

APPROVED
by the President of the RSAT
by virtue of the General Meeting Minutes of
RSBC (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD
No. 03 of 14 November 2015,

RULES

OF THE RUSSIA-SINGAPORE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

**SINGAPORE
2015**

Not for reproduction. All rights
reserved. RSBC (SINGAPORE)
PTE. LTD

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

Chapter 1. FUNDAMENTALS

Chapter 2. ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL MEMBERSHIP

Chapter 3. DISQUALIFICATIONS

Chapter 4. ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL JURISDICTION

Chapter 5. PARTIES TO THE CASE AND OTHER PARTIES TO THE ARBITRATION

Chapter 6. REPRESENTATION WITH THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

Chapter 7. EVIDENCE AND PROOF

Chapter 8. ARBITRATION INJUNCTIONS

Chapter 9. ARBITRATION COSTS

Chapter 10. SUBPOENAS

Section II. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS LITIGATION

Chapter 11. SUING

Chapter 12. CONCILIATION PROCEDURES. SETTLEMENT

Chapter 13. DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Chapter 14. TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS

Chapter 15. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

Chapter 16. ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD

Chapter 17. ENFORCEMENT OF THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD

Chapter 18. ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL RULING

Section III. SPECIFICS OF THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS FOR SPECIFIC CLASSES OF CASES

Chapter 19. RULES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Chapter 20. RULES OF ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS IN INTERNAL DISPUTES

Chapter 21. RULES OF SUMMARY ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

Section IV. CONCLUSIONS

INTRODUCTION

The arbitration (French arbitrage, or dispute resolution mediated by commercial (not arbitrators) is the fastest, most efficient and transparent means of court collection of indebtedness from bad faith counterparties widely used in the developed countries within the framework of the European Convention on Foreign Trade Arbitration

In Singapore, the arbitration proceedings are conducted by the Arbitration Tribunal created and operating under the procedure set forth in the Singapore Arbitration Act No. 37 of 1 March 2001 (Chapter 10 of the Singapore Republic Code of Law) and the Singapore International Arbitration Act No. 23 of 27 January 1995 (Chapter 143A of the Singapore Republic Code of Law). The Arbitration Tribunal is a non-public non-profit organization operating not for profit.

The official representative office of the RSAT in Russia is the Moscow Arbitration Tribunal created in 2010 and being the largest and known independent arbitration court in the country.

Arbitration Tribunal	Court of Law
Prompt consideration of claims (within 16 days).	Consideration of claims within at least 120 days or up to 220 days subject to challenges.
The rules of the Arbitration Tribunal are more flexible in relation to the legal proceedings.	Breach of procedural rules results into protracted proceedings or cancellation of the judgment on formal grounds.
- Awards of the Arbitration Tribunal are effective immediately without appeal - The Arbitration Tribunal receives enforcement documents on its awards, by itself and free of charge , from the court of law within 30 days and further controls enforcement thereof by court marshals until the enforcement is complete.	The judgments may be challenged protracting the proceedings.
The arbitration fee (2% of the claim amount on the average), forfeits and out-of-pocket expenses shall be reimbursed in full by the loser.	Reimbursement payments of court expenses are unsubstantiatedly reduced.
70% of the Arbitration Tribunal awards are enforced without writs of execution given high penalties set forth in arbitration agreements.	Minimum court penalties.

Free-of-charge pretrial advice provided by polite employees of the Arbitration Tribunal	The complete and cold information vacuum .
The Arbitrators are experienced in real economy sectors and know the specifics thereof.	The knowledge is limited
Claims with participation of individuals are permissible as well.	Limited jurisdiction: the arbitration court for companies, and the court of law for individuals.
Within the same city, claims are permissible against regional and foreign counterparties.	Limited territorial jurisdictions: regional defendants may be sued only in their regions.

To petition the Arbitration Tribunal, one requires written consent of both parties to the contract. ***Such consent is usually given during execution of the contract where the Dispute Resolution section runs "All disputes under the contract shall be resolved by open arbitration proceedings with the Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal (registered address: 8a Admiralty street #04-37 Singapore). The arbitrator shall be appointed by a representative of the arbitration tribunal. The parties and arbitrators may participate in the hearings via videoconferencing. The arbitration award shall be final"***. Other peculiarities of drafting the arbitration clause are set forth herein and at www.RSA.sg.

I wish the best of luck to everyone!
Vice-President,
the Russia-Singapore Arbitration (Singapore),
President Moscow Arbitration Tribunal (Russia),
President, Arbitration Tribunal Union (Russia)
Alexei V. Kravtsov

Section I. GENERAL

RSAT of RSBC (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD may perform the following to administer arbitration proceedings:

- 1) administering international commercial arbitration;
- 2) administering domestic arbitration proceedings;
- 3) performing certain function to administer arbitration proceedings, including the functions to appoint Arbitrator(s) and resolve the matters of disqualifications and dismissals of Arbitrator(s) or conducting arbitration proceedings/arbitration by the Arbitration Tribunal created by the parties to resolve the specific dispute without the general administration of the dispute or by the Foreign Court.

Chapter 1. FUNDAMENTALS

Article 1. Dispute Resolution by the Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal

1. Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal supported by RSBC (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD (hereinafter referred to as the Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal or RSAT and RSBC (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD hereinafter referred to as the AI) has been created in accordance with the Singapore Arbitration Act (Chapter 10 of the Singapore Republic Code of Law) of No. 37 of 1 March 2001 (hereinafter referred to as the Arbitration Act) that permits Singapore-based disputes in entrepreneurial and other commercial spheres attributed to jurisdiction of arbitration courts under the rules set forth herein.

2. In relation to matters not agreed upon by the parties or not set forth herein or in the Arbitration Act or other laws, the arbitration rules shall be set forth by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI.

3. The arbitration rules agreed upon by the parties must not conflict the basic fundamentals and essence of the Arbitration Acts. The matter of absence of the conflict shall be resolved by the Arbitration Tribunal or by the AI prior to staffing thereof.

4. The start of the arbitration proceedings in relation to the specific dispute, for the purposes hereof, shall be deemed the date when the statement of claim was received by the defendant or the attempt to deliver it was recorded.

Article 2. Dispute Resolution Objectives of the Arbitration Tribunal and the AI

1. The objectives of the arbitration proceedings shall be as follows:

1) protecting prejudiced or disputable rights and legitimate interests of persons engaged into entrepreneurial or other business activities as well as rights and legitimate interests of the Singapore Republic, constituents and municipalities thereof in relation to entrepreneurial or other business activities, government, local or other authorities and officials of the Singapore Republic in the above relation;

2) providing a remedy alternative to the court in relation to entrepreneurial or other business activities;

3) fair and prompt private arbitration proceedings by the independent and impartial Arbitration Tribunal;

- 4) reinforcing legitimacy and preventing offenses in relation to entrepreneurial and other business activities;
- 5) fostering respect to the Law, Arbitration Tribunal and sanctity of contractual relations;
- 6) assisting in establishment and development of partner business relations and creation of business customs and ethics.

Article 3. Laws on Dispute Resolution by the Arbitration Tribunal

1. In accordance with the European Convention on Foreign Trade Arbitration, the laws on dispute resolution by arbitration proceedings within the Singapore Republic shall be enforceable by the Singapore Republic.
2. The dispute resolution procedure of the AI and the Arbitration Tribunal shall be governed by the Singapore International Arbitration Act (Chapter 143A of the Singapore Republic Code of Law) No. 23 of 27 January 1995, framework UNCITRAL law on the international commercial arbitration (1985) and hereby, unless the parties to the arbitration agreement agree to apply other arbitration rules.

Article 4. Right to Petition the Arbitration Tribunal

1. The stakeholder may petition the AI to protect its prejudiced or disputable rights and legitimate interests resulting from specific civil law relations provided they include the agreement on possible referral of the dispute to the AI (the arbitration agreement) under the procedure set forth herein.
2. Any other person, no party to specific civil law relations (agreement or contract) the dispute whereon is resolved by the Arbitration Tribunal, may, during the arbitration proceedings, petition (motion, challenge) in writing, as relevant, the AI or, via it, the Arbitration Tribunal resolving the specific dispute where the dispute being resolved by the Arbitration Tribunal may affect its rights and/or obligations. In its petition, the Other Person shall substantiate its petition and consent to be engaged to participate in the arbitration proceedings in the capacity of the Third Party or motion to stay the arbitration proceedings.
3. No waiver of right to petition the arbitration tribunal shall be valid.
4. The AI shall be petition in the statement of claim form;
5. If the Law sets forth a procedure for pretrial dispute resolution or such procedure is provided for in the contract, the dispute shall be referred to the AI after compliance of such procedure.
6. On agreement by and between the parties, the dispute within the arbitration tribunal's jurisdiction arising from civil law relations may, until the trial court issues a judicial act that terminates the consideration of the case on the merits, be referred to the AI by the parties.

Article 5. The Transparent Justice Personal Account Online System

1. The Transparent Justice Personal Account Online System shall be the corporate portal of the AI having exclusive rights to use it. The system is used for all communications of the AI staff and Arbitrators, storing the database and information of arbitration proceedings.

2. Personal private accounts of parties to arbitration shall be an integral part of the Transparent Justice Personal Account Online System. Personal accounts accessible after simple authorization allows users participating in specific arbitration proceedings (claimants, defendants or third parties) and having personal ID numbers (provided by the AI personally to each participant):

2.1. Tracking each process action of the AI staff on cases whereto the User is the party:

- (for all parties) During the claim proceedings (from acceptance of the statement of claim until dissemination of the arbitration award copies, including the process of notifying the parties, the process of considering the documents submitted by the process participants).

- (for the winner) When assisting the AI with court enforcement of the Arbitration Tribunal's Award (including the process of petitioning or motioning the tribunal and challenging unsubstantiated or illegitimate actions or judicial acts of judges).

- (for the winner) When assisting the AI with enforcement of writs of execution by court marshals and the debtor's banks (including the process of filing and execution of enforcement documents by officials, disposal of the debtor's seized property or withdrawal of cash from settlement accounts and the process of challenging illegitimate actions of officials).

2.2. Notifying the designated employees and managers of the AI on process matters and actions during the arbitration proceedings and enforcement of awards and receiving responses to such notices within 24 hours;

2.3. Viewing and downloading scanned copies of all documents within the arbitration case file including the statement of claim documents, mail or other notices, process documents, etc.;

2.4. Viewing, hearing and downloading of audiovisual recordings of their proceedings;

2.5. Participating (online) in the arbitration proceedings via the videoconferencing system integrated into the Personal Account without installing the system onto the PC or taking additional actions to establish online communications;

2.6. Receiving notice of any changes to the Personal Account to their personal emails.

2.7. Using virtual Event Calendars;

2.8. Obtaining any information on the AI's business.

3. The system shall be accessible via the internet telecom network at portal.a-tsm.ru or at the official site of the AI rsa.sg in the Transparent Justice section. The procedure for accessing the Personal Account and personal registration code data (ID numbers) shall be sent by the AI personally to the parties to the arbitration together with the ruling to institute Arbitration Proceeding on the Case.

4. The AI shall be safekeeping the databases within 3 years of the arbitration termination date where technically possible.

Article 6. Arbitration Agreement

1. The Arbitration Agreement (the agreement by and between the parties to refer disputes to the AI) shall be in writing and included into the document executed by parties (contract, amendment agreement to the contract or separate agreement).

2. Arbitration agreements may be:

2.1. Alternative (for example: *"Any and all disputes hereunder shall be referred to public resolution by the court or the Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal (registered address: 8a Admiralty street #04-37 Singapore), at the claimant's option. The Parties are*

familiar and agree with the Arbitration Rules. The Arbitrator shall be appointed by the president of the Arbitration Tribunal. The parties and arbitrators may participate in the hearings via videoconferencing. The award of the arbitration tribunal shall be final".);

2.2. Providing for liability for incompliance with the award of the Arbitration Tribunal:

"Any and all disputes hereunder shall be referred to public resolution by the Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal (registered address: 8a Admiralty street #04-37 Singapore). The Parties are familiar and agree with the Arbitration Rules. The Arbitrator shall be appointed by the president of the Arbitration Tribunal. The parties and arbitrators may participate in the hearings via videoconferencing. The award of the Arbitration Tribunal shall be final and binding on the parties, and shall be executed voluntarily.

