTA Commission on the availability, use and effectiveness of arbitration and other procedures for resolving private international commercial disputes in the free trade area. The Commission has asked the Committee to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify sectors and types of businesses that would particularly benefit from the use of <u>alternative dispute resolution</u> (ADR); • promote and facilitate the use of such procedures in the NAFTA region; • increase private sector awareness of their benefits; • identify opportunities for expanded cooperation between institutions with an interest or involvement in ADR in the NAFTA region; and • report and provide recommendations on issues relating to the enforcement of arbitration agreements and awards, and other litigation issues related to ADR 	<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1098&language=en-US</p>

		<p>Since it as established in 1994, the Committee has completed various <u>outreach events</u>. To learn more about the Committee and its work, click on the following links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAFTA Article 2022 • Mandate of the Committee • NAFTA 2022 15-Year Retrospective • 1996 Committee Report • Minutes of Committee Meetings • All Member and Committee Reports 	
<p>Methods of Private Dispute Resolution</p>	<p>Change overall language to make easier for reader; Add particularities of mechanisms in each country (for example, conciliation in Mexico)</p>	<p>Alternative Methods of Private Commercial Dispute Resolution</p> <p>Parties entering into international business contracts should consider, at the outset of negotiations, whether they wish to resort to the courts or use <u>Alternative Dispute Resolution</u> ("ADR") in the event a dispute arises. Well-designed ADR offers neutral, private proceedings responding to the particular needs of the parties. A well-drafted ADR clause may not only result in more effective dispute resolution, but also deter breaches of the parties' agreement.</p> <p>1. On this web site you can find:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of ADR methods • Model ADR clauses • An arbitration clause checklist • Information on the principal not-for-profit arbitration institutions in the NAFTA region • Criteria for selecting an appropriate ADR institution. <p>The principles described here can necessarily only be basic. The reader should consider consulting one of the arbitral institutions identified below, or others with expertise, before finalizing any contract terms.</p> <p>Private Sector Dispute Resolution or ADR Mechanisms</p> <p>There are many forms of ADR. The two most commonly used are mediation</p>	<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=106&language=en-US</p>

		<p>and arbitration.</p> <p>Mediation Mediation usually provides a private and confidential forum in which an impartial third party -- the mediator -- facilitates communication between the parties with the aim of achieving a settlement of the dispute. The mediator acts as an intermediary with whom each party should feel comfortable discussing its view of the dispute. The mediator seeks to focus the parties on the critical issues in dispute and on the interests of each party in achieving a settlement. The mediator may propose settlement options for the parties to consider, but the recommendations of the mediator are not binding on the parties.</p> <p>The mediator may or may not be an attorney. It is recommended that he or she be someone whom both parties trust. Mediation is often conducted without involvement of legal counsel representing the parties.</p> <p><u>Model Mediation Clause</u></p> <p>Arbitration While mediation is designed to encourage the parties to find a mutually acceptable settlement, arbitration is an adversarial process that results in an award that is binding on the parties. Depending on the provisions of the arbitration clause, the decision may be rendered by one or three arbitrators.</p> <p>The parties generally present arguments, witnesses and documentary evidence to the arbitrators. Rules of procedure and evidence that judges apply in court do not usually apply at arbitration. The rules followed in arbitration are generally very flexible. Attorneys are frequently involved in representing the parties, but it is not always necessary to retain counsel. Arbitrators are often attorneys, but they may also be business people or other professionals with knowledge or skills relevant to the dispute. Most arbitration awards are observed voluntarily by the losing party. However, if the losing party does not voluntarily comply with the award</p>	
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		<p>rendered by the arbitrators, it may be enforced by local courts with jurisdiction over the losing party. Canada, Mexico and the United States are parties to various international treaties that require their courts to enforce arbitration awards with very few exceptions (such as fraud or corruption). Thus, unlike a court judgment, there are very few grounds to appeal an adverse arbitration award.</p> <p>For a discussion on enforcement of arbitral awards in the NAFTA region, see "<u>Enforcing Agreements to Arbitrate and Arbitral Awards in the NAFTA countries</u>".</p> <p><u>Model Arbitration Clause</u></p> <p>Conciliacion – NEEDS TO BE ADDED/DRAFTED BY MEXICAN MEMBER</p>	
Creating an Arbitration Clause	Add section explaining use of Model ADR Clauses at end	To see a model arbitration clause addressing some (but not all) of the issues listed above, click <u>here</u> . Note that this clause is meant to serve only as a starting for point drafting, and that parties may need to consider additional issues before finalizing contract terms.	<u>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=108&language=en-US</u>
Model ADR Clauses	Add explanation on what model clauses are, when they might be used, and how they might be changed for different situations or needs	<p>Model ADR Clauses</p> <p>Model arbitration and mediation clauses for international contracts are set forth below. These model clauses can help parties begin to draft contract terms that meet their needs. While they offer a number of specific options, they are not exhaustive and do not include all possible provisions that may need to be considered or may be desirable in particular contracts. They should not be treated as the final product of the process of drafting an ADR clause. Parties may, for example, need to deal with additional issues like which law should apply to any dispute, specific discovery rules, or the power of arbitrators to order interim relief. For a list of issues that should be considered in drafting an arbitration clause, see the <u>Arbitration Clause Checklist</u>.</p> <p>Arbitration</p>	<u>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=107&language=en-US</u>

