

International Institute for
Conflict Prevention & Resolution

Rules for
Non-Administered
Arbitration of
International
Disputes

Effective June 15, 2005



CPR

International Institute for
Conflict Prevention & Resolution

CPR

International Institute for Conflict Prevention & Resolution

575 Lexington Avenue

New York, NY 10022

1.212.949.6490

Fax 1.212.949.8859

www.cpradr.org

ABOUT CPR

The International Institute for Conflict Prevention & Resolution (formerly the CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution) is a membership-based nonprofit organization that promotes excellence and innovation in public and private dispute resolution, serving as a primary multinational resource for avoidance, management, and resolution of business-related disputes.

CPR Members – General counsel and senior lawyers of Fortune 500 organizations as well as partners in the top law firms around the world. It is a committed and active membership, diligently participating in CPR activities and serving on committees.

The CPR 1,000 – 1,000 of the highest quality arbitrators and mediators, with specialization in over 17 practice areas and industries. As part of CPR's nomination process, we check not only the suitability, but the availability of all neutrals nominated, as well as disclose any conflicts of interest up front.

CPR Pledge Signers – More than 4,000 operating companies have committed to the Corporate Policy Statement on Alternatives to Litigation®. Moreover, better than 1,500 law firms have signed the CPR Law Firm Policy Statement on Alternatives to Litigation®, including 400 of the nation's 500 largest firms. This Pledge has been invaluable in bringing disputing parties to the negotiating table.

CPR's Commitment – As we celebrate 25 years of achievement, we continue to dedicate the organization to providing effective, innovative ways of preventing and resolving disputes affecting business enterprises. We do so through leadership and advocacy, and by providing comprehensive resources such as information, training, consultation, neutrals, and networking for business, the judiciary, government, and other institutions.

Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration of International Disputes

THE CPR RULES – BACKGROUND	2
CPR CLAUSES	4
RULES	5
A. GENERAL AND INTRODUCTORY RULES	5
Rule 1: Scope Of Application	
Rule 2: Notices	
Rule 3: Commencement Of Arbitration	
Rule 4: Representation	
B. RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE TRIBUNAL	7
Rule 5: Selection Of Arbitrators By The Parties	
Rule 6: Selection Of Arbitrator(s) By Neutral Organization	
Rule 7: Qualifications, Challenges And Replacement Of Arbitrator(s)	
Rule 8: Challenges To The Jurisdiction Of The Tribunal	
C. RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE CONDUCT OF THE ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS	12
Rule 9: General Provisions	
Rule 10: Applicable Law(s) And Remedies	
Rule 11: Disclosure	
Rule 12: Evidence And Hearings	
Rule 13: Interim Measures Of Protection	
Rule 14: The Award	
D. MISCELLANEOUS RULES	18
Rule 15: Failure To Comply With International Rules	
Rule 16: Costs	
Rule 17: Confidentiality	
Rule 18: Settlement And Mediation	
Rule 19: Actions Against The Neutral Organization Or Arbitrator(s)	
Rule 20: Waiver	
Rule 21: Interpretation and Application of Rules	
CPR PRINCIPLES	21

THE CPR RULES - BACKGROUND

The International Institute for Conflict Prevention and Resolution (“CPR”) Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration of International Disputes (the “International Rules”) were developed by CPR to provide procedures to facilitate the conduct of international arbitration fairly, expeditiously and economically. The International Rules were designed to be easily comprehended. They are intended, in particular, for the complex international case, but are suitable regardless of the complexity of the case or the amount in dispute.

Every disputant wants to have a reasonable opportunity to develop and present its case. Parties that choose arbitration over litigation of an international dispute do so primarily to avoid the unfamiliarity and uncertainty of litigation in a foreign court; also out of a need or desire for a proceeding that is confidential and relatively speedy. The International Rules were designed with all of these objectives in mind.

Types Of Disputes

The International Rules are designed for “international disputes,” which broadly encompass disputes of any nature involving persons or business enterprises of different nationalities or located in different countries. For example, international commercial disputes, intellectual property disputes, construction disputes, disputes between manufacturers and distributors or franchisees, disputes between joint venturers, insurance disputes and investment disputes. The International Rules may be adopted by parties that do not have a contractual or other business relationship, e.g., for a patent infringement dispute. The International Rules may also be employed to adjudicate a dispute between a government agency and a private entity, subject to any legal restraints on that government’s submission to arbitration.

