



Constituting the Tribunal

Selection of the arbitrator(s)

Choice

Arbitrator disclosures and neutrality

Challenging the appointment of an arbitrator



Selection of Arbitrators



Party choice of one or three effective

Model Law Article 10 defaults to three (as do UNCITRAL Rules)



Selection of Arbitrators



Subject to any institutional limits

Institution appoints if party fails

But what if no institution?

Need appointing authority –

UNCITRAL Rules address



Selection by the Parties

May select single if agreeable, but unlikely

Thus, single often selected by institution or appointing authority



Selection by the Parties

Parties more typically choose one of three arbitrators

And party appointed arbitrators choose chair

Party arbitrators must also be neutral

Many rules strictly limit *ex parte* communications with arbitrator to be selected by party

Choose based on CV, reputation, publication, etc.



Disclosure & Standards of Neutrality

Model Law Art. 12 requires each arbitrator to be:

Impartial: No actual or perceived partiality as to matter or parties

<u>Independent</u>: No financial or other personal interest in outcome

<u>Available</u>

<u>Disclosure:</u> Must disclosure any information likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to either impartiality or independence



Challenges to an Arbitrator

May challenge arbitrator:

Based on lack of impartiality and/or independence

Based on qualifications

By appointing party only if new information



Challenges to an Arbitrator

Challenge procedure based on law or rules



Challenges to an Arbitrator

Key Issue is who decides challenge

Tribunal under Model Law Article 13 (no rules)



A Constituted Tribunal

Once a tribunal is constituted, it may function in a manner similar to a court of law

Tribunal will control the process going forward, which will typically lead to an award

Tribunal typically first addresses any jurisdictional issues raised by the parties