		<p>i. <i>Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of, relating to, or in connection with, this contract, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall be finally settled by arbitration. The arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with [identify rules] in effect at the time of the arbitration, except as they may be modified herein or by mutual agreement of the parties. The seat of the arbitration shall be [city, country], and it shall be conducted in the [specify] language. The arbitration shall be conducted by [one or three] arbitrators, who shall be selected in accordance with [the rules selected above].</i></p> <p>ii. <i>The arbitral award shall be in writing and shall be final and binding on the parties. The award may include an award of costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements. Judgment upon the award may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof or having jurisdiction over the parties or their assets.</i></p> <p>Mediation A model mediation clause for international contracts is set forth below.</p> <p><i>If a dispute, controversy or claim arises out of or relates to this contract, or the breach, termination or validity thereof, and if either party decides that the dispute cannot be settled through direct discussions, the parties agree to endeavor to settle the dispute in an amicable manner by mediation pursuant to [identify rules]. If this mediation does not result in a settlement, then the dispute shall be resolved by arbitration pursuant to [clause (b) below]. [Alternatively, the parties may provide for litigation in a court specified by the parties.]</i></p>	
Committee Events	Summarize past events in order from most recent to oldest	<p>Committee Events One of the roles of the NAFTA 2022 Committee is education. It is an ongoing process for business representatives, lawyers and judges to learn about the advantages of arbitration and mediation and to become comfortable with these mechanisms. Many contracts are done in form basis, and they do not necessarily address ADR or anticipate problems that may arise</p>	<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=1089&language=en-US</p>