CPR recommends that where the parties are based or located in different countries or where their contract involves a foreign subject matter or otherwise calls for performance abroad, they specifically provide for application of CPR’s International Rules. Where parties have provided for CPR arbitration generally, without specifically identifying which CPR arbitration rules shall apply, the general CPR Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration (the “Rules”) shall apply. The International Rules differ from the general Rules only to the extent that the international nature of the dispute calls for additional or different rules for international dispute resolution. Thus, the International Rules

contain additional or different provisions concerning, *inter alia*, certain time limits (e.g., International Rules 3.4 and 5.2), the nationality of arbitrators (International Rules 6.4 and 6.5), the language of the arbitration (International Rule 9.6), applicable laws and remedies including currency (International Rule 10), and certain provisions concerning evidence (International Rule 12). Significantly, the most common and important differences frequently found between U.S. domestic and international arbitration rules relating to the neutrality of party-appointed arbitrators and the existence of reasoned awards do not exist between the CPR Rules and the International Rules. Both sets of CPR Rules require all arbitrators to be neutral and require a reasoned award.

While most arbitrations involve two parties, the International Rules are also suitable for proceedings among three or more parties. References to “Claimant,” “Respondent” and “other party” should be construed to encompass multiple Claimants, Respondents or other parties in such multi-party proceedings. Where necessary, the International Rules specifically address particular issues raised in the multi-party context. For example, Rule 3.2 provides that the arbitration shall be deemed commenced “as to any Respondent” when that Respondent receives the notice of arbitration. Rule 5.4 deals with the constitution of the Tribunal where the arbitration agreement entitles each party to appoint an arbitrator but there is more than one Claimant or Respondent to the dispute.

Mediation and Other ADR Procedures

The following Procedures are intended to govern arbitration proceedings. However, many parties wish to incorporate in their contract provisions for face-to-face negotiation or mediation prior to arbitration. Parties desiring to use such procedures should consult the CPR Mediation Procedure and CPR’s Drafting Dispute Resolution Clauses (available on CPR’s website at www.cpradr.org, CPR Clauses, Rules, Codes & Procedures).

Help in Finding or Selecting a Neutral

In addition, some parties may need assistance in finding and selecting an appropriate mediator or arbitrator(s). CPR is available to assist in neutral selection with the customized, neutral appointment service of CPR Dispute Resolution Services. CPR member organizations receive a substantial discount.

To obtain a copy of our Procedures or to find out more about our Dispute Resolution Services, visit our web site at www.cpradr.org or call CPR’s offices at 1.212.949.6490.

CPR CLAUSES

Standard Contractual Provisions

The International Institute for Conflict Prevention and Resolution International Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration are intended in particular for use in complex commercial arbitrations and are designed to assure the expeditious and economical conduct of proceedings. The Rules may be adopted by parties by using one of the following standard provisions:

A. Pre-Dispute Clause

“Any dispute arising out of or relating to, this contract, including the breach, termination or validity thereof, shall be finally resolved by arbitration in accordance with the International Institute for Conflict Prevention and Resolution Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration of International Disputes, by (a sole arbitrator) (three arbitrators, of whom each party shall appoint one) (three arbitrators, none of whom shall be appointed by either party). Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof. The seat of the arbitration shall be (city, country). The arbitration shall be conducted in (language). The Neutral Organization designated to perform the functions specified in Rules 5, 6 and 7 shall be (name of CPR or other organization).”

B. Existing Dispute Submission Agreement

“We, the undersigned parties, hereby agree to submit to arbitration in accordance with the International Institute for Conflict Prevention and Resolution Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration of International Disputes (the “International Rules”) the following dispute:

[Describe briefly]

We further agree that the above dispute shall be submitted to (a sole arbitrator) (three arbitrators, of whom each party shall appoint one) (three arbitrators, none of whom shall be appointed by either party). We further agree that we shall faithfully observe this agreement and the International Rules and that we shall abide by and perform any award rendered by the arbitrator(s). Judgment upon the award may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof. The seat of the arbitration shall be (city, country). The arbitration shall be conducted in (language). The Neutral Organization designated to perform the functions specified in Rules 5, 6 and 7 shall be (name of CPR or other organization).”

A. GENERAL AND INTRODUCTORY RULES

Rule 1: Scope Of Application

- 1.1 Where the parties to a contract have provided for arbitration under the International Institute for Conflict Prevention and Resolution (“CPR”) Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration of International Disputes (the “International Rules”), they shall be deemed to have made these International Rules a part of their arbitration agreement, except to the extent that they have agreed in writing, or on the record during the course of the arbitral proceeding, to modify these International Rules. Unless the parties otherwise agree, these International Rules, and any amendment thereof adopted by CPR, shall apply in the form in effect at the time the arbitration is commenced.
- 1.2 These International Rules shall govern the conduct of the arbitration except that where any of these International Rules is in conflict with a mandatory provision of applicable arbitration law of the seat of the arbitration, that provision of law shall prevail.