On any failure to comply with the Award of the Arbitration Tribunal voluntarily within five days, the winner may repetition the Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal (registered address: 8a Admiralty street #04-37 Singapore) claiming to collect from the loser the penalty in the amount of 50% of the granted claims amount.

The Parties agree that all costs in connection with enforcement of the Arbitration Tribunal Award including the one on the penalty for failure to comply with the award shall be included into arbitration costs, charged to the loser and reimbursed to the winner within three business days of its relevant claim in writing. The above costs shall include engaging companies or individuals to obtain writs of execution for enforcement of the arbitration ruling from courts of law and any actions in this connection; engaging companies and individuals to finding, transporting and safekeeping the loser's property at the enforcement proceedings or injunction stage and any actions in this connects; payment of stamp duties; engaging interpreters or translator; copying; notarization or any other certification of documents; postage, etc. On failure to comply with the above obligation voluntarily, the party incurring the costs to enforce the Arbitration Tribunal award may claim reimbursement of such costs within separate proceedings and as it sees fit with the Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal (registered address: registered address: 8a Admiralty street #04-37 Singapore) (in accordance with provisions hereof) or with the relevant court".

2.3. Mandatory Clause:

"Any and all disputes hereunder shall be referred to public resolution by the Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal (registered address: 8a Admiralty street #04-37 Singapore). The arbitrators shall be appointed by the president of the AI. The parties and arbitrators may participate in the hearings via videoconferencing. The award of the arbitration tribunal shall be final".).

2.4. The arbitration agreement may have other forms.

3. Within the arbitration agreement, the parties may, by their direct agreement, set forth that the arbitration award shall be final and binding on the parties. The final arbitration award may not be cancelled. If the arbitration agreement does not set forth that the arbitration award is final, such award may be cancelled on the grounds set forth in the Arbitration Act.

4. Where the arbitration agreement is executed on execution of the accession agreement, it shall be drafted in the amendment agreement form to the contract or in the separate agreement form. Otherwise, the Accession Agreement shall provide the procedure for amending it.

5. These Rules shall be an integral part of any arbitration agreement only provided they

are referred to therein.

6. The Arbitration Agreement may refer to the applicable law (English or foreign) for dispute resolution. If the applicable law is not set forth in the arbitration agreement, the Arbitration Tribunal shall resolve the dispute in accordance with the rules of English law.

7. Where the parties to the arbitration reach a direct agreement either

a) that the UNCITRAL Framework Law or the Singapore International Arbitration Law shall not apply to the arbitration; or

b) that the Singapore Arbitration Act (Chapter 10) shall apply to arbitration, the Framework Law and the Singapore International Arbitration Act shall not apply to such Arbitration, and the Singapore Arbitration Act shall apply thereto.

For the avoidance of doubt, the provision of the arbitration agreements, citing or approving, for application, any arbitration rules shall not, in itself, be sufficient to exclude application of the Framework Law or the Singapore International Arbitration Act to the specific arbitration. Otherwise, any provision of the arbitration rules agreed upon and adopted by the parties, either before or after institution of the arbitration proceedings, shall be applicable and operating to the extent such provision is not incompliant with the Framework Law or the Singapore International Arbitration Act from where the parties may not withdraw.

Article 7. Provision on the Arbitrators' Independence and Impartiality

1. The Arbitrators shall be independent and impartial when discharging their obligations and shall not act in the capacity of representatives of any of the parties. The Arbitrator may not be a person directly or indirectly interested in the outcome of the proceedings.

2. The Arbitrator shall, prior to institution of the arbitration proceedings, inform the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI of any circumstances that may cast substantiated doubt on its impartiality or independence and of any such circumstances arising before completion of the arbitration proceedings.

3. Any external influence on the Arbitrators and the AI, interference with their activities on part of government, local or other authorities, entities, officials or citizens shall be prohibited and entail liability at Law.

4. Independence of the Arbitrator shall be ensured in the following key respects:

- absence of any obligations or interests towards the parties to the arbitration (individuals, companies, executives or owners);
- financial independence: the fee amount payable to the Arbitrator for considering the claim shall not depend on the outcome thereof;
- independence of judgment on all matters in connection with the arbitration at hand.
- the financial participation of the Arbitrator in business of the parties to the arbitration in any form whatsoever;
- the financial and pecuniary dependency of the Arbitrator upon the parties to the arbitration (joint investments into other companies, borrowings other than bank ones, etc.);
- indirect financial participation in (financial dependency upon) the matters of the parties to the proceedings via relatives, company employees, holding and subsidiary companies, etc.;
- kindred and personal friendly relations with directors and senior executive of the parties to the arbitration;

- procurement of goods and services from the parties to the arbitration at prices materially lower than real market ones;
- participation of the Arbitrator in any management bodies of the parties to the arbitration, their parent and holding companies;
- recommendations or advice of the Arbitrator regarding financial investments into companies wherein they are financially interested themselves;
- former employment of the Arbitrator with the companies to participate in the arbitration proceedings or their managing companies in any position;
- consideration of appointing the Arbitrator to an executive or any other position with the company to participate in the arbitration proceedings.

5. No arbitration proceedings shall be permitted where a party is:

- 1) the AI itself;
- 2) the founder (member) of the AI or a person actually guiding the AI's business;
- 3) any person attributed to whose competence is resolution of matters in connection with appointment, disqualification or dismissal of the Arbitrators or its close relatives as well as any company where such person may, directly or indirectly, dispose of more than fifty percent of votes in the supreme body of the company or appoint (elect) the sole executive body and/or over fifty percent of the joint executive body of the company.

Article 8. Legitimacy of Dispute Resolution by the Arbitration Tribunal

The legitimacy of dispute resolution by the Arbitration Tribunal shall be ensured with due application of rules of law as well as compliance with the rules set forth in the Arbitration Law by all the Arbitrators.

Article 9. Universal Equality before the Law and the Arbitration Tribunal

1. Dispute resolution by the Arbitration Tribunal shall be based on universal equality of individuals before the Law and the Arbitration Tribunal regardless of the gender, race, nationality, pecuniary or service status, residence, religion, beliefs, membership in public associations or any other circumstances, universal equality of companies before the law and the Arbitration tribunal regardless of their status, ownership, reporting, location or any other circumstances.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall provide equal judicial protection of rights and legitimate interests of all parties to the proceedings.

Article 10. Equality of the Parties

1. Dispute resolution by the Arbitration Tribunal shall be founded on equality of the parties.

2. The parties shall have equal right to petition for disqualification, motion, prove, participate in investigation of evidence, present before the tribunal, provide the Arbitration Tribunal with their arguments and explanations, exercise and discharge other procedural rights and obligations set forth herein.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal may not, with its actions, put any of the parties into an advantageous position or prejudice the rights of any of the parties.

Article 11. Competitiveness

1. Dispute resolution by the Arbitration Tribunal shall be founded on competitiveness of the parties to the arbitration proceedings.
2. Parties to the case may know the arguments of each other prior to the proceedings. Any party to the case shall be guaranteed the right to present its evidence to the Arbitration Tribunal and other party to the case, to motion, present its arguments and consideration, explain any matters arising during consideration of the case in connection with presentation of the evidence. The parties to the case shall bear the risk of occurrence of consequences of performance or non-performance of process actions by them.
3. The Arbitration Tribunal, in maintaining its independence, fairness and impartiality shall moderate the process, explain to parties to the case their rights and obligations, warn them of consequences of performance or non-performance of process actions by them, assist them in exercise of their rights, provide conditions for comprehensive and complete examination of evidence, identification of actual circumstances and due application of laws and other regulations during consideration of the case.

Article 12. IMMEDIACY OF ARBITRATION

1. When considering the dispute, the Arbitration Tribunal shall examine all evidence of the case under the procedure it deems necessary.
2. The evidence that may not be examined during the arbitration proceedings may not be used by the Arbitration Tribunal as the bases for the judicial act being adopted.

Article 13. PRIVACY OF ARBITRATION

1. The proceedings of the Arbitration Tribunal shall be private unless the parties agree otherwise.
2. The arbitration proceeding in public arbitration hearings shall be permissible on consent of all the parties to it and the President of the AI.
3. Disclosure by the Arbitrator or the AI employee of information they get to know during the arbitration proceedings shall entail liability at law.
4. The arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in the public arbitration hearing form by virtue of the ruling. The ruling shall be issued in relation to the entire arbitration proceedings or any part thereof.
5. Persons attending the public arbitration hearing may take notes of the arbitration hearing and make audio record of it. Video- and photography or radio and TV broadcasting of the arbitration hearing shall be permissible only if authorized by the Arbitration Tribunal.

Article 14. LANGUAGE OF ARBITRATION

1. The language of dispute resolution by the Arbitration Tribunal shall be English or any language it deems convenient to the parties.
2. Where the party is not fluent in the dispute resolution language, the Arbitration Tribunal shall provide it with the translator/interpreter on request and at the expense of such party.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal may require the parties to translate documents and other materials into the language of the arbitration proceedings.

Article 15. Regulations Applicable to Arbitration

1. When resolving disputes, the Arbitration Tribunal shall rely upon the laws and international treaties of Singapore, the European Convention on the Foreign Trade Arbitration and other regulations effective within Singapore.

2. If an international treaty of Singapore sets forth rules other than those set forth in the law, the rules of the international treaty shall prevail.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its resolutions in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract subject to business customs.

4. If relations of the parties are not governed immediately by the law or contract or there is no business custom applicable to them, the Arbitration Tribunal shall apply the law governing similar relation and, in absence thereof, shall resolve the dispute on the general bases and the essence of laws of the Singapore Republic.

Article 16. Application of Foreign Rules of Law

1. When applying foreign rules of law, the Arbitration Tribunal shall identify the contents of such rules in accordance with official interpretations thereof, case laws and concepts of the relevant foreign country.

2. To identify the essence of foreign rules of law, the Arbitration Tribunal may, under the preset procedure, petition for assistance and explanation to any competent authorities of the Singapore Republic or abroad, or engage experts.

Parties to the case may provide documents confirming the essence of foreign rules of law they cite to prove their claims or objections, or otherwise assist the Arbitration Tribunal in identification of the essence of such rules.

On requirements in connection with business or any other economic activities of the parties, the Arbitration Tribunal may have the parties bear the burden of proving foreign rules of law.

3. If the essence of foreign rules of law, despite actions taken in accordance herewith, is not identified within reasonable time, the Arbitration Tribunal shall apply the relevant rules of English law.

Article 17. Judicial Acts of the Arbitration Tribunal and the AI

1. The Arbitration Tribunal and the AI may adopt judicial acts in the form of arbitration awards or rulings. The judicial act adopted by the Arbitration Tribunal during consideration of the case on the merits shall be known as the Arbitration Award.

2. All other judicial acts of the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI adopted during the arbitration proceedings shall be known as rulings.

3. Arbitration Awards and rulings the Arbitration Tribunal adopts shall be legitimate, substantiated and motivated.

4. Arbitration Awards and rulings of the Arbitration Tribunal shall be final to the parties and not challengeable unless the direct agreement by and between the parties provides otherwise.

Chapter 2. ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL MEMBERSHIP

Article 18. Sole and Joint Consideration of Cases

1. By default, all cases of the Arbitration Tribunal shall be considered by the sole Arbitrator appointed by the President of the AI.
2. The Parties may execute a direct agreement by and between them on joint hearing of the case by the Super Arbitrator and two Arbitrators elected by the parties.
4. Where these Rules entitle the Arbitrator to solely consider the cases and resolve specific process matters, the Arbitrator shall act on behalf of the Arbitration Tribunal.

