

Here is a clear, well-structured **document** on the **Arbitration Code of Ethics from the Center for Public Resources (CPR)** that you can use for study, assignments, or reference:

Arbitration Code of Ethics

Center for Public Resources (CPR)

1. Introduction

The **Center for Public Resources (CPR)** developed a Code of Ethics for arbitrators to ensure that arbitration remains a fair, efficient, and trustworthy method of dispute resolution. Arbitration plays a significant role in modern legal systems, and arbitrators—like judges—carry serious responsibilities to both the parties involved and the public.

(drs.cpradr.org)

The CPR Code establishes **generally accepted ethical standards** to guide arbitrators and maintain confidence in arbitration proceedings.

2. Purpose of the Code

The main objectives of the CPR Arbitration Code of Ethics are:

- To promote **fairness and impartiality** in arbitration
- To ensure **integrity and professionalism** of arbitrators
- To maintain **public confidence** in the arbitration process
- To provide **guidelines for ethical decision-making**

The Code is not meant to replace laws or arbitration rules but to complement them by setting ethical expectations. ([FedArb](#))

3. Scope and Application

The CPR Code applies to:

- Arbitrators in **commercial disputes**
- Arbitrators appointed by agreement, institutions, or law
- Various types of arbitration proceedings (except certain labor disputes)

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It recognizes that arbitrators often come from professional or industry backgrounds and may not be full-time judges, which requires tailored ethical guidance. (drs.cpradr.org)

4. Fundamental Ethical Principles

A. Impartiality and Independence

Arbitrators must:

- Remain **neutral and unbiased**
- Avoid favoritism toward any party
- Disclose any **conflicts of interest**
- Refuse appointments where impartiality is compromised

This ensures equal treatment and fairness in proceedings.

B. Integrity and Honesty

Arbitrators are expected to:

- Act with **honesty and good faith**
- Avoid misleading statements or unethical conduct
- Uphold the **integrity of the arbitration process**

Ethical behavior strengthens trust in arbitration outcomes.

C. Competence and Diligence

Arbitrators must:

- Possess **adequate knowledge and expertise**
- Conduct proceedings efficiently
- Render **well-reasoned decisions** based on evidence

They are also expected to maintain and improve their professional skills.

D. Fairness and Equal Treatment

Arbitrators must:

- Give each party a **full and fair opportunity** to present their case
- Ensure procedures are **balanced and just**
- Avoid discrimination or bias

Fairness is central to the legitimacy of arbitration.

E. Confidentiality

Arbitrators must:

- Protect the **privacy of proceedings**
- Not disclose confidential information obtained during arbitration
- Maintain confidentiality even after the case ends

This encourages open and honest participation by parties.

F. Disclosure Obligations

Arbitrators are required to:

- Disclose any **relationships, interests, or circumstances** that may affect impartiality
- Continue disclosure throughout the arbitration process

Transparency helps parties make informed decisions about arbitrator selection.

G. Avoidance of Impropriety

Arbitrators must avoid:

- Improper communications (e.g., **ex parte discussions**)
- Financial or personal benefits related to the case
- Any conduct that creates an **appearance of bias**

Even the perception of misconduct can damage credibility.

5. Responsibilities During the Arbitration Process

Arbitrators are responsible for:

- Managing proceedings **efficiently and respectfully**
- Ensuring procedural fairness
- Cooperating with co-arbitrators and institutions
- Issuing **clear, reasoned awards**

Their conduct directly impacts the legitimacy of the outcome.

6. Post-Arbitration Duties

Ethical obligations may continue after the arbitration ends, including:

- Maintaining **confidentiality**
 - Avoiding conflicts in future professional relationships
 - Preserving the integrity of the final award
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7. Importance of the CPR Code

The CPR Code is essential because it:

- Establishes **uniform ethical standards**
- Enhances **credibility of arbitration**
- Protects the interests of parties
- Supports arbitration as an alternative to litigation

It ensures arbitration remains a trusted mechanism for resolving disputes.

8. Conclusion

The Arbitration Code of Ethics by the CPR serves as a foundational guide for arbitrators, emphasizing **fairness, integrity, impartiality, and professionalism**. By adhering to these principles, arbitrators help maintain confidence in arbitration as a reliable and just dispute resolution process.

If you want, I can also:

- Turn this into a **formatted essay (APA/MLA style)**
- Add **case examples or real-world applications**
- Or create a **short summary / presentation slides**