Rule 2: Notices

- 2.1 Notices or other communications required under these International Rules shall be in writing and delivered to the address specified in writing by the recipient or, if no address has been specified, to the last known business or residence address of the recipient. Notices and communications may be given by registered mail, courier, telex, facsimile transmission, or any other means of telecommunication that provides a record thereof. Notices and communications shall be deemed to be effective as of the date of receipt. Proof of transmission shall be deemed *prima facie* proof of receipt of any notice or communication given under these International Rules.
- 2.2 Time periods specified by these International Rules or established by the Arbitral Tribunal (the “Tribunal”) shall start to run on the day following the day when a notice or communication is received, unless the Tribunal shall specifically provide otherwise. If the last day of such period is an official holiday or a non-business day at the place where the notice or communication is received, the period is extended until the first business day which

follows. Official holidays and non-business days occurring during the running of the period of time are included in calculating the period.

Rule 3: Commencement Of Arbitration

- 3.1** The party commencing arbitration (the “Claimant”) shall address to the other party (the “Respondent”) a notice of arbitration.
- 3.2** The arbitration shall be deemed commenced as to any Respondent on the date on which the notice of arbitration is received by the Respondent.
- 3.3** The notice of arbitration shall include in the text or in attachments thereto:
 - a.** The full names, descriptions and addresses of the parties;
 - b.** A demand that the dispute be referred to arbitration pursuant to the International Rules;
 - c.** The text of the arbitration clause or the separate arbitration agreement that is involved;
 - d.** A statement of the general nature of the Claimant’s claim;
 - e.** The relief or remedy sought; and
 - f.** The name and address of the arbitrator appointed by the Claimant, unless the parties have agreed that neither shall appoint an arbitrator.
- 3.4** Within 30 days after receipt of the notice of arbitration, the Respondent shall deliver to the Claimant a notice of defense. Failure to deliver a notice of defense shall not delay the arbitration; in the event of such failure, all claims set forth in the demand shall be deemed denied. Failure to deliver a notice of defense shall not excuse the Respondent from notifying the Claimant in writing, within 30 days after receipt of the notice of arbitration, of the arbitrator appointed by the Respondent, unless the parties have agreed that neither party shall appoint an arbitrator.
- 3.5** The notice of defense shall include:
 - a.** Any comment on items (a), (b), and (c) of the notice of arbitration that the Respondent may deem appropriate;
 - b.** A statement of the general nature of the Respondent’s defense; and

- c. The name and address of the arbitrator appointed by the Respondent, unless the parties have agreed that neither shall appoint an arbitrator.

- 3.6** The Respondent may include in its notice of defense any counterclaim within the scope of the arbitration clause. If it does so, the counterclaim in the notice of defense shall include items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Rule 3.3.
- 3.7** If a counterclaim is asserted, within 30 days after receipt of the notice of defense, the Claimant shall deliver to the Respondent a reply to counterclaim which shall have the same elements as provided in International Rule 3.5 for the notice of defense. Failure to deliver a reply to counterclaim shall not delay the arbitration; in the event of such failure, all counterclaims set forth in the notice of defense shall be deemed denied.
- 3.8** Claims or counterclaims within the scope of the arbitration clause may be freely added or amended prior to the establishment of the Tribunal and thereafter with the consent of the Tribunal. Notices of defense or replies to amended claims or counterclaims shall be delivered within 20 days after the addition or amendment.
- 3.9** If a dispute is submitted to arbitration pursuant to a submission agreement, this International Rule 3 shall apply to the extent that it is not inconsistent with the submission agreement.

Rule 4: Representation

- 4.1** The parties may be represented or assisted by persons of their choice.
- 4.2** Each party shall communicate the name, address and function of such persons in writing to the other party and to the Tribunal.

B. RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE TRIBUNAL

Rule 5: Selection Of Arbitrators By The Parties

- 5.1** Unless the parties have agreed in writing on a Tribunal consisting of a sole arbitrator or of three arbitrators not appointed by parties, the Tribunal shall consist of two arbitrators, one appointed by

each of the parties as provided in International Rules 3.3 and 3.5, and a third arbitrator who shall chair the Tribunal, selected as provided in International Rule 5.2.

- 5.2** Within 30 days of the appointment of the second arbitrator, the two party-appointed arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator, who shall chair the Tribunal. In the event the party-appointed arbitrators are unable to agree on the third arbitrator, the third arbitrator shall be selected as provided in International Rule 6.
- 5.3** If the parties have agreed on a Tribunal consisting of a sole arbitrator or of three arbitrators none of whom shall be appointed by either party, the parties shall attempt jointly to select such arbitrator(s) within 30 days after the notice of defense provided for in International Rule 3.4 is due. The parties may extend their selection process until one or both of them have concluded that a deadlock has been reached. In this event, the arbitrator(s) shall be selected as provided in International Rule 6.
- 5.4** Where the arbitration agreement entitles each party to appoint an arbitrator but there is more than one Claimant or Respondent to the dispute, and either the multiple Claimants or the multiple Respondents do not jointly appoint an arbitrator, the Neutral Organization shall appoint all of the arbitrators as provided in International Rule 6.4.