Article 19. Arbitrator

1. The status of the Arbitrator shall be assigned by the President of the AI to an individual with tertiary legal education and over 5 years of work in a specific sector of economy (finance and credit, construction and manufacture) who passes a qualification exam. On discretion of the AI President, the Arbitrator may not comply with requirements set forth herein.
2. The Arbitrator may not be a person below 25 years of age, a legally incompetent or partially incompetent person.
3. The Arbitrator may not be an individual with an unexpunged or unspent conviction.
4. The Arbitrator may not be an individual whose authority in the capacity of a judge, attorney or any other employee of law enforcement authorities have been terminated for commission of acts incompliant with its vocational activity.
5. The Arbitrator may not be an individual who by virtue of its legal status may not be elected (appointed) arbitrator.
6. The list of Arbitrators shall be approved by the President of the AI and published at www.rsa.sg. The AI shall reserve the right, for anti-corruption prevention purposes, specify no personal backgrounds of the Arbitrators.

Article 20. Sole Arbitrator

1. The Arbitrator for sole dispute resolution shall be appointed by the President of the AI from the List of Arbitrators within two business days of filing of the statement of claim, if, when submitting it, the claimant provides the AI with no motion or documents evidencing that the parties enter the agreement on joint dispute resolution.
2. The President of the AI shall adopt its ruling on appointment of the sole Arbitrator.
3. Copies of the ruling on appointment of the sole Arbitrator shall be issued to the parties not later than the day following the day of adoption thereof.

Article 21. Joint Arbitration Tribunal

1. The joint Arbitration Tribunal shall include two or more but, in any case, an even number of the Arbitrators proportionally elected by the parties to the arbitration and one Super Arbitrator being the Arbitrator from the Recommended List of the AI Arbitrators elected by such Arbitrators.

2. The resolution to initiate staffing of the joint Arbitration Tribunal for dispute resolution shall be adopted by the AI President on motion of the party to the arbitration by virtue of the AI President's ruling
3. The motion for consideration of the case by the joint Arbitration Tribunal shall have an attached original or notarized copy of the agreement by and between the parties to the arbitration on resolution of their dispute by the joint Arbitration Tribunal and may be petitioned by the party only upon filing of the statement of claim or jointly therewith.
4. The motion for consideration of the case by the joint Arbitration Tribunal shall be reviewed by the AI President within one day of the date of receipt thereof by the AI. Where it upholds the motion for consideration of the case by the joint Arbitration Tribunal, the AI President shall adopt its ruling issued to the parties suggesting that they should submit their nominee Arbitrators to the AI within five days.
5. On the motion by the party to the arbitration, the Arbitrator may be appointed in lieu of such party by the AI President from the Arbitrator List or the recommended Arbitrator List.
6. The Arbitrators appointed shall, within next five days, elect the Super Arbitrator from the recommended AI Arbitrator List.
7. The staffing of the joint Arbitration Tribunal shall be notified to the parties by providing them with the ruling.
8. Where the party to the arbitration duly notified that it must submit its nominee Arbitrator fails to submit the one within five days of the notice date, the AI President shall adopt its ruling on resolution of the dispute by the sole Arbitrator and such dispute shall be resolved under the procedure set forth in Article 20 hereof.
9. Incompliance of the Arbitrator with requirements set forth herein shall substantiate replacement thereof.
10. If, upon disqualification of one or more Arbitrators it becomes impossible to staff the joint Arbitration Tribunal, the case shall be considered by the sole Arbitrator.
11. When considering the case or resolving any matters, the Super Arbitrator and Arbitrators shall have equal process rights.

Article 22. Procedure for Dispute Resolution by the Joint Arbitration Tribunal Dissenting Opinion of the Arbitrator

1. The Super Arbitrator and Arbitrators shall resolve any matters arising from consideration of the case by the joint Arbitration Tribunal by simple majority vote. No Arbitrators may abstain from voting. The Super Arbitrator presiding over the hearing shall be the last to vote.
2. The Arbitrator who does not agree with the opinion of the majority of the Arbitrators voting for adoption of the judicial act must execute the judicial acts and may present its dissenting opinion in writing.
The Super Arbitrator or Arbitrator voting for the judicial act adopted on the merits of the matter considered by the Arbitration Tribunal but included into minority during voting on any other matter or substantiation of the judicial act adopted may also present its dissenting opinion in writing.
When presenting its dissenting opinion, the Super Arbitrator or Arbitrator may not inform anyone whatsoever of the contents of the discussion during adoption of the judicial act,

opinions of specific Arbitrators from the joint Arbitration Tribunal or disclose the secrecy of meeting otherwise.

The dissenting opinion of the Super Arbitrator or the Arbitrator may be drafted within two days of adoption of the arbitration award. The dissenting opinion of the Arbitrator shall be entered into the case file but not announced.

Article 23. Replacement of the Arbitrator

1. The arbitration proceedings started by the Arbitrator or joint Arbitration Tribunal must be considered by the same Arbitrator or the joint Arbitration Tribunal.
2. The Arbitrator may be replaced where:
 - 1) the Arbitrator disqualifies itself or is disqualified by virtue of the petition upheld under the procedure set forth herein;
 - 2) the Arbitrator is absent for a long time due to illness, vacation, training or business trip.
3. The Arbitrator shall also be substituted on termination or suspension of its authority.
4. Where the Arbitrator is substituted during the consideration of the case, the arbitration proceedings shall be reinitiated. Taking process actions in urgent cases, including upholding of the statement of claim or statement and instituting the proceedings on the case, consideration of the statement of injunction, adjournment of the arbitration proceedings, by the Arbitrator or the AI President in lieu of another arbitrator on an interchangeability basis shall not be replacement of the Arbitrator.

Chapter 3. DISQUALIFICATIONS

Article 24. Disqualification of the Arbitrator

1. The Arbitrator may not participate in dispute resolution and shall be disqualified if it:
 - 1) is a relative of the party to the case or its representative;
 - 2) personally, directly or indirectly, is interested in the outcome of the case or there are other circumstances that may cast doubt on its impartiality;
 - 3) is or was formerly officially or otherwise dependent on the party to the case or its representative;
 - 4) made public announcement or appraised the merits of the case at hand.
2. The Arbitration Tribunal hearing the case may not include persons who are relatives.

Article 25. Disqualification of the Arbitration Secretary, Expert, Specialist or Translator/Interpreter

1. No arbitration secretary, expert, specialist or translator/interpreter may participate in hearing of the case and shall be disqualified on the grounds set forth in clause 24 hereof.
2. The bases for disqualification of the expert shall also include its inspection or audits the materials whereof have resulted into petitioning the AI or are used during consideration of the case.

Article 26. Self-Disqualification and Disqualification Petitions

1. On any grounds set forth in Articles 24 and 25 hereof, the Arbitrator, arbitration secretary, expert or specialist, or translator must petition for self-disqualification. Parties to the case may also petition for disqualification on the same grounds. Disqualification of the arbitration secretary, expert, specialist or translator/interpreter may also be considered on initiative of the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI.

2. The self-disqualification or disqualification must be substantiated and petitioned for prior to hearing the case on the merits.

During the arbitration proceedings, petitioning for self-disqualification or disqualification shall be only permissible where the grounds for self-disqualification or disqualification became known to the person petitioning for self-disqualification or disqualification after the hearing of the case on the merits had been initiated.

3. No same person may repetition for disqualification on the same grounds.

Article 27. Authorization Procedure of Disqualification Petitions

1. In case of a disqualification petition, the Arbitration Tribunal shall hear the opinions of the parties to the case and the person whose disqualification is petitioned for if the person to be disqualified wishes to explain itself.

2. The matter of disqualification of the sole Arbitrator considering the case shall be resolved by the AI Chairman.

3. The matter of disqualification of the Arbitrator during joint arbitration proceedings shall be resolved by the same joint Arbitration Tribunal by majority of votes in absence of the Arbitrator whose disqualification is petitioned for. In a tie vote for and against the disqualification, the Arbitrator shall be deemed disqualified.

The matter of disqualification petitioned against several arbitrators or the entire joint Arbitration Tribunal hearing the case shall be resolved by the AI President.

4. The matter of disqualification of the arbitration secretary, expert, specialist or translator/interpreter shall be resolved by the joint Arbitration Tribunal hearing the case.

5. The ruling shall be adopted based on the results of considering the matter of self-disqualification or disqualification. The ruling to disqualify the Arbitrator may be appealed against to the AI Nominations Committee. The ruling to dismiss the petition to disqualify the Arbitrator may be appealed against within a month of receipt of notice on dismissal of the disqualification petition.

Article 28. Consequences of Upholding the Disqualification Petition

1. The Arbitrator petitioning for self-disqualification as well as the Arbitrator against whom the disqualification petition is upheld shall be replaced by another Arbitrator.

2. Where the petition on self-disqualification or disqualification of the arbitrator or several Arbitrators or the entire joint Arbitration Tribunal is upheld, the dispute shall be referred to the sole Arbitrator.

Article 29. Termination of the Arbitrator's Authority

1. The Arbitrator's authority shall terminate if:
- petition to disqualify the Arbitrator is upheld;

- the Arbitrator is legally or actually incapable to participate in dispute resolution or does not participate in dispute resolution without good reason (including by way of a single unsubstantiated failure to attend the appointed arbitration hearing) or otherwise neglects its duties of the Arbitrator;
- the Arbitrator is self-disqualified

The above circumstances shall be documented.

2. Termination of the Arbitrator's authority shall be documented by the ruling of the President of the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI on termination of the Arbitrator's authority stating legal grounds and actual circumstances substantiating termination of the Arbitrator's authority.

Article 30. Appeal against Resolution of the Authorized Body to the Nominations Committee

1. The Nominations Committee shall consist of five AI Arbitrators appointed by vote in person or in absentia by all AI Arbitrators.
2. Appealed against to the Nominations Committee may be only resolutions of the authorized body on disqualification or termination of authority of the Arbitrator or the Umpire.
3. The written petition to the Nominations Committee setting forth the grounds shall be submitted to the AI or the Arbitration Tribunal by any party to the arbitrations within two days of receipt of the ruling on disqualification or termination of authority of the Arbitrator or Umpire by the petitioner.
4. The arbitration proceedings shall be suspended until the appeal is resolved by the Nominations Committee.
5. The appeal submitted in breach of the provisions hereof shall not be submitted to the Nominations Committee for consideration.
6. Where the dispute is resolved by the joint Arbitration Panel, the other party to the dispute and other Arbitrators or Umpires may provide the Nominations Committee via the AI with their written comments on the disqualification or termination of authority petitioned for until the Nomination Committee resolves the matter of appeal against disqualification or termination of authority of the Arbitrator or the Umpire.
7. If petitioned for is disqualification or termination of authority of the entire Arbitration Panel (either sole or joint), such right of providing its written comments shall be granted exclusively to the party to the dispute not petitioning for disqualification or termination of authority.
8. The final resolution of the Nominations Committee on the appeal against disqualification or termination of authority of the Arbitrator or Umpire shall be rendered within three business days of submission of the appeal by simple majority vote of the Committee members. Such resolution shall be final.
9. The resolution of the Nominations Committee rendered on results of considering the appeal against disqualification or termination of authority of the Arbitrator or the Umpire shall be documented in the written minutes form executed by all the Committee members and notified to the parties to the dispute by issuing them copies of the ruling adopted by the AI President by virtue of the Nomination Committee's resolution on the appeal.
10. The AI shall have no obligation to substantiate the grounds to the Nomination Committee's resolution on the appeal. Therefore, the ruling adopted by the AI President,

in accordance with the Nomination Committee's resolution, may contain no substantiation of adoption thereof by the Committee.

11. Dismissal of the appeal against disqualification or termination of authority shall be the ground for commencing the arbitration proceedings, with the AI and the Arbitration Tribunal complying with the procedure for due notification of the parties to the dispute of the date, time and location of the subsequent (next) arbitration hearing.

12. Upholding of the appeal against disqualification or termination of authority of the Arbitrator or the Umpire shall be the ground for restaffing the Arbitration Tribunal. In such case, the arbitration proceeding shall be reinitiated with notification of the parties of the date, time and location of the subsequent (next) Arbitration Tribunal hearing.

13. Provisions of this Article hereof shall not apply where the parties to the arbitration by the direct agreement by and between them provide for the prohibition of the procedure for disqualification of the Arbitrator, Umpire or Arbitration Panel, or provide for another procedure other than the one set forth in this Article hereof.

