

## **CODE OF ETHICS FOR AN ARBITRATOR AT THE DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE**

The provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 ('Act') and in particular Sections 12 and 13 thereof read with Schedules to the Act concerning the requisite declarations and disclosures to be made by an Arbitrator, and the general code of ethics enshrined therein, as well as Rule 10 of DIAC (Arbitration Proceedings) Rules, 2023 shall govern the conducting arbitration proceedings under the aegis of the DIAC. The following guidelines shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the said provisions.

•**Impartiality and Integrity:** An Arbitrator must avoid any action or behaviour that could undermine the perception of the impartiality and integrity of the Arbitrator in the arbitral proceedings.

•**Disclosure of Conflicts:** An Arbitrator is required to disclose, prior to and during the continuation of the arbitral proceedings, any circumstances that might reasonably lead to doubts about the impartiality, independence, or qualification of the Arbitrator.

•**Fee Arrangements:** The fees and costs of the arbitral proceedings are determined by the DIAC in accordance with the DIAC (Administrative Costs and Arbitrators' Fees) Rules, 2018. This obviates an Arbitrator conducting arbitral proceedings under the aegis of the DIAC making any separate arrangement in that regard with any of the parties to the proceedings.

•**Disclosure of Relationships and Interests:** An Arbitrator must disclose any past or current relationships or interests—whether financial, business, or professional—with the parties or the subject matter of the dispute that could reasonably raise doubts about their independence or impartiality.

•**Punctuality:** An Arbitrator should adhere to scheduled hearing dates and times and make every effort to avoid cancellations or rescheduling.

•**Communication Protocol:** An Arbitrator should not engage in communication with the parties or their counsel regarding the case until after their appointment has been formally communicated. Any unilateral communications regarding the case are to be avoided.

•**Encouraging Settlement:** An Arbitrator may facilitate the settlement of the dispute with the parties' consent, and must terminate proceedings in accordance with the applicable laws and rules if a settlement is reached.

•**Confidentiality:** An Arbitrator must maintain the confidentiality of all arbitration proceedings and must not use any confidential information for personal benefit or to the detriment of any party.