Rule 6: Selection Of Arbitrator(s) By Neutral Organization

- 6.1** Whenever (i) a party has failed to appoint the arbitrator to be appointed by it; (ii) the parties have failed to appoint the arbitrator(s) to be appointed by them acting jointly; (iii) the party-appointed arbitrators have failed to appoint the third arbitrator; (iv) the parties have provided that one or more arbitrators shall be appointed by a Neutral Organization agreed on by the parties; or (v) the multi-party nature of the dispute calls for the Neutral Organization to appoint all members of a three-member Tribunal pursuant to International Rule 5.4, the arbitrator(s) required to complete the Tribunal shall be selected as provided in this International Rule 6, and either party may request the Neutral Organization in writing, with copy to the other party, to proceed pursuant to this

International Rule 6. In the event the parties have not agreed on a Neutral Organization, CPR shall serve as the Neutral Organization.

- 6.2** The written request may be made as follows:
- a.** If a party has failed to appoint the arbitrator to be appointed by it, or the parties have failed to appoint the arbitrator(s) to be appointed by them through agreement, at any time after such failure has occurred.
 - b.** If the party-appointed arbitrators have failed to appoint the third arbitrator, as soon as the procedure contemplated by International Rule 5.2 has been completed.
 - c.** If the arbitrator(s) are to be appointed by the Neutral Organization, as soon as the notice of defense is due.
- 6.3** The written request shall include complete copies of the notice of arbitration and the notice of defense or, if the dispute is submitted under a submission agreement, a copy of the agreement supplemented by the notice of arbitration and notice of defense if they are not part of the agreement.
- 6.4** Except where a party has failed to appoint the arbitrator to be appointed by it, the Neutral Organization shall submit to the parties a list of not less than five candidates if one arbitrator remains to be selected, and of not less than seven candidates if two or three arbitrators are to be selected. If either party shall so request, such candidates shall be of a nationality other than the nationality of the parties. Such list shall include a brief statement of each candidate's qualifications. Each party shall number the candidates in order of preference, shall note any objection it may have to any candidate, and shall deliver the list so marked to the Neutral Organization which, on stipulation of the parties, shall circulate the delivered lists to them. Any party failing without good cause to return the candidate list so marked within 10 days after receipt shall be deemed to have assented to all candidates listed thereon. The Neutral Organization shall designate as arbitrator(s) the nominee(s) willing to serve for whom the parties collectively have indicated the highest preference and who appear to meet the standards set forth in International Rule 7. If a tie should result between two candidates, the Neutral

Organization may designate either candidate. If this procedure for any reason should fail to result in designation of the required number of arbitrators or if a party fails to participate in this procedure, the Neutral Organization shall appoint a person or persons whom it deems qualified to fill any remaining vacancy, and whom, if either party shall so request, shall be of a nationality other than the nationality of the parties.

- 6.5** Where a party has failed to appoint the arbitrator to be appointed by it, the Neutral Organization shall appoint a person whom it deems qualified to serve as such arbitrator, taking into account the nationalities of the parties and any other relevant circumstances.

Rule 7: Qualifications, Challenges And Replacement Of Arbitrator(s)

- 7.1** Each arbitrator shall be independent and impartial.
- 7.2** By accepting appointment, each arbitrator shall be deemed to be bound by these International Rules and any modification agreed to by the parties, and to have represented that he or she has the time available to devote to the expeditious process contemplated by these International Rules.
- 7.3** Each arbitrator shall disclose in writing to the Tribunal and the parties at the time of his or her appointment and promptly upon their arising during the course of the arbitration any circumstances that might give rise to justifiable doubt regarding the arbitrator's independence or impartiality. Such circumstances include bias, interest in the result of the arbitration, and past or present relations with a party or its counsel.
- 7.4** No party or anyone acting on its behalf shall have any *ex parte* communications concerning any matter relating to the proceeding with any arbitrator or arbitrator candidate, except that a party may advise a candidate for appointment as its party-appointed arbitrator of the general nature of the case and discuss the candidate's qualifications, availability, and independence and impartiality with respect to the parties, and a party may confer with its party-appointed arbitrator regarding the selection of the chair of the Tribunal.