Chapter 4. ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL JURISDICTION

Clause 1. Jurisdiction

Article 31. Jurisdiction of the Arbitration Tribunal

1. Referred to the arbitration tribunal administered by the AI, under the Parties' agreement, may be any disputed among the parties to civil law relations.

2. The arbitration tribunal established (formed) in accordance with the Arbitration Law and hereof shall resolve any classes of civil law disputes arising between the parties to arbitration proceedings, i.e. companies (legal entities) or individuals who submit their claims under the arbitration procedure to protect their rights and interests or claimed against under the arbitration procedure.

3. The arbitration tribunal hears cases in its jurisdiction the parties whereto are Singaporean companies and nationals as well as foreign companies, international organizations, foreign nationals, stateless persons engaged into entrepreneurial activities, companies with foreign investments unless international treaties of the Singapore Republic provide otherwise.

Article 32. Jurisdiction for Economic Disputes and Other Cases resulting from Civil Law Relations

The arbitration tribunal shall consider, under the claim procedure, economic disputes, corporate and other disputes in connection with entrepreneurial, economic and other activities by individuals or companies or any other organizations in cases set forth herein or in any other laws.

Clause 2. Jurisdiction

Article 33. Claiming at AI Location

1. The claim shall be submitted at the actual location of the AI or body / entity authorized by the AI specified at the AI's official web site and possessing relevant documents such as contracts or PoAs.

2. The claim with attachments thereto may be submitted in the form of scans via the Electronic Reception of the AI accessible via the official web site www.rsa.sg in the internet. Original documents must be submitted exclusively on a written request from the Arbitration Tribunal or on motion of the arbitration party claiming falsity thereof. No original documents must be presented in other cases.

Article 34. Claimant Option Jurisdiction

If the arbitration agreement provides that any of the parties may, at its option, refer either to the court or the AI, such arbitration agreement shall be held valid and enforceable and selection of the court or the Arbitration Tribunal shall be the claimant's option.

Article 35. Arbitration Tribunal or AI's Right to render rulings on Its Competence

1. The Arbitration Tribunal or AI may, on its own, render rulings on its competence including the ones on any objections against presence or validity of the arbitration award. The arbitration clause being a part of the agreement shall be held the agreement independent of other provisions of the agreement. rendering the arbitration award that the agreement is invalid, does not result, per se, into invalidity of the arbitration award.

2. Absence of the Arbitration Tribunal or AI's competence may be proclaimed by the relevant party to the arbitration not later than its first submission on the essence of the claim.

A claim that the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI exceeds its jurisdiction may be made as soon as the matter that, in the party's opinion, exceeds such jurisdiction is set in the course of the arbitration proceedings. The Arbitration Tribunal or AI may, in any of the above cases, render its statement later if it believes the delay substantiated.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal or AI may render its ruling on the claim set forth in part of this article either on any preliminary matter or in its arbitration award on the merits of the dispute. If the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI renders its ruling on a preliminary matter that it is competent, any party may, within a month of receiving the notice of rendering of the resolution, petition the court to resolve that the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI lacks competence, which, per se, does not preclude the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI from continuing the arbitration proceedings and rendering the arbitration award.

Chapter 5. PARTIES TO THE CASE AND OTHER PARTIES TO THE ARBITRATION

Article 36. Parties to the Case

Parties to the case shall be the Parties (hereinafter referred to as the Parties);

Article 37. Participation of Third Parties in Arbitration Proceedings

1. Third parties shall be permitted to participate in arbitration proceedings regardless of their civil law standing only on consent of the parties to the dispute and the third party engaged itself. The party claiming that engaging the third party is necessary shall ensure its presence in the Arbitration Tribunal's session. Where necessary, the Arbitration Tribunal may issue a relevant request or subpoena.
2. For the purposes hereof, third parties shall refer to companies, private entrepreneurs or individuals who are not parties to the arbitration the Arbitration Tribunal engages on consent of parties to the dispute and third parties themselves on occurrence of grounds (circumstances) unconditionally indicating that their rights and/or obligations may be affected.
3. Motion for engaging the third party, consent to engage the third party and consent of the third party must be in writing.
4. The third party engaged to participate in the arbitration proceedings shall have rights and obligations of the party other than the right to participate in staffing the Arbitration Tribunal, disqualify the Arbitrators, amend or supplement claims, execute amicable settlements, counter claim, claim injunctions and enforce the arbitration award.
5. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling to engage the third party in the Arbitration Tribunal.

Article 38. Rights and Obligations of the Parties to the Case

1. Parties to the case may familiarize themselves with the case file, make abstracts from it or copies thereof, petition for disqualifications, present their evidence and familiarize themselves with evidence presented by other parties to the case prior to the arbitration proceedings, participate in review of the evidence, question other participants of the arbitration proceedings, make statements, provide explanations to the Arbitration Tribunal, present their arguments on all matters arising in the course of hearing the case; familiarize themselves with petitions submitted by other parties to the case, be aware of complaints submitted by other parties to the case, object against petitions and arguments of other parties to the case, be aware of judicial acts rendered on the case and obtain copies of judicial acts rendered in the form of separate documents, familiarize themselves with dissenting opinions of the Arbitrators on the case, exercise other process rights the Arbitration Law or these Rules grant them.

Parties to the case may also submit documents to the Arbitration Tribunal in electronic form via the Electronic Reception at the official web site www.rsa.sg. Under their petitions the parties to the case may receive electronic documents to their emails.

2. Parties to the case must exercise all their process rights in good faith.

Abuse of their process rights by the parties to the case shall entail adverse consequences set forth herein for such parties.

3. Parties to the case shall have procedural obligations set forth herein unless such obligations are incompatible with the direct agreement by and between the parties as set forth in the arbitration agreement.

Article 39. Parties

1. The Parties to the arbitration proceedings shall be the Claimant and the Respondent.

2. The Claimants shall be companies and individuals claiming protection of their rights and legitimate interests.
3. The Respondents shall be companies and individuals claimed against.
4. The parties shall have equal process rights.

Article 40. Participation of Several Claimants or Respondents in the Case

1. Several Claimants may claim jointly at the AI or against several Respondents (process joint participation).
2. Process joint participation shall be permissible if:
 - 1) the subject of the dispute are common rights and / or obligation of several claimants or respondents;
 - 2) rights and/or obligations of several claimants or respondents have the same basis;
 - 3) the dispute subject matter is homogenous rights and obligations.
3. Each of the claimants or respondents in relation to the other party shall participate in the process independently. Joint participants may instruct one or several of them to handle the case.
4. Joint claimants may enter the case prior to rendering the judicial act completing hearing of the case on its merits by the Arbitration Tribunal.
5. A ruling shall be rendered on entrance of the joint claimant into the case or rejection thereof. Dismissal of the motion for entrance of the joint claimant into the case shall be final.
6. Dismissal of the motion for entrance of the joint claimant into the case shall not preclude the stakeholder submitting such motion from submitting its own claim to the AI in compliance herewith.
7. After the joint claimant enters the case, the case shall be heard ab initio unless the parties and the Arbitration Tribunal agree otherwise.

Article 41. Procedural Succession

1. Where one of the parties withdraws from the disputable legal relation or legal relation identified by the judicial act of the Arbitration Tribunal (corporate reorganization, claim assignment, debt transfer, death or other changes in the parties under the circumstances), the Arbitration Tribunal shall replace such party by its successor and specify it in its judicial act. The succession shall be possible at any stage of arbitration proceedings.
2. All actions taken within the arbitration proceeding prior to accession of the successor to the case shall be binding on the successor to the same extent as they were binding on the person the successor replaces.

Article 42. Changes to the Action or Subject Matter of the Claim or Claim Amount, Supplements to the Claim, Abandonment of the Claim, Recognition of the Claim and Amicable Settlement

1. The Claimant may, during hearing of the case by the Arbitration Tribunal and prior to the judicial act completing hearing of the case on its merits, change its action or subject matter of its claim, supplement its claim and increase or decrease its claim amount.

2. The Claimant may, prior to the judicial enactment completing hearing of the case on its merits by the Arbitration Tribunal, abandon its claim completely or partially.
3. The Respondent may, during hearing of the case by the Arbitration Tribunal, recognize the claim completely or partially.
4. The Parties may execute an amicable settlement agreement under the procedure set forth in Chapter 12 hereof.
5. The Arbitration Tribunal shall not accept the claimant's abandonment of its claim, decrease of its claim amount or supplement of its claims, or the respondent's recognition of the claim, and shall not approve the parties' amicable settlement if it conflicts with the Law or infringes other persons' rights. In such cases, the Arbitration Tribunal shall hear the case on its merits.
6. The AI shall refuse in accepting, for consideration within the arbitration tribunal, the claimant's supplemented claim (supplementing its claims), where resolution thereof results into material and unsubstantiated increase of the arbitration periods set forth herein and/or it does not stand in direct connection with the action and subject matters of the initially submitted claim.
7. An independent and unconditional ground for the AI's refusal to accept, for consideration within the arbitration, the supplemented claim statement (supplementing the claims) shall be the claimant's non-payment of the arbitration fee set forth herein or in accordance herewith, unless the AI President renders another resolution.

Article 43. Other Participants to the Arbitration

1. On par with parties to the case, their representatives and arbitration assistants such as third parties, experts, specialists, witnesses, interpreters, AI representatives (in logistic matters) and the arbitration secretary may participate in the case.
2. The Arbitration Tribunal, unless the parties to the arbitration agreement agree to the contrary (regardless of whether it is set forth in the arbitration agreement or any other written document), may swear in, and obtain representations from, parties and witnesses.

Article 44. Experts

1. In the Arbitration Tribunal, the expert shall be a person possessing special knowledge on the matters in connection with the present case and appointed by the Arbitration Tribunal (on agreement with the AI President) by rendering the ruling and the AI's executing the paid expert services agreement with the expert for issuing the report on the matters requiring special knowledge arising during the dispute resolution.
2. The person instructed with expert examination must, on the Arbitration Tribunal's invitation, attend the Arbitration Tribunal and give its objective conclusion on the matters set forth before it.
3. The expert may, on the Arbitration Tribunal's permission, familiarize itself with the case file, participate in the arbitration hearings, question parties to the case and witnesses, and motion for provision of supplementary materials to it.
4. The expert may refuse to testify on any matters beyond its special knowledge or where the materials provided to its are insufficient to testify.

5. The expert's knowingly false conclusion shall entail criminal liability whereof it shall be warned by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI and it shall certify such warning in writing.
6. Failing to comply with the Arbitration Tribunal request to submit the expert conclusion to the Arbitration Tribunal within the period set forth in the ruling appointing the expert examination in absence of the expert or expert institution's substantiated notice of impossibility to perform the expert examination punctually or impossibility to perform the expert examination on the grounds set forth in part 4 of this article, the matter of the expert or expert institution's liability shall be resolved by the court in accordance with the effective laws.
7. Expenses in connection with the expert examination (engaging a specialist) shall be borne by the arbitration party submitting the relevant motion to perform the expert examination (engage the specialist).
8. Where the expert or specialist is invited on the Arbitration Tribunal's initiative, both parties shall bear the cost of the expert's (specialist's) services in equal proportions.
9. Where the arbitration party (parties) refuse to pay for the services of the expert (specialist), the Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling to deny performing (appointing) the expert examination (engaging the specialist) and shall continue considering the disputable legal relation based on the evidence submitted by the arbitration parties to substantiate their claims and objections to the Arbitration Tribunal.

Article 45. Specialist

1. In the Arbitration Tribunal, a specialist shall be a person possessing necessary knowledge on the relevant specialization and advising on the matters in connection with the present case, and appointed by the Arbitration Tribunal President without consent of the parties.
2. The person the Arbitration Tribunal invites as a specialist must appear before the Arbitration Tribunal, answer the questions set and provide its oral advice and explanations.
3. The specialist may, on the Arbitration Tribunal's permission, familiarize itself with the case file, participate in the arbitration hearings, and motion for provision of supplementary materials to it.
4. The specialist may refuse to testify on any matters beyond its special knowledge or where the materials provided to it are insufficient to testify.

