**اليكم هذا النص**

Arbitration plays a crucial role in judicial law by offering an alternative dispute resolution mechanism that complements traditional court proceedings. It provides a more flexible, efficient, and private way to resolve disputes, particularly in commercial, labor, and international matters. Through arbitration, parties can select impartial arbitrators with specific expertise, tailor procedural rules to their needs, and ensure confidentiality, which can preserve business relationships and avoid public exposure. Additionally, arbitration is often faster and less costly than litigation, reducing the burden on judicial courts and expediting access to justice. Enforceability of arbitral awards under international frameworks like the New York Convention further underscores its importance as a reliable and globally accepted dispute resolution method. Arbitration thereby enhances the overall efficacy of judicial law by promoting both efficiency and accessibility in legal processes.

لفهم النص استعن بهذه المصطلحات القانونية

Arbitration: التحكيم

Judicial law: القانون القضائي

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR): حل النزاعات البديل

Court proceedings: الإجراءات القضائية

Disputes: النزاعات

Arbitrators: المحكمون

Impartial: محايد

Procedural rules: القواعد الإجرائية

Confidentiality: السرية

Business relationships: العلاقات التجارية

Litigation: التقاضي

Costs: التكاليف

Burden on courts: عبء على المحاكم

Access to justice: الوصول إلى العدالة

Enforceability: قابلية التنفيذ

Arbitral awards: الأحكام التحكيمية

International frameworks: الأطر الدولية

New York Convention: اتفاقية نيويورك

Efficiency: الكفاءة

Accessibility: الوصول