- 7.5** Any arbitrator may be challenged if circumstances exist or arise that give rise to justifiable doubt regarding that arbitrator's independence or impartiality, provided, that a party may challenge an arbitrator whom it has appointed only for reasons of which it becomes aware after the appointment has been made.
- 7.6** A party may challenge an arbitrator only by a notice in writing to the Neutral Organization, with copy to the Tribunal and the other party, given no later than 15 days after the challenging party (i) receives notification of the appointment of that arbitrator, or (ii) becomes aware of the circumstances specified in International Rule 7.5, whichever shall last occur. The notice shall state the reasons for the challenge with specificity.
- 7.7** When an arbitrator has been challenged by a party, the other party may agree to the challenge or the arbitrator may voluntarily withdraw. Neither of these actions implies acceptance of the validity of the challenge.
- 7.8** If neither agreed disqualification nor voluntary withdrawal occurs, the challenge shall be decided by the Neutral Organization, after providing the non-challenging party and each member of the Tribunal with an opportunity to comment on the challenge.
- 7.9** In the event of death, resignation or successful challenge of an arbitrator not appointed by a party, a substitute arbitrator shall be selected pursuant to the procedure by which the arbitrator being replaced was selected. In the event of the death, resignation or successful challenge of an arbitrator appointed by a party, that party may appoint a substitute arbitrator; provided, however, that should that party fail to notify the Tribunal and the other party of the substitute appointment within 20 days from the date on which it becomes aware that the opening arose, that party's right of appointment shall lapse and the Tribunal shall promptly request the Neutral Organization to appoint a substitute arbitrator forthwith.
- 7.10** In the event that an arbitrator fails to act or is *de jure* or *de facto* prevented from duly performing the functions of an arbitrator, the procedures provided in International Rule 7.9 shall apply to the selection of a replacement. If the parties do not agree on whether the arbitrator has failed to act or is prevented from

performing the functions of an arbitrator, either party may request the Neutral Organization to make that determination forthwith.

- 7.11** If the sole arbitrator or the chair of the Tribunal is replaced, the successor shall decide the extent to which any hearings held previously shall be repeated. If any other arbitrator is replaced, the Tribunal in its discretion may require that some or all prior hearings be repeated.

Rule 8: Challenges To The Jurisdiction Of The Tribunal

- 8.1** The Tribunal shall have the power to hear and determine challenges to its jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence, scope or validity of the arbitration agreement. This authority extends to jurisdictional challenges with respect to both the subject matter of the dispute and the parties to the arbitration.
- 8.2** The Tribunal shall have the power to determine the existence, validity or scope of the contract of which an arbitration clause forms a part. For the purposes of challenges to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, the arbitration clause shall be considered as separable from any contract of which it forms a part.
- 8.3** Any challenges to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, except challenges based on the award itself, shall be made not later than the notice of defense or, with respect to a counterclaim, the reply to the counterclaim; provided, however, that if a claim or counterclaim is later added or amended such a challenge may be made not later than the response to such claim or counterclaim.

C. RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE CONDUCT OF THE ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS

Rule 9: General Provisions

- 9.1** Subject to these International Rules, the Tribunal may conduct the arbitration in such manner as it shall deem appropriate. The chair shall be responsible for the organization of arbitral conferences and hearings and arrangements with respect to the functioning of the Tribunal.

- 9.2** The proceedings shall be conducted in an expeditious manner. The Tribunal is empowered to impose time limits it considers reasonable on each phase of the proceeding, including without limitation the time allotted to each party for presentation of its case and for rebuttal. In setting time limits, the Tribunal should bear in mind its obligation to manage the proceeding firmly in order to complete proceedings as economically and expeditiously as possible.
- 9.3** The Tribunal shall hold an initial pre-hearing conference for the planning and scheduling of the proceeding. Such conference shall be held promptly after the constitution of the Tribunal, unless the Tribunal is of the view that further submissions from the parties are appropriate prior to such conference. The objective of this conference shall be to discuss all elements of the arbitration with a view to planning for its future conduct. Matters to be considered in the initial pre-hearing conference may include, *inter alia*, the following:
- a.** Procedural matters (such as the timing and manner of any required disclosure; the desirability of bifurcation or other separation of the issues in the arbitration; the desirability and practicability of consolidating the arbitration with any other proceeding; the scheduling of conferences and hearings; the need for and costs of translations; the scheduling of pre-hearing memoranda; the need for and type of record of conferences and hearings, including the need for transcripts; the amount of time allotted to each party for presentation of its case and for rebuttal; the mode, manner and order for presenting proof; the need for expert witnesses and how expert testimony should be presented; and the necessity for any on-site inspection by the Tribunal);
 - b.** The early identification and narrowing of the issues in the arbitration;
 - c.** The possibility of stipulations of fact and admissions by the parties solely for purposes of the arbitration, as well as simplification of document authentication;
 - d.** The possibility of appointment of a neutral expert by the Tribunal; and
 - e.** The possibility of the parties engaging in settlement negotiations, with or without the assistance of a mediator.