Article 46. Witness

1. A witness shall be a person possessing information on the factual circumstances relevant for consideration of the case and consenting to participate in the arbitration as the witness.
2. The application (motion) for engaging the witness shall be permissible only before expiry of the deadline for submitting the response to the claim statement.
3. The witness must provide the Arbitration Tribunal with information on the merits of the present case it knows personally and answer additional questions of the Arbitration Tribunal and parties to the case.

4. The witness' knowingly false testimony as well as refusal to testify shall entail criminal liability whereof the witness is warned by the Arbitration Tribunal and it shall certify such warning in writing.
5. Not permitted to be questioned as witnesses are the following: Arbitrators and other persons participating in arbitration proceedings, on circumstances that became known to them in connection with consideration of the case, representatives in civil or other cases, on circumstances that became known to them in connection with discharge of their obligations as the representatives, as well as persons who, due to mental disadvantages, are unable to understand the facts correctly and testify thereof.
 - 5.1. Not subject to interrogation as witnesses are intermediaries assisting the parties in resolving the dispute including the mediators, on circumstances they became aware of in connection with discharge of relevant obligations.
6. None must testify against itself, its spouse or close relatives, set forth in the law.
7. The witness is entitled for reimbursement of expenses in connection with summons thereof to the Arbitration Tribunal and monetary compensation in connection with the time lost.
8. The arbitration party motioning for engaging the witness must ensure its presence at the arbitration hearing and bear the expenses in connection with its arrival to participate therein and receipt by it of the monetary reimbursement in connection with its lost (wasted) time unless the arbitration agreement by and between the dispute parties sets forth otherwise. Where both arbitration parties motion for it, the monetary expenses in connection with participation of the witness in the Arbitration Tribunal hearing shall be borne by them in equal proportions, unless the parties' arbitration agreement provides otherwise.
9. The witness may participate in the tribunal hearing using videoconferencing provided that it submits the relevant motion to the Arbitration Tribunal and provides the latter with a notarized copy of its passport within at least two days in advance of the relevant arbitration session.
10. The witness may present its notarized written explanations on the merits of the case to the arbitration proceedings.

Article 47. Interpreter

1. An interpreter shall be a person fluent in the language fluency wherein is required for interpreting during the arbitration proceedings, and engaged by the AI to participate in the arbitration proceedings by virtue of the pair interpreter services agreement at the expense of the case party claiming it necessary to engage the interpreter.
2. The case parties may nominate interpreters to the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI. Other arbitration participants may not act as interpreters even though they are fluent in the language required for interpretation.
3. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling to engage an interpreter for participation in the arbitration.
4. The Interpreter must appear before the Arbitration Tribunal on its summons and perform interpretation completely, properly and timely. The Interpreter may also perform interpretation by participating in the arbitration via videoconferencing.

5. The Interpreter may question the attendees to refine its interpretation, familiarize itself with the arbitration or procedural action minutes and comment on correctness of the recorded interpretation.

6. The interpreter's knowingly false interpretation shall entail criminal liability whereof it shall be warned by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI and it shall certify such warning in writing.

7. The rules set forth in this article shall apply to persons fluent in sign language the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI engages to participate in the arbitration.

Article 48. Arbitration Secretary

1. The arbitration secretary shall keep the arbitration minutes. It must completely and correctly record, in the minutes, the actions and arbitration award of the Arbitration Tribunal as well as actions of the arbitration participants occurring in the course of the arbitration. Attached to the arbitration minutes may be a transcript of the arbitration proceedings produced using special-purpose hardware.

2. The arbitration secretary shall, instructed by the president, check the presence of persons who must participate in the arbitration at the Arbitration Tribunal.

3. The arbitration secretary (if applicable) shall check the good working order of audio and video recording hardware, perform the recording, transfer it to the relevant medium, attach it to the case file and post it to the User Account of the Transparent Justice online system.

Chapter 6. ARBITRATION REPRESENTATION

Article 49. Arbitration Proceedings by Proxy

1. Individual may act, during the arbitration proceedings, either personally or by proxy. Acting personally shall not prevent the individual to act by proxy.

2. Right and legitimate interests of the incapacitated shall be protected, in the arbitration proceeding, by their legitimate representative such as parents, adoptive parent, guardians or trustees who may instruct other representatives of their election to act in the arbitration proceedings.

3. Representatives of individuals including private entrepreneurs, and companies, in the arbitration proceedings, may be attorneys and other legal assistants.

4. Corporate bodies authorized by the laws, other regulation or corporate constituent documents may represent companies in the arbitration proceedings.

5. An arbitration representative may be a competent person with duly formalized and acknowledged powers to act.

Article 50. Persons who may not be Arbitration Representatives

1. AI Arbitrators or employees may not be arbitration representatives.

2. Not completely competent persons may not be arbitration representatives.

Article 51. Formalization and Acknowledgement of the Representative's Powers

1. Powers of corporate executives acting on behalf of their companies within their powers set forth in the laws, regulations or constituent documents shall be confirmed by the documents they submit to certify their official status as well as constituent and other documents (appointment orders, founders' resolutions) either original or bearing the company seal.
2. Powers of legal representatives shall be acknowledged by their documents submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal and certifying their statuses and powers (PoAs bearing company seals).
3. Powers of the attorney to handle the arbitration case shall be certified in accordance with the law.
4. Other representatives' powers to handle the arbitration case must be expressed in the power of attorney issued and drafted in accordance with the law or other documents where the Singapore Republic's international treaty provides otherwise. The representative's powers may be expressed in the oral statement of the represented in the arbitration session recorded in the arbitration minutes.
5. The corporate power of attorney must be executed by its executive or any other person authorized to do it by virtue of the constituent documents and bear the company seal, or may be notarized.
6. The private entrepreneur's PoA must bear its signature and seal, or may be notarized.
7. The individual's power of attorney must be notarized.

Article 52. Proxy Powers

1. The representative may, on behalf of the person represented by it, take all procedural actions other than those set forth in part of this article unless the power of attorney or any other document provide otherwise.
2. The power of attorney issued by the represented or any other documents shall specifically set forth their representative's right to execute the claim statement and response to the claim statement, injunction statement, complete or partial abandonment of claims and claim recognition, changes to causes of action and claim subject matter, supplement to claims, increase or decrease thereof, execution of amicable settlement and actual circumstance agreement, and transfer of its proxy powers to another person (transfer).

Article 53. Validation of Case Participants and Their Representatives' Powers

1. The Arbitration Tribunal must validate case participants and their representatives' powers.
2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall resolve the matter of recognizing powers of case participants and their representatives and admission thereof to participation in the tribunal session by studying the documents submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal by such persons.
3. The documents acknowledging powers of the above persons shall be attached to the case file if necessary, or information on them shall be included into the arbitration minutes.
4. Where the case participant or its representative presents no documents required to acknowledge its powers or presents the documents incompliant with requirements set forth herein or in other federal laws as well as where it is in breach of the representation

rules set forth herein, the Arbitration Tribunal shall deny recognizing such persons' powers to participate in the case as indicated in the arbitration minutes. Such person may be removed from the arbitration session.

Chapter 7. EVIDENCE AND PROOF

Article 54. Evidence

1. Case evidence shall be information on the facts obtained under the procedure set forth herein by virtue whereof the Arbitration Tribunal identifies presence or absence of circumstances substantiating claims and objections of the case participants as well as other circumstances relevant for due consideration of the case.

2. Admissible in evidence shall be written and tangible evidence, explanations of parties to the case, expert conclusions, specialist advice, witness testimony, audio and video recordings, other documents and materials.

Permissible in evidence shall be written evidence of parties to the case and other arbitration participants obtained using videoconferencing systems (unless the authenticity of the written evidence is disputed by the party to the case).

3. Not permissible in evidence shall be anything obtained in breach of the Law.

Article 55. Burden of Proof

1. Each party to the case must prove the circumstances it cites as the cause of its claims or objections.

2. The circumstances relevant for due consideration of the case shall be identified by the Arbitration Tribunal based on claims and objections of the parties to the case.

3. Each party to the case must present its evidence it cites as its causes of action or objection to other parties to the case prior to the arbitration proceedings or within the period set forth by the Arbitration Tribunal.

4. The parties to the case may cite only evidence other parties to the case have been familiarized with in advance.

5. Where the evidence is presented in breach of the evidence presentation procedure set forth herein, including in breach of the period for presentation of evidence set forth by the Arbitration Tribunal, the latter may charge the arbitration costs from the party to the case guilty of the breach regardless of the outcome of the case.

Article 56. Presenting and Requesting Evidence

1. The parties to the case shall present their evidence.

Copies of the documents submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal by the party to the case shall be forwarded by it or by the Arbitration Tribunal to other parties to the case lacking such documents.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal may suggest that the parties to the case should present additional evidence required to identify the circumstances relevant for due consideration of the case and rendering the legitimate and substantiated arbitration award prior to the arbitration proceedings or within the period set forth by the Arbitration Tribunal.

3. On changes to the circumstances requiring proof in connection with changes to the cause of action or subject matter of the claim by the claimant, amendment of the claims and counter-claims by the respondent, the Arbitration Tribunal may set forth the period for provision of additional evidence.

4. The party to the case incapable of independently obtaining the relevant evidence from the officer of the government body possessing it may motion the Arbitration Tribunal to require presentation of the evidence.

The motion must set forth the evidence, the circumstances relevant to the case that may be identified using it, reasons preventing receipt of the evidence and location of the evidence.

Granting the motion, the Arbitration Tribunal shall require person possessing the relevant evidence to present it.

The Arbitration Tribunal may also apply, by virtue of Article 30 of the Arbitration Law, to the court of law accommodating the relevant evidence requesting its assistance in obtaining the evidence.

5. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling on requesting the evidence.

The ruling shall set forth the deadline and the procedure for presentation of the evidence. The ruling may suspend the arbitration proceedings for the duration of consideration and enforcement of the ruling by the court of law.

Copies of the ruling shall be forwarded, via the AI, to parties to the case as well as to the officer possessing the evidence the Arbitration Tribunal requests or to the court. The AI may also issue the request to the party to the arbitration for immediate forwarding of such request to the court of law.

6. The Arbitration Tribunal shall immediately recommence the arbitration proceedings on receipt, from any of the parties thereto or the AI, of the information as follows:

- on execution of the Arbitration Tribunal's request as confirmed by the enactment of the court of law that, with all materials collected in the course of execution of the request, have arrived from the court or from the party to the arbitration to the AI;
- on impossibility to execute the Arbitration Tribunal's request on the grounds independent of the court of law as follows from the court enactment;
- on dismissal of the Arbitration Tribunal's request;
- on abandonment of the party to the arbitration motioning the Arbitration Tribunal to assist in obtaining the evidence of such party's motion regardless of forwarding or not the relevant request of the Arbitration Tribunal to the court;
- on the court exceeding the specified period for consideration and execution of the Arbitration Tribunal's request;
- on presence of other grounds indicating that it is possible to resolve the disputable legal relation without the relevant evidence in relation whereto the Arbitration Tribunal has forwarded its request for assistance in obtaining the evidence.

7. Recommencement of the arbitration proceedings by virtue of any of the grounds set forth in part 6 of this article, the Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling stating the date, time and location of the recommenced arbitration session.

8. The copy of the Arbitration Tribunal's ruling set forth in part 7 of this article shall be forwarded (submitted) by the AI to parties to the arbitration and other participants of the arbitration.

9. Provisions of parts 4 to 8 of this Article shall not apply where the Arbitration Tribunal, when considering the motion of the interested party to the arbitration to request the court's

assistance in obtaining the evidence, concludes that it is unsubstantiated and aims at delaying resolution of the disputable matter on its merits in breach of the principles of equality of civil law relation participants and balancing pecuniary interests of the parties to the arbitration.

10. Considering the motion of the party to the arbitration to assist in obtaining the evidence, the Arbitration Tribunal shall rely on that granting it would be possible only in exclusive cases unconditionally indicating impossibility of duly resolving the disputable legal relation regarding the terms and conditions of contractual obligations of the parties and subsequent implementation thereof in the enforcement process.

