

# Considerations for Arbitration of Commercial Disputes

Utah State Bar  
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James M. Elegante



# Short-Form Arbitration Clause

- All disputes arising out of or in connection with the present contract shall be finally settled by arbitration.



# Long-Form Clause

All Disputes between Vendor and Customer shall be exclusively, finally and conclusively settled by binding arbitration under the [Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce ] [American Arbitration Association through its International Center for Dispute Resolution in accordance with its Commercial Arbitration Rules] (the "Arbitration Agency") then in effect (the "Rules") (except as specifically modified by this Agreement). Vendor and Customer shall continue to perform their respective obligations under this agreement pending conclusion of the arbitration. As used herein, Dispute means any disagreement, controversy or claim that arises between Vendor and Customer regarding the interpretation, fulfillment, or implementation of any provision of this Agreement, or regarding the rights and obligations of the parties (including, without limitation, the validity of the agreement of the parties to arbitrate, the arbitrability of the issues submitted to arbitration hereunder, and any conflict of laws issues in connection with this Agreement).

The arbitration shall be conducted by a single independent and impartial arbitrator (the "Arbitral Tribunal") to be appointed by the Arbitration Authority. Unless as otherwise required hereunder for a particular Dispute, the Arbitration Authority shall appoint an independent arbitrator that is generally familiar with the business which is the subject of this Agreement, and preferably has no fewer than ten years of practical experience in the relevant field that is implicated by the Dispute in issue in accordance herewith. No more than 30 days after the Request for Arbitration has been delivered to the Arbitration Authority, the Arbitration Authority shall submit a list of at least five potential arbitrators to each party. Each party shall have a period of no more than 15 business days in which to register objections to any of the proposed arbitrators based upon lack of independence, lack of qualification or any other material factor which would substantially impair the arbitrator's effectiveness for the Dispute in issue. The Arbitration Authority shall then consider such objections, if any, and shall then appoint the Arbitral Tribunal no more than 60 days after the Request for Arbitration has been delivered to the Arbitration Authority. The appointment of the Arbitral Tribunal by the Arbitration Authority shall be final and binding on the parties.

Each party acknowledges and agrees that the other party would be damaged irreparably in the event any of the provisions of this Agreement are not performed in accordance with their specific terms. Accordingly, pending completion of arbitration pursuant to this provision, either party shall have the right to seek a temporary restraining order, injunctive relief or other interim or provisional relief on the grounds that such relief would otherwise be available at law or in equity. If any such relief is obtained, the arbitrator will address the continuance, modification or termination of such relief, and the decision regarding such relief shall be binding on the parties.

The arbitration shall be conducted in the English language in a [major city].

The Arbitral Tribunal conduct a hearing no later than 90 days after delivery of the Request for Arbitration, and a decision shall be rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal within 30 days after the final hearing.

At the hearing, the parties shall present such evidence and witnesses as they may choose, with or without counsel. Adherence to formal rules of evidence shall not be required, and the Arbitral Tribunal shall consider any evidence and testimony that it determines to be relevant, in accordance with procedures that it determines to be appropriate.

The arbitration award shall be in writing and shall specify the factual and legal bases for the award. Neither party shall be entitled to, and no award shall include any amount for, lost profits or revenues, lost business opportunities, business interruption, or punitive or exemplary damages for any claim arbitrated pursuant to this Agreement.

The Arbitral Tribunal shall be entitled to a fee commensurate with fees for professional services requiring similar time and effort in the location where the arbitration takes place. The fees of the Arbitral Tribunal and other costs of the arbitration shall be borne equally by the parties, except when the arbitrator decides to impose the total cost on the defeated party.

All decisions of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be final and binding on the parties and may be entered against them in any court of competent jurisdiction. Any judgment rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal against a party may be executed against such party's assets in any jurisdiction where the party has assets. [Each of the parties irrevocably submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the appropriate courts in the country in which it has assets and in the United States in any legal action or proceeding relating to such execution of judgment.]

Any Dispute brought pursuant to the terms of this provision must be brought within two years of the date that the party aggrieved by the event or condition, or notice of such event or condition giving rise to the dispute, becomes aware of the same.

The agreement to arbitrate shall survive the rescission or termination of the Agreement.

# Issues to Consider

- Logistics issues.
- Legal issues.
- Procedural issues.



# Logistical Issues

- Choosing an arbitration administrator.
- The experience of the arbitrator.
- The number of arbitrators.
- The language of the arbitration.
- The place of the arbitration.



# Legal Issues

- Limitations on the time to bring claims.
- Survivability of the obligation to arbitrate.
- The obligation to continue performance.
- Executing on the award.



# Procedural Issues

- Time limits for events within the arbitration.
- Which procedural rules to use.
- Which evidentiary rules to use.
- The right to proceed without counsel.
- Written award citing legal basis.
- Costs, splitting costs, and awarding costs.