After the initial conference, further pre-hearing or other conferences may be held as the Tribunal deems appropriate.

- 9.4** In order to define the issues to be heard and determined, the Tribunal may, *inter alia*, make pre-hearing orders for the arbitration and instruct the parties to file more detailed statements of claim and of defense and pre-hearing memoranda.
- 9.5** Unless the parties have agreed upon the seat of arbitration, the Tribunal shall fix the seat of arbitration based upon the contentions of the parties and the circumstances of the arbitration. The award shall be deemed made at such place. The Tribunal may schedule meetings and hold hearings wherever it deems appropriate.
- 9.6** If the parties have not agreed otherwise, the language(s) of the arbitration shall be that of the documents containing the arbitration agreement, subject to the power of the Tribunal to determine otherwise based upon the contentions of the parties and the circumstances of the arbitration. The Tribunal may order that any documents submitted in other languages shall be accompanied by a translation into such language or languages.

Rule 10: Applicable Law(s) And Remedies

- 10.1** The Tribunal shall apply the substantive law(s) or rules of law designated by the parties as applicable to the dispute. Failing such a designation by the parties, the Tribunal shall apply such law(s) or rules of law as it determines to be appropriate.
- 10.2** Subject to International Rule 10.1, in arbitrations involving the application of contracts, the Tribunal shall decide in accordance with the terms of the contract and shall take into account usages of the trade applicable to the contract.
- 10.3** The Tribunal shall not decide as *amiable compositeur* or *ex aequo et bono* unless the parties have authorized it to do so in writing or on the record.
- 10.4** The Tribunal may grant any remedy or relief, including but not limited to specific performance of a contract, which is within the scope of the agreement of the parties and permissible under the law(s) or rules of law applicable to the dispute pursuant to International Rule 10.1, or, if the parties have expressly so provided

pursuant to International Rule 10.3, within the Tribunal's authority to decide as *amiable compositeur* or *ex aequo et bono*.

- 10.5** Unless the parties agree otherwise, the parties expressly waive and forego any right to punitive, exemplary or similar damages unless a statute requires that compensatory damages be increased in a specified manner. This provision shall not limit the Tribunal's authority under International Rule 16.3 to take into account a party's dilatory or bad faith conduct in the arbitration in apportioning arbitration costs between or among the parties.
- 10.6** A monetary award shall be in the currency or currencies of the contract unless the Tribunal considers another currency more appropriate, and the Tribunal may award such pre-award and post-award interest, simple or compound, as it considers appropriate, taking into consideration the contract and applicable law.

Rule 11: Disclosure

The Tribunal may require and facilitate such disclosure as it shall determine is appropriate in the circumstances, taking into account the needs of the parties and the desirability of making disclosure expeditious and cost-effective. The Tribunal may issue orders to protect the confidentiality of proprietary information, trade secrets and other sensitive information disclosed.

Rule 12: Evidence And Hearings

- 12.1** The Tribunal shall determine the manner in which the parties shall present their cases. Unless otherwise determined by the Tribunal or agreed by the parties, the presentation of a party's case shall include the submission of a pre-hearing memorandum including the following elements:
- a.** A statement of facts;
 - b.** A statement of each claim being asserted;
 - c.** A statement of the applicable law and authorities upon which the party relies;
 - d.** A statement of the relief requested, including the basis for any damages claimed; and
 - e.** The evidence to be presented, including documents relied upon and the name, capacity and subject of testimony of any witnesses to be called, the

language in which each witness will testify, and an estimate of the amount of time required for the party's examination of the witness.

- 12.2** If either party so requests or the Tribunal so directs, a hearing shall be held for the presentation of evidence and oral argument. Testimony may be presented in written and/or oral form as the Tribunal may determine is appropriate. The Tribunal is not required to apply the rules of evidence used in judicial proceedings. The Tribunal shall determine the applicability of any privilege or immunity and the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of the evidence offered.
- 12.3** The Tribunal, in its discretion, may require the parties to produce evidence in addition to that initially offered. It may also appoint neutral experts whose testimony shall be subject to examination by the parties and the Tribunal and to rebuttal.
- 12.4** The Tribunal shall determine the manner in which witnesses are to be examined, including the need and arrangements for translation of any witness testimony in a language other than the language of the arbitration. The Tribunal shall have the right to exclude witnesses from hearings during the testimony of other witnesses.