11. The official possessing the evidence requested by the Arbitration Tribunal shall forward it immediately to the AI. Where necessary and by virtue of the Arbitration Tribunal's request, the evidence requested may be handed over to the person possessing such request for submission to the Arbitration Tribunal.

12. On any failure to discharge the obligation to present the evidence requested by the Arbitration Tribunal on the reasons the Arbitration Tribunal does not proclaim good ones or notify the Arbitration Tribunal of impossibility to present the evidence at all or within the prescribed period, the Arbitration Tribunal may petition the court of law for assistance against the person from whom the evidence is requested, as set forth in this Article.

Article 57. Relevance of Evidence

1. Admissible in evidence by the Arbitration Tribunal shall be only the evidence relevant to the present case.

2. Not admissible in evidence by the Arbitration Tribunal shall be documents it receives containing motions in support of the parties to the case or appraisals of actions thereof, or any other documents irrelevant to identification of circumstances of the present case, and shall deny attaching them to the case file. The Arbitration Tribunal shall record its denial to attach such documents to the case file in its ruling or the arbitration session minutes.

Article 58. Admissibility of Evidence

Circumstances of the case that the law requires to be confirmed with specific evidence may not be confirmed by any other evidence at the Arbitration Tribunal.

Article 59. Grounds for Exemption of Proving

1. The circumstances of the case the Arbitration Tribunal proclaims publicly known shall require no proof.

2. The circumstances identified by the effective enactment of the court of law in the case considered earlier shall be res judicata during consideration of another case with the same parties to it by the Arbitration Tribunal.

3. The effective criminal sentence of the court of law in the criminal case shall be mandatory for the Arbitration Tribunal in relation to occurrence of specific actions and commitment thereof by a specific person.

Article 60. Exemption of Proving the Circumstances the Parties recognize

1. The Arbitration Tribunal, at all stages of the arbitration proceedings, shall contribute to achieving the parties' agreement in their appraisal of circumstances overall or partially, be proactive for such purposes and use its procedural powers and goodwill of the Arbitration Institution.

2. The circumstances recognized by the parties due to the agreement by and between the Parties shall be admitted by the Arbitration Tribunal as facts requiring no further proof. The agreement by and between the parties concluded in the course of the arbitration session or outside thereof on the circumstances shall be certified by their written statements or included into the minutes of the arbitration session.

3. The party's recognition of the circumstances underlying the other party's claims or objections shall relieve the other party of the burden of proof of such circumstances. The parties' recognition of the circumstances shall be included into the minutes of the Arbitration Session by the Arbitration Tribunal and certified with signatures of the parties. The written recognition shall be attached to the case file.

4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall not admit the party's recognition of the circumstances if the former possesses evidence that allow believing that the party's recognition of such circumstances aimed at concealing specific facts, or made under the influence of fraud, violence, threat or confusion, which the Arbitration Tribunal states in its ruling or minutes of the arbitration session.

In this case, such circumstances shall be proven on common grounds.

5. The circumstances recognized and certified by the parties under the procedure set forth in this Article, where the Arbitration Tribunal accepts them, shall not be verified by it during further proceedings.

Article 61. Appraisal of Evidence

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall appraise the evidence based on its own belief founded on comprehensive, complete, impartial and immediate study of the evidence of the case.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall appraise the relevance, admissibility and authenticity of each evidence separately as well as their adequacy and interconnection overall.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal shall proclaim the evidence authentic if its inspection and study indicate that the information within it is true to the reality.

4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall appraise each evidence on par with other evidence.

5. No evidence shall have predetermined force for the Arbitration Tribunal.

6. The Arbitration Tribunal may deem proven the fact confirmable only by a copy of the document or other written evidence if the authenticity thereof is not disputed by the Parties. Among other things, even though the original document is lost or not submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal, or copies of the document submitted by the parties to the case are similar to each other or it is possible to determine the original contents of the initial source using other evidence.

7. The Arbitration Tribunal shall reflect the results of its appraisal of the evidence in its ruling or arbitration award substantiating granting or dismissing the evidence submitted by the parties to the case to substantiate their claims and objections.

Article 62. Security of Evidence

1. The parties to the case who have reasons to fear that submitting the evidence required to the Arbitration Tribunal would become impossible or complicated may petition for security of such evidence.

2. The petition for security of evidence shall be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI.

The petition shall specify all evidence that must be secured, circumstances to confirm which the evidence is required and reasons for petitioning for the security thereof.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal and the AI shall secure the evidence under the injunction rules set forth herein.

4. The AI may, on petition of the company or individual, take action to secure evidence prior to claiming under the procedure set forth herein.

Article 63. Written Evidence

1. The written evidence shall be information on circumstances relevant for the case, contracts, protocols, certificates, business communications, or other documents in the form of digital graphical recording or by any means that allow authenticating the document.

2. Written evidence shall also include minutes of court sessions, minutes of separate procedural actions and attachments thereto.

3. Documents received by facsimile, electronic or other transmission including via the internet as well as documents bearing the electronic signature or other similarities of the autograph signature shall be admissible in written evidence at the Arbitration Tribunal's discretion.

If copies of the documents are submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal in the electronic form, the person submitting them must provide copies thereof, on request of the Arbitration Tribunal.

4. Attached to the evidence submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal completely or partially in writing shall be duly certified Russian translations thereof.

5. The document received in a foreign country shall be admitted in evidence by the Arbitration Tribunal if it is duly legalized.

6. Foreign formal documents shall be admitted in evidence by the Arbitration Tribunal without legalization thereof in cases set forth in the international treaties of the Singapore Republic.

7. Written evidence shall be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal in original or copies bearing company seals or notarized. If only a part of the documents is relevant to the case at hand, the certified abstract from it shall be submitted.

8. Original documents shall be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal in any case as well as on request of the Arbitration Tribunal to authenticate the copies and returned afterwards.

Article 64. Tangible Evidence

1. Tangible evidence shall include items outlooks, properties, locations or other features whereof may serve as means to identify the circumstances relevant to the case.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling to attach tangible evidence to the case.

Article 65. Storage of Tangible Evidence

1. Tangible evidence shall be stored at their locations. They shall be described in detail, sealed and photographed or videotaped if required.
2. The AI or the party to the arbitration may store the tangible evidence on the AI's consent and if the Arbitration Tribunal proclaims it necessary.
3. The cost of storage of tangible evidence shall be proportioned between the parties in accordance with the Rules set forth in Chapter hereof.
4. The AI and the custodian shall take actions to preserve the tangible evidence in its unchanged condition.

Article 66. Inspection and Study of Written and Tangible Evidence at Its Location

1. The Arbitration Tribunal may inspect and study written and tangible evidence at its location where it is impossible or complicated to deliver to the location of the arbitration or specific arbitration session.

The ruling shall be rendered to inspect and study the evidence on location.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall inspect and study written and tangible evidence using subpoenas to notify the parties to the case of the location and time of the inspection and study. Failure of the duly notified persons to appear shall not preclude the inspection and study.
3. Where necessary, the Arbitration Tribunal may engage experts and witnesses to participate in the inspection and study of the written and tangible evidence as well as perform photo, audio and video recording.
4. Immediately in the course of inspecting and studying the written and tangible evidence at its location, the Arbitration Tribunal shall draft the minutes. Attached to the minutes shall be documents verified or drafted during the inspection, photos, audio and video recordings made.

Article 67. Inspection and Study of Perishable Tangible Evidence

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall inspect and study perishable evidence immediately at its location. They shall be disposed of under the prescribed procedure after the inspection.
2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall notify parties to the case of the time and location for inspecting and studying perishable tangible evidence. Failure of the duly notified persons to appear shall not preclude the inspection and study of the perishable tangible evidence.

Article 68. Handling of Tangible Evidence accommodated at the AI or storage facility

1. The tangible evidence accommodated at the AI or at the arbitration party's shall, upon inspection and study thereof by the Arbitration Tribunal, be returned to the persons from whom they were received unless they must be transferred to other persons.
2. The Arbitration Tribunal may preserve the tangible evidence until it adopts the court enactment completing the consideration of the case and return them after the above enactment.
3. Items that may not be in possession of individual persons shall be handed over to relevant entities.

4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling on the matters of handling the tangible evidence.

Article 69. Explanations of the Parties to the Case

1. The party to the case shall provide the Arbitration Tribunal with its explanations of the circumstances it is aware of that are relevant to the case either in written or oral form. On the Arbitration Tribunal's suggestion, the party to the case may submit its explanation in writing.

The written explanations shall be attached to the case file.

2. The written explanation of the parties to the case shall be read during the arbitration session.

After reading its written explanation, the party submitting it may provide explanations on it as necessary as well as answer questions of other parties to the case and the Arbitration Tribunal.

Article 70. Assignment of Expert Examination

1. To clarify matters arising from the consideration of the case that require special knowledge, the Arbitration Tribunal may appoint expert examination on motion of the party to the case or on its own initiative.

2. The scope and contents of the matters for expert examination shall be set forth by the Arbitration Tribunal. Parties to the case may provide the Arbitration Tribunal with matters to be clarified during expert examination. The Arbitration Tribunal has no obligation to substantiate its declining the matters submitted by the parties to the case.

3. The parties to the case may motion for engaging, as experts, the person specified by them or conducting expert examination at a specific expert institution, disqualify experts, motion for inclusion of additional matters set before the expert into the order appointing the expert examination, provide explanation to the expert, familiarize themselves with the expert's conclusion or their notifications of impossibility to make a conclusion, motion for additional or repeated expert examinations.

4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling to appoint expert examination or deny the motion to appoint expert examination.

The ruling to appoint expert examination shall set forth the grounds for appointing expert examination, the full name of the expert or name of the expert institution where the expert examination is to be held, questions to the expert, materials and documents provided to the expert, the period within which the expert examination must be performed and the conclusion must be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal, information on the executed expert services contract executed by the AI including the cost of services.

The ruling shall also refer to the warning to the expert of criminal liability for deliberately false conclusions.

Article 71. Expert Examination Procedure

1. The expert examination shall be conducted by experts under instructions of the expert institution executive and other experts from the persons possessing special knowledge. Several experts may be tasked with conducting the expert examination.

2. The parties to the case may attend the expert examination if their presence cannot interfere with normal operations of the experts and if they do not interfere with the progress of the examinations.

3. When the expert drafts the conclusion and at the expert conference and conclusion drawing stages, if the expert examination is conducted by the expert panel, no parties to the arbitration may attend.

Article 72. Expert Panel Examination

1. The expert panel examination shall be conducted by at least two experts of the same specialty. The nature of expert panel examination shall be determined by the Arbitration Tribunal.

2. Where, based on results of their studies, the experts' opinions correspond on the questions set before them, the experts shall draft the unified conclusion. Where difference arise, each of the experts participating in the expert examination shall give its own conclusion on the matters resulting into differences between the experts.

Article 73. Integrated Expert Examination

1. The integrated expert examination shall be conducted by at least two experts of different specialties.

2. The experts' conclusion shall state which studies and in which scope were conducted by each experts, which facts it identified and which conclusions it reached. Each expert participating in the integrated expert examination shall execute the part of the conclusion that describes the studies performed by it and shall be held liable for it.

3. The general conclusion shall be made by experts who are competent in appraising the results obtained and formulating the conclusion. Where difference arise among the experts, the studies' results shall be formalized in accordance with part 2 of article 72 hereof.

Article 74. Expert Conclusion

1. Based on the studies performed and subject to results thereof, the expert, on its own behalf, or the expert panel shall issue its conclusion in writing and execute it.

2. The conclusion of the expert or expert panel must reflect:

1) time and place of the expert examination;

2) grounds for the expert examination;

3) details of the expert institution and expert (full name, education, specialization, experience, academic degree and title, position) instructed with the expert examination;

4) records on the warning to the expert in accordance with Singapore law on criminal liability for knowingly false conclusions;

5) question to the expert or expert panel;

6) the research objects and case files given to the expert for the expert examination;

7) contents and results of the studies and details of the methods applied;

8) assessment of the studies' results, conclusion on the questions set and substantiation thereof;

9) cost of expert services

10) other information.

Materials and documents illustrating the expert or expert panel's conclusion shall be attached to the conclusion and shall be an integral part thereof.