	<p>specifically as a result of the international nature of the transactions. Likewise, many contracts are negotiated by businesses themselves; and many small and medium-sized businesses, as well as in-house lawyers, may not be familiar with ADR mechanisms, or may only be familiar with ADR in the domestic (rather than international) context. As such, Education constitutes an important part of the Committee outreach efforts.</p> <p>Annual Committee Meeting Outreach Events The Committee has undertaken a number of outreach activities in conjunction with its regularly-scheduled meetings.</p> <p>Outreach sessions have occurred at the following Annual meetings: Mexico City (June 1999) Calgary (June 2000) Denver (January 2002) Oaxaca (September 2003) Santa Fe (September 2004) Ottawa (October 2005) Morelia (June 2006) San Juan, Puerto Rico (March 2007) Vancouver, B.C. (March 2008) Queretaro (September 2009) Houston (June 2010) Puebla (October 2012) Los Angeles (September 2013)</p> <p>Additional Outreach Activities In recent years, the Committee has been working with the National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade (NatLaw) to provide additional opportunities for businesses (and their lawyers) to learn more about how they can benefit from the use of ADR in their operations. As part of these efforts, the Committee and the NatLaw have coordinated panel presentations on ADR in various fora. In these presentations, government and private sector</p>	
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	<p>representatives from all three NAFTA countries have addressed the importance and benefits of resorting to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.</p> <p><u>2012 – to be added</u></p> <p><u>2011 – to be added</u></p> <p><u>2010</u> May, Mexico City, Mexico – ADR Working Session on various commercial matters Organized by NLCIFT, the Institute, and the CAJ</p> <p>May, Mexico City, Mexico – ADR Program and Panel Presentations on commercial law reform in Mexico and the development of model contracts Organized by NLCIFT and the Committee</p> <p>June, Houston, T.X., US – Outreach session for the judiciary on international and domestic ADR in the NAFTA region Organized by NLCIFT and the Committee</p> <p>June, Houston, T.X., US – Outreach sessions for lawyers, businesspersons, and members of the academic community on ADR in the NAFTA region Organized by NLCIFT, the Committee, and the South Texas College of Law</p> <p><u>2009</u> August, Mexico City, Mexico – ADR Outreach Panel for members of the judiciary on ADR mechanisms in Mexico Organized by NLCIFT</p> <p>September 14, 2009, Querétaro, Mexico – Committee Presentations at the</p>	
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		<p>Annual Training Conference on ADR in Mexico and Canada Organized by the Committee and Mexico’s National Association of Corporate Lawyers (ANADE)</p> <p>November, Mexico – Outreach to the judiciary - first certification program to certify mediators Organized by NLCIFT, Mexican Instituto de Estudios Judiciales del Tribunal Superior de Justicia del D.F. (Institute for Judicial Studies of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District – the Institute) and the Center for Alternative Justice (CAJ - also within the Superior Court of Justice)</p> <p><u>2008</u></p> <p>March, Vancouver, Canada – Outreach session on challenges in the mining/extractive industry Organized by the Committee</p> <p>April, Honduras – Meeting to establish a potential program on sectorial alternative dispute resolution in Honduras Organized by NLCIFT, the Tegucigalpa Chamber of Commerce (Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Tegucigalpa – CCIT) and the Cortés Chamber of Commerce (Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Cortés)</p> <p>October, A.Z., US – Committee Presentation at an international trade forum “Government’s and Non-Governmental Organization’s Efforts to Develop International Trade Opportunities in Arizona” Organized by the State Bar of Arizona International Law Section</p> <p><u>2007</u></p> <p>Guadalajara, Mexico – Presentation by the Committee Organized by the North American World Trade Centers</p> <p>March, Puerto Rico, US – Committee Presentation on dispute resolution in the NAFTA region</p>	
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	<p>Organized by the University of Puerto Rico</p> <p>June, Phoenix, A.Z., US - Panel Presentation on various ADR topics Organized by NLCIFT and the Arizona State Bar</p> <p>Reno, N.V., US – Discussions with the National Judicial College (NJC) about collaboration for cross-border ADR outreach/education/training for judges Organized by NLCIFT</p> <p><u>2006</u></p> <p>May, Tucson, A.Z., US – ADR Presentation to address US-Mexico cross-border legal issues and other topics Organized by NLCIFT</p> <p>June, Scottsdale, A.Z., US – ADR Panel Discussion to address CAFTA developments Organized by the International Law Section of the Arizona Bar Association in Scottsdale, Arizona</p> <p>Guadalajara, Mexico – NLCIFT Presentation on ADR, the Committee, and the 2022 website Organized by the Autonomous University of Guadalajara</p> <p><u>2005</u></p> <p>October, Mexico City, Mexico – ADR Presentation, “Current Legal Developments in U.S.-Mexico Trade and Investment” Organized by the Texas-Mexico Bar Association and the University of Texas School of Law</p> <p>November, Mexico City, Mexico – ADR Panel Presentation to address questions about arbitration Organized by NLCIFT in collaboration with the Committee, as well as with the World Trade Center (WTC)</p>	
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		<p>September 17, 2003, Washington, D.C., US – ADR Panel as part of the Small & Medium Enterprise (SME) Congress of the Americas Meeting Organized by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), as a sub-program within its National Entrepreneurial Conference & Expo</p>	
Notice/ Disclaimer	Update text	<p>Disclaimer The materials on this site are made available solely to facilitate the study and use of ADR in the NAFTA region. While they are believed to be accurate and complete, neither the NAFTA Secretariat nor the NAFTA 2022 Committee assumes any responsibility for their content.</p> <p>These documents may be reproduced, in whole or in part without further permission, subject to any copyright or other notices stated on specific materials or linked sites. No such reproduction shall indicate that the NAFTA Secretariat or the NAFTA 2022 Committee is in any way responsible for the accuracy or reliability of the reproduction; nor shall any such reproduction indicate that it was made with the endorsement of, or in affiliation with, the NAFTA Secretariat or the NAFTA 2022 Committee.</p> <p>The NAFTA governments do not take responsibility for the text on the NAFTA ADR website.</p>	<p>https://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/Default.aspx?tabid=239&language=en-US</p>

4. 2012-2013 Website Hit Report

This year, the Secretariat's website platform was changed. As such the capturing of statistics related to the website hits are not available for the past year. They have implemented a new system to capture these statistics and it is likely these will be available next for the 2013-2014 year.