Rule 13: Interim Measures Of Protection

- 13.1** At the request of a party, the Tribunal may take such interim measures as it deems necessary, including measures for the preservation of assets, the conservation of goods or the sale of perishable goods. The Tribunal may require appropriate security as a condition of ordering such measures.
- 13.2** A request for interim measures by a party to a court shall not be deemed incompatible with the agreement to arbitrate or as a waiver of that agreement.

Rule 14: The Award

- 14.1** The Tribunal may make final, interim, interlocutory and partial orders or awards. With respect to any interim, interlocutory or partial award, the Tribunal may state in its award whether or not it views the award as final for purposes of any judicial proceedings in connection therewith.

- 14.2** All awards shall be in writing and shall state the reasoning on which the award rests unless the parties agree otherwise. The award shall be deemed to be made at the seat of arbitration and shall contain the date on which the award was made. When there are three arbitrators, the award shall be made and signed by at least a majority of the arbitrators. When one of three arbitrators does not sign, the award shall be accompanied by a statement of whether the third arbitrator was given the opportunity to sign.
- 14.3** A member of the Tribunal who does not join in an award may issue a dissenting opinion. Such opinion shall not constitute part of the award.
- 14.4** Executed copies of awards and of any dissenting opinion shall be delivered by the Tribunal to the parties. If the arbitration law of the country where the award is made requires the award to be filed or registered, the Tribunal shall comply or arrange for compliance with such requirement.
- 14.5** Within 20 days after receipt of the award, either party, with notice to the other party, may request the Tribunal to clarify the award; to correct any clerical, typographical or computation errors, or any errors of a similar nature in the award; or to make an additional award as to claims or counterclaims presented in the arbitration but not determined in the award. The Tribunal shall make any clarification, correction or additional award requested by either party that it deems justified within 30 days after receipt of such request. Within 20 days after delivery of the award to the parties or, if a party requests a clarification, correction or additional award, within 30 days after receipt of such request, the Tribunal may make such corrections and additional awards on its own initiative as it deems appropriate. All clarifications, corrections and additional awards shall be in writing, and the provisions of this International Rule 14 shall apply to them.
- 14.6** The award shall be final and binding on the parties, and the parties will undertake to carry out the award without delay. If an interpretation, correction or additional award is requested by a party, or a correction or additional award is made by the Tribunal on its own initiative, as provided in International Rule 14.5, the award shall be final and binding on the parties when such clarification, correction or additional

award is made by the Tribunal or upon the expiration of the time periods provided in International Rule 14.5 for such clarification, correction or additional award to be made, whichever is earlier.

- 14.7** The dispute should in most circumstances be heard and be submitted to the Tribunal for decision within nine months after the initial pre-hearing conference required by Rule 9.3. The final award should in most circumstances be rendered within three months thereafter. The parties and the Tribunal shall use their best efforts to comply with this schedule.

D. MISCELLANEOUS INTERNATIONAL RULES

Rule 15: Failure To Comply With International Rules

Whenever a party fails to comply with these International Rules, or any order of the Tribunal pursuant to these International Rules, in a manner deemed material by the Tribunal, the Tribunal shall, if appropriate, fix a reasonable period of time for compliance and, if the party does not comply within said period, the Tribunal may impose a remedy it deems just, including an award on default. Prior to entering an award on default, the Tribunal shall require the non-defaulting party to produce such evidence and legal argument in support of its contentions as the Tribunal may deem appropriate. The Tribunal may receive such evidence and argument without the defaulting party's presence or participation.

Rule 16: Costs

- 16.1** Each arbitrator shall be compensated on a reasonable basis determined at the time of appointment for serving as an arbitrator and shall be reimbursed for any reasonable travel and other expenses. The compensation for each arbitrator shall be fully disclosed to all Tribunal members and parties.
- 16.2** The Tribunal shall fix the costs of arbitration in its award. The costs of arbitration include:
- a.** The fees and expenses of members of the Tribunal;
 - b.** The costs of expert advice and other assistance engaged by the Tribunal;
 - c.** The travel, translation, and other expenses of witnesses to such extent as the Tribunal may deem appropriate;

- d. The costs for legal representation and assistance and experts incurred by a party to such extent as the Tribunal may deem appropriate;
 - e. The charges and expenses of the Neutral Organization with respect to the arbitration;
 - f. The costs of a transcript, if any; and
 - g. The costs of meeting and hearing facilities.
- 16.3** Subject to any agreement between the parties to the contrary, the Tribunal may apportion the costs of arbitration between or among the parties in such manner as it deems reasonable, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the conduct of the parties during the proceeding, and the result of the arbitration.
- 16.4** The Tribunal may request each party to deposit an appropriate amount as an advance for the costs referred to in International Rule 16.2 except those specified in subparagraph (d), and, during the course of the proceeding, it may request supplementary deposits from the parties. Any such funds shall be held and disbursed in such a manner as the Tribunal may deem appropriate.
- 16.5** If the requested deposits are not paid in full within 20 days after receipt of the request, the Tribunal shall so inform the parties in order that jointly or severally they may make the requested payment. If such payment is not made, the Tribunal may suspend or terminate the proceeding.
- 16.6** After the proceeding has been concluded, the Tribunal shall return any unexpended balance from deposits made to the parties as may be appropriate.