If the expert, during the expert examination, identifies the circumstances relevant to the case in relation to which no question were set before it, it may include its conclusions on such circumstances into its conclusion.

3. The expert conclusion shall be read at the arbitration session and studies on par with other evidence in the case.

On motions of parties to the case or on the Arbitration Tribunal's initiative, the expert may be summoned to the arbitration session.

After reading its conclusion, the expert may give its necessary explanation on it and must answer additional questions of the parties to the case and the Arbitration Tribunal. Answers of the expert to such additional questions shall be included into the arbitration session minutes.

Article 75. Additional and Repeated Expert Examination

1. On insufficient clarity or completeness of the expert's conclusion as well as on any question in relation to the circumstances of the case studied earlier, an additional expert examination may be appointed the conduct of which shall be instructed to the same or another expert.

2. Where any doubts arise regarding substantiation of the expert's conclusion or there are any differences in the conclusions of the expert or the expert panel, a repeated expert examination may be appointed for the same answers which another expert or expert panel shall be tasked with.

Article 76. Specialist Advice

1. To obtain clarifications, advice and identify the professional judgment of persons possessing theoretical and practical knowledge regarding the merits of the dispute being resolved by the Arbitration Tribunal, the Arbitration Tribunal may engage a specialist only on its consent.

2. The specialist shall advice in good faith and impartially relying on its professional knowledge and belief.

The advice shall be oral without special research appointed by virtue of the Arbitration Tribunal's order.

3. To obtain explanations and supplements for the advice provided, the specialist may be asked questions by the Arbitration Tribunal and the parties to the case.

Article 77. Witness Testimony

1. On the motion of the party to the case, the Arbitration Tribunal shall summon a witness to participate in the arbitration session only on its consent.

The person motioning for the summons of the witness must specify which circumstances relevant to the case the witness may confirm and inform the Arbitration Tribunal of the full name and residence of the witness and ensure that appears before the arbitration session.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal may, on its own initiative, summon, as a witness, the person participating in drafting the document the Arbitration Tribunal reviews as a written evidence, or in creation or modification of the item the Arbitration Tribunal studies as a tangible evidence, only on its consent.

3. The witness shall provide the information known to it orally. On the Arbitration Tribunal's suggestion, the witness may submit its oral testimony in writing.

The witness testimony in writing shall be attached to the case file.

4. Information provided by the witness shall not be evidence if it is unable to specify the source of its awareness.

Article 78. Other Documents and Materials

1. Other documents and materials shall be permissible in evidence if they contain information on the circumstances relevant to due consideration of the case during the arbitration.

2. Other documents and materials may include information in written or other form. They may include photo, cinema, audio and video recordings, and other information media obtained, requested or presented under the procedure set forth herein.

3. The documents shall be attached to the case file and kept by the Arbitration Tribunal throughout the case storage period. On motion of the person from whom they were obtained, documents or copies thereof may be returned to it.

Chapter 8. ARBITRATION INJUNCTIONS

Article 79. Injunction Basis

1. The Arbitration Tribunal may, on application of the party, order injunction relief aimed at securing the claim or pecuniary interest of the applicant (injunction relief).

2. The injunction relief shall be permitted at any stage of the arbitration if absence thereof may complicate or make impossible enforcement of the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration awards as well as to prevent material damages to the applicant.

3. For consideration of the application for ordering injunction relief, the arbitration fee shall be due in the amount set forth in Article 86 hereof.

Article 80. Injunction Relief

1. The Arbitration Tribunal may order the following injunction relief:

a) securing costs (charges) other than cases set forth in the Arbitration Law;

b) requesting documents and conducting written interviews;

c) providing evidence by affidavit (sworn-in testimony);

d) safeguarding (preserving), temporarily safeguarding or disposing of any property that is, or is a part of, the dispute object;

e) taking samples, conducting any research or experiments in relation to any property being, or being any part of, the dispute object;

f) safeguarding (preserving) or temporarily safeguarding any evidence for the purposes of the proceedings;

g) ensuring a dispute (claim) amount;

- h) preventing any arbitration award that may be rendered during the arbitration from becoming non-enforceable due to asset stripping by the party; and
 - i) temporarily prohibiting or using any other injunction relief.
4. The injunction relief must be commensurate to the claim submitted.
 5. The Arbitration Tribunal may require any party to provide proper security in connection with such injunction relief.
 6. For the purposes and in relation to the arbitration, the High Court or its Judge shall have the same authority to issue orders on the matters set forth in part 1 of this article as he has for the purposes and in relation to claim proceedings or the matter resolved by the Arbitration Tribunal.

Article 81. Application for Injunction Relief

1. The application for injunction relief with attachments to it shall be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI in two counterparts simultaneously with the statement of claim or during the case proceedings prior to rendering the award completing consideration of the dispute on the claim merits. The motion for injunction relief may be included into the statement of claim.
2. The application for injunction relief must set forth:
 - 1) name of the AI;
 - 2) names of the claimant and respondent, their locations or residences;
 - 3) substantiation of the AI's competence to consider the dispute.
 - 4) dispute subject matter;
 - 5) pecuniary claim amount;
 - 6) substantiation of the reason for application for injunction relief;
 - 7) injunction relief the claimant requests to order (with full details or descriptions of injunction relief targets);
 - 8) list of attachments.

The application for injunction relief may also include counter injunction and other details including phones, faxes or email of the parties to the case.

3. The application for injunction relief shall be signed by the party to the case or its representative. Attached to the application signed by the representative shall be a power of attorney or other signing authority document.
4. Where the motion for injunction relief is set forth in the statement of claim, the motion must include details set forth in clause 5 and 6 of part 2 of this article.
5. Attached to the application for injunction relief shall be the original arbitration agreement executed by the parties or a notarized copy thereof.
6. Attached to the application for injunction relief shall be the document confirming payment of the arbitration fee for consideration of the application.

Article 82. Consideration Procedure of the Injunction Relief Application

1. The application (motion) of the party to the arbitration to order injunction relief shall be considered by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI not later than the day following the receipt of the application without notifying the parties.
2. The Arbitration Tribunal or the AI shall set aside the application for injunction relief if it is incompliant with requirements set forth in article 75 hereof immediately notifying

thereof the applicant party by forwarding to it the ruling to set the application aside. After correction of incompliances specified by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI, the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI shall consider the application for injunction relief immediately.

3. The injunction relief may not be denied if the person motioning for the injunction relief provides counter injunction relief.
4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling ordering the injunction relief or denying it.
5. Prior to staffing of the Arbitration Tribunal, the ruling ordering injunction relief may be rendered by the AI President.
6. Copies of the ruling granting the injunction relief shall be forwarded to the parties to the case not later than the day following the day of its rendering. The copy of the ruling denying the injunction relief shall be forwarded to the party applying for injunction relief.

Article 83. Counter Injunction

1. The Arbitration Tribunal or the AI granting the injunction relief may, on the respondent's motion, require the applicant for injunction relief to, or, on its own initiative, suggest that it should, secure the respondent's potential losses (counter injunction) by transferring, to the AI's clearing account, cash in the amount suggested by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI or by providing a bank guarantee, surety or any other financial security for the same amount. The counter injunction amount may be set forth within the limits of the claimant's pecuniary claims as set forth in its statement of claim as well as the amount of interest thereon. The counter injunction amount may not be less than one half of the pecuniary claims amount.

2. The counter injunction may be provided by the respondent in lieu of the injunction for the claim to collect the cash amount by transferring, to the AI's clearing account, cash in the amount of the claimant's claims.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal or the AI shall render its ruling ordering counter injunction not later than the day following the day of arrival of the application for injunction relief to the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI.

The ruling shall specify the counter injunction amount and provision deadline that may not exceed two days following the day of rendering the ruling.

The copy of the ruling shall be forwarded to the parties to the case not later than the day following the day of rendering the ruling.

The ruling ordering counter injunction may not be appealed against.

4. Where it renders its ruling ordering counter injunction, the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI shall not consider the application for injunction relief until the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI receives the document confirming provision of the counter injunction.

5. When the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI receives the document confirming provision of the injunction relief or upon expiry of the deadline for provision thereof set forth in the Arbitration Tribunal's or the AI's ruling, the Arbitration Tribunal shall, not later than the day following the day of receipt of such document, consider the application for injunction relief under the procedure set forth in article 82 hereof.

6. Failure of the party motioning for the injunction relief, to comply with the Arbitration Tribunal's or the AI's ruling ordering the counter injunction within the deadline set forth in the ruling may be a reason to deny the injunction relief.

7. The respondent's provision of the document confirming the counter injunction provided by it shall be a reason to deny or cancel the injunction relief.

Article 84. Substitution of Injunction Relief

1. On the claimant's or respondent's motion, one injunction relief may be substituted for another one.

2. The matter of substituting the injunction relief with another one shall be resolved by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI at the arbitration session not later than the day following the day of receipt by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI of the motion substitution of the injunction relief with another one under the rules set forth herein.

Article 85. Compliance with the Arbitration Tribunal's ruling granting the Injunction Relief

1. The Arbitration Tribunal's ruling granting the injunction relief shall be binding upon the parties who shall comply with it voluntarily.

2. Where the party the Arbitration Tribunal holds liable for provision of the injunction relief fails to comply with the ruling granting the injunction, the other party may petition the court for enforcement of the ruling granting injunction relief by

2.1. applying to the court at the arbitration location, the debtor's location or location of the property in accordance with the jurisdiction to grant injunction relief to the party to the arbitration; or

2.2. applying to the AI for assistance in obtaining injunction relief in court (gratuitous service).

3. Where, complying with the Arbitration Tribunal's or the AI's ruling granting the injunction relief by way of prohibiting cash transactions or other property owned by the respondent or the court order enacted on application of the party to the arbitration, the respondent provides its counter injunction by transferring, to the AI's deposit account, its cash in the amount of the claimant's claims or by providing the bank guarantee, surety or other financial security for the same amount, the respondent may motion the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI trying the case to cancel the injunction relief.

Granting the motion, the Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling with which the applicant may petition the court granting the injunction relief to cancel the injunction relief as the party to the arbitration.

4. Where the claim is granted, the injunction relief shall remain effective until the actual completion of the court enactment completing consideration of the case on its merits.

5. Where the claim is denied, set aside or terminated, the injunction relief shall remain effective until the relevant court enactment becomes effective. After the court enactment, the Arbitration Tribunal shall, on motion of the party to the case, render its ruling to cancel the injunction relief or refer to it in its court enactments denying, setting aside or terminating the claim. With this ruling, the applicant may petition the court granting the injunction relief to cancel the injunction relief as the party to the arbitration.

Article 86. Losses and Reimbursement in Connection with the Injunction Relief

1. The respondent and other persons whose rights and/or legitimate interests have been infringed by the injunction relief may, after the Arbitration Tribunal renders its ruling denying the claim, claim, against the person on whose application the injunction relief was granted, the losses under the procedure and in the amount as set forth by the laws of Singapore or payment of reimbursement.
2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall set forth the reimbursement amount subject to the nature of the breach and other circumstances of the case with due consideration of reasonableness and equity requirements.
3. The claim for damages or reimbursement shall be submitted to the court in accordance with the procedural law.
4. The rules set forth in this article shall also apply where the claim is set aside or terminated.

Article 87. Pretrial Injunction Relief

1. The AI may, on the company's or individual's application, grant pretrial injunction relief aimed at securing the applicant's pecuniary interest until the claim is submitted.
2. The application for pretrial injunction relief shall be submitted to the AI only after payment of the arbitration fee.
3. The AI shall render its ruling granting pretrial injunction relief. The above ruling shall set forth the period not exceeding fifteen days of rendering the ruling within which the statement of claim shall be submitted for the claim in connection with which the AI granted pretrial injunction relief to the applicant.
5. The debtor under the claim in connection with which the AI granted pretrial injunction relief may motion the AI to substitute such pretrial injunction relief with counter injunction in accordance with Article 77 hereof.
6. If the applicant does not submit its statement of claim within the period set forth by the AI in its ruling granting the pretrial injunction relief, the AI shall cancel such pretrial injunction relief.

The ruling cancelling the pretrial injunction relief shall be issued.