Rule 17: Confidentiality

Unless the parties agree otherwise, the parties, the arbitrators and the Neutral Organization shall treat the proceedings, any related disclosure and the decisions of the Tribunal, as confidential, except in connection with judicial proceedings ancillary to the arbitration, such as a judicial challenge to, or enforcement of, an award, and unless otherwise required by law or to protect a legal right of a party. To the extent possible, any specific issues of confidentiality should be raised with and resolved by the Tribunal.

Rule 18: Settlement And Mediation

- 18.1** Either party may propose settlement negotiations to the other party at any time. The Tribunal may suggest that the parties explore settlement at such times as the Tribunal may deem appropriate.
- 18.2** With the consent of the parties, the Tribunal at any stage of the proceeding may arrange for mediation of the claims asserted in the arbitration by a mediator acceptable to the parties. The mediator shall be a person other than a member of the Tribunal. Unless the parties agree otherwise, any such mediation shall be conducted under the CPR Mediation Procedure.
- 18.3** The Tribunal will not be informed of any settlement offers or other statements made during settlement negotiations or a mediation between the parties, unless both parties consent.

Rule 19: Actions Against The Neutral Organization Or Arbitrator(s)

Neither the Neutral Organization nor any arbitrator shall be liable to any party for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration conducted under these International Rules, except that either may be liable to a party for the consequences of conscious and deliberate wrongdoing.

Rule 20: Waiver

A party knowing of a failure to comply with any provision of these International Rules, or any requirement of the arbitration agreement or any direction of the Tribunal, and neglecting to state its objections promptly, waives any objection thereto.

Rule 21: Interpretation and Application of Rules

The arbitrator shall interpret and apply these rules insofar as they relate to the arbitrator's powers and duties. When there is more than one arbitrator and a difference arises among them concerning the meaning or application of these rules, it shall be decided by a majority vote. All other rules shall be interpreted and applied by the Neutral Organization.

CPR PRINCIPLES

CPR brings a distinct viewpoint to the field of domestic and international dispute resolution. Its tenets:

1. Most disputes are best resolved privately and by agreement.
2. Principals should play a key role in dispute resolution and should approach a dispute as a problem to be solved, not a contest to be won.
3. A skilled and respected neutral third party can play a critical role in bringing about agreement.
4. Efforts should first be made to reach agreement by unaided negotiation.
5. If such efforts are unsuccessful, resolution by a non-adjudicative procedure, such as mediation, should next be pursued. These procedures remain available even while litigation or arbitration is pending.
6. If adjudication by a neutral third party is required, a well-conducted arbitration proceeding usually is preferable to litigation.
7. During an arbitration proceeding the door to settlement should remain open. Arbitrators may suggest that the parties explore settlement, employing a mediator if appropriate.
8. Arbitration proceedings often can be conducted efficiently by the Arbitral Tribunal without administration by a neutral organization, or limiting the role of such an organization to assistance in arbitrator selection or ruling on challenges to arbitrators, if necessary.

The CPR International Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration reflect these principles.



NOTES

CPR PRINCIPLES

CPR brings a distinct viewpoint to the field of domestic and international dispute resolution. Its tenets:

1. Most disputes are best resolved privately and by agreement.
2. Principals should play a key role in dispute resolution and should approach a dispute as a problem to be solved, not a contest to be won.
3. A skilled and respected neutral third party can play a critical role in bringing about agreement.
4. Efforts should first be made to reach agreement by unaided negotiation.
5. If such efforts are unsuccessful, resolution by a non-adjudicative procedure, such as mediation, should next be pursued. These procedures remain available even while litigation or arbitration is pending.
6. If adjudication by a neutral third party is required, a well-conducted arbitration proceeding usually is preferable to litigation.
7. During an arbitration proceeding the door to settlement should remain open. Arbitrators may suggest that the parties explore settlement, employing a mediator if appropriate.
8. Arbitration proceedings often can be conducted efficiently by the Arbitral Tribunal without administration by a neutral organization, or limiting the role of such an organization to assistance in arbitrator selection or ruling on challenges to arbitrators, if necessary.

The CPR International Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration reflect these principles.



CPR

International Institute for
Conflict Prevention & Resolution

575 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10022
tel +1.212.949.6490
fax +1.212.949.8859
www.cpradr.org