Copies thereof shall be forwarded to the applicant and other stakeholders not later than the day following the day of rendering the ruling.

7. Where the applicant submits its statement of claim on the claim in connection with which the AI granted pretrial injunction relief securing the applicant's pecuniary interests, such pretrial injunction relief shall act as the injunction relief.
8. The company or individual whose right and/or legitimate interest are infringed by the pretrial injunction relief may claim against the applicant, at its discretion, losses or reimbursement at court if the applicant fails to submit, within the deadline set forth by the AI, its statement of claim for the claim in connection with which the AI granted pretrial injunction relief to secure its pecuniary interest, or if the Arbitration Tribunal denies the claim by virtue of its arbitration award.

Chapter 9. ARBITRATION COSTS

Article 88. Arbitration Costs Composition

The arbitration costs shall consist of the arbitration fee, arbitration charges in connection with the Arbitration Tribunal's trial of the case and the AI's performance of its administrative functions.

Article 89. Arbitration Fee Payment

1. The arbitration fee shall be paid to the account of the following expenses:
 - 1.1. the Arbitrators' fees for consideration of the claim (the Arbitrator's fee amount shall be approved with its prior to each arbitration session in the form of a separate Agreement with the AI).
 - 1.2. AI's logistic expenses (employee labor compensations, payment for the premises and use of software and intellectual property, logistic and administrative expenses and other expenses set forth by the AI).
2. The arbitration fee shall be advanced to the AI's or its office's bank account under the Contract prior to the trial date unless the AI President sets forth another procedure.
3. The AI President may, on application (motion) of the Party, render its ruling to decrease, increase, postpone or proportionate the arbitration fee payment, or set forth another procedure for payment thereof.
4. If the arbitration fee is not paid within the deadline set forth herein, the AI or the Arbitration Tribunal, may issue its ruling to terminate the arbitration trial. Where such termination of the arbitration trial does not preclude re-applying with the same claim to the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI under the general procedure upon elimination of circumstances underlying termination of the arbitration trial.
5. The arbitration fee amount shall be determined subject to the claim amount in accordance with the following scale:

Claim Amount	Arbitration Fee
to SGD 45,000	% of the claim amount or at least 600 SGD
D 45,000 to SGD 450,000	% of the claim amount
D 450,000 to SGD 1,400,000	% of the claim amount
D 1,400,000 to SGD 3,000,000	% of the claim amount
er SGD 3,000,000	8 % of the claim amount

6. If the arbitration fee amount is paid to the AI office's bank account at another country, the arbitration fee amount shall be calculated in the local currency at the SGD exchange rate as at the day of payment.
7. The application (motion) for injunction relief shall be paid for by the arbitration fee to the amount of 50 % of the paid arbitration fee amount.
8. The AI President may set forth another procedure for arbitration fee payment. An agreement shall be executed with the AI to set forth another procedure for arbitration fee payment.

Article 90. Claim Amount

1. The claim amount shall be determined as follows:

- 1) for cash collection claims, based on the amount collectable;
- 2) for claims on execution, amendment or termination of agreements, adjudication of deals invalid or non-executed, and other non-pecuniary claims, based on the value of the agreement subject matter.

The claim price shall also include forfeit (penalty, sanction), arbitration costs and interest amounts.

The amount of claim consisting of several independent claims shall be determined by the total amount of all such claims.

2. The applicant shall set forth the claim amount.

Where the applicant sets forth the claim amount incorrectly, it shall be determined by the AI. The Claimant may require the AI to evaluate the arbitration fee amount if it is not set forth in this article.

Article 91. Grounds and Procedure for Refund of Arbitration Fee

1. The arbitration fee shall be refunded on written application of the party to the arbitration only in the following cases:

1.1. Where the court denies enforcement of the arbitration award through the Arbitration Tribunal's or the AI's fault provided that the AI assisted obtaining it and used all procedural opportunities to appeal against such denial. Where the parties enforce the arbitration award independently, the above rule shall not apply.

1.2. If the statement of claim for which the arbitration fee has been paid does not arrive to the AI (unless the AI granted pretrial injunction relief for the claim);

1.3. Upon return of the statement of claim on the grounds set forth in clauses 1 and 2 of part 1 of article 106 hereof;

1.4. Upon termination of the arbitration trial on the grounds set forth in clause 1 of part 1 of Article 117 hereof;

2. The AI Chairman shall render its ruling authorizing refund of the arbitration fee.

3. In all other cases, the arbitration fee shall not be refunded.

Article 92. Arbitration Charges

1. The Arbitration Charges in connection with the Arbitration Tribunal's trial of the case shall include cash amounts due to experts, specialists, witnesses, interpreters, expenses in connection with on-site inspection of evidence, attorney fees and fees to other persons providing legal assistance (representatives), and other expenses incurred by the parties to the case in connection with Arbitration Tribunal's trial of the case. The list of Court Charges (writ of execution costs, execution accompaniment costs, etc., see the AI's site) may be amended by the direct arbitration agreement by and between the parties.

2. The Arbitration Charges may be collected by the stakeholder party by submitting its statement of claim to the AI for reimbursement of arbitration charges. The application shall be considered by the AI in the course of a separate claim trial as set forth herein.

3. Reissuance of copies of the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award and other court enactments to the parties to the case shall be paid for with the fee of SGD 10 per copy. The AI shall issue the copies on application of the party to the arbitration with the receipt or AI web site printout on arbitration fee payment per copy.

Article 93. Cash Amounts Payable to Experts, Specialists, Witnesses and Interpreters

1. Reimbursed to experts, specialists, witnesses and interpreters shall be expenses incurred by them in connection with transportation, lease of residential premises and additional expenses in connection with residence outside their permanent residences (daily fees) at the expense of the arbitration trial party citing the necessity to engage such persons. Documented expenses shall be reimbursed by the party via cash transfer to the AI's clearing account for subsequent payment of such expenses.

2. The experts shall be compensated for their work performed by them on instruction of the Arbitration Tribunal.

The expert fee amount shall be determined by the agreement the AI executes with them.

3. The interpreters shall be compensated for their work performed by them on instruction of the AI.

The interpreter fee amount shall be determined by the agreement the AI executes with them.

4. The parties to the arbitration may agree upon another procedure for reimbursing the parties set forth in this article.

Article 94. Provision of Cash Amount required for Payment of Court Charges by the Parties

1. Cash amounts payable to experts and witnesses shall be transferred to the AI's clearing account by the party submitting the relevant motion within the deadline set forth by the AI or the Arbitration Tribunal. If the above motion is submitted by both parties, the required cash amounts shall be transferred to the Arbitration Tribunal's deposit account in equal proportions.

2. Where no cash amounts payable to experts and witnesses are not transferred to the AI's clearing account within the period set forth by the Arbitration Tribunal, the Arbitration Tribunal may deny the motion appointing expert examination and witness summons.

Article 95. Payment of Cash Amounts Payable to Experts, Specialist, Witnesses and Interpreters

1. Cash amounts payable to experts, specialists, witnesses and interpreters shall be paid upon discharge of their duties or otherwise as set forth in the relevant agreement by and between the AI and them.

2. Cash amounts payable to experts and witnesses shall be paid from the AI's clearing account.

Article 96. Allocation of Court Expenses among the Parties to the Case

1. Arbitration expenses incurred by the parties to the case in favor whereof the arbitration award has been rendered shall be collected by the Arbitration Tribunal from the losing party unless the parties' agreement or these Rules provide otherwise.

Where the claim has been granted partially, the arbitration expenses shall be borne by the parties to the case pro rata the granted and denied claims.

Where the AI allows postponing the payment of the arbitration fee, the arbitration

expenses shall be collected from the losing party by virtue of the separate statement of claim submitted to the AI upon actual payment of the arbitration fee.

2. Representative fee expenses incurred by the party in favor whereof the court enactment is shall be collected by the Arbitration Tribunal from the other party to the case within reasonable limits.

3. On agreement by and between the parties to the case on allocation of court expenses, the Arbitration Tribunal shall collect the arbitration expenses from them in accordance with such agreement.

Article 97. Resolution of Court Expense Matters

1. The matters of allocating court expenses and other court expense matters shall be resolved by the Arbitration Tribunal within its arbitration award or ruling.

2. All disputed in relation to court expenses set forth in this Chapter shall be resolved by the AI.

Chapter 10. ARBITRATION SUBPOENAS

Article 98. Arbitration Subpoenas

1. The parties to the case and other participants of the arbitration trial shall be notified by the Arbitration Tribunal of acceptance of the statement of claim or application for the trial and beginning of the trial of the case, time and place of the arbitration session by forwarding copies of the arbitration enactments not later than the day following such enactment.

2. The arbitration enactment notifying or summoning the arbitration trial participants shall include:

1) the name and address of the AI, AI's official internet site, AI phone numbers where the parties to the case may get information on the case at hand, familiarize themselves herewith and other documents of the AI, as well as obtain ID numbers for entering the Personal Account with the Transparent Justice online system;

2) the time and place of the arbitration session or specific procedural action;

3) the name of the person notified by or summoned to the Arbitration Tribunal;

4) name of the case to which the subpoena or summons applies as well as indication of its procedural role;

5) indications which actions and by what deadline the person summoned may or must perform.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal may notify or summon parties to the case and other arbitration trial participants by phone, telegram, sms, fax or email, or using other communications.

4. Subpoenas to companies shall be forwarded by the Arbitration Tribunal to the registered address of the companies. If the claim arises from the branch office or representative office of the company, the subpoena shall be also forwarded to the registered address of such branch or representative office.

Subpoenas to individuals shall be forwarded to their residential addresses.

If the party to the case acts by proxy, the subpoena shall also be forwarded to such proxy's location on written motion of such party.

If the party to the case motions for forwarding of arbitration subpoenas to another address, the AI shall also forward arbitration subpoenas to such address.

5. The Arbitration Tribunal shall notify foreign persons under the rules set forth in this chapter unless these Rules or international treaties of the Singapore Republic provide otherwise.

6. The parties to the case, on receipt of the notification of acceptance of the claim statement or application for trial and initiation of proceedings on the case, and persons acceding the case or engaged to participate in it later, as well as other participants of the arbitration trial shall, upon receipt of the first arbitration enactment on the case, independently take actions to obtain information on the case progress from any sources of information including their Personal Accounts with the Transparent Justice online system and any other communication means.

The Parties to the case shall bear the risk of adverse consequences resulting from non-taking actions to obtain information on the case progress if the Arbitration Tribunal is in possession of the information that such persons have been duly informed of the trial started.

Article 99. Procedure for Forwarding of Arbitration Enactment Copies by the AI

1. The AI shall forward a copy of the arbitration enactment by registered email with the list of attachments and notification of service or by handover to the addressee in person against receipt directly at the AI or at the addressee's location or by phone, telegraph, fax or email, or using other communication means.

If the Arbitration Tribunal possesses evidence of receipt, by the parties to the case and other participants of the arbitration trial, of the ruling on acceptance of the statement of claim or application to the trial and initiation of the case proceedings, information on the time and place of the arbitration session, the Arbitration Tribunal may notify them of subsequent sessions and specific procedural actions on the case by phone, telegraph, sms, fax or email, or using other communication means.

2. Where a copy of the arbitration enactments is served upon the addressee or its representative immediately at the AI or at its location, such service shall be against receipt.

3. Where a copy of the arbitration enactments is forwarded to the addressee by phone, telegram, sms, fax or email, or using other communication and delivery means, the copy of the forwarded text retained by the AI shall specify the surname of the person forwarding the text, the date and time of forwarding it as well as the surname of the person receiving it.

4. Where the addressee refuses to accept or receive a copy of the arbitration enactment, the person delivering or handing it over must record the refusal by marking the notification of service or the copy of the arbitration enactment correspondingly to return them to the AI.

5. Documents confirming the AI's forwarding the copies of arbitration enactments and receipt thereof by the addressee under the procedure set forth in this article (notification of service, receipt, other documents) shall be attached to the case file.

6. Where the registration or residence location of the addressee is unknown, the person delivering the communication shall mark the deliverable notification service accordingly specifying the date and time of the action performed as well as the source of information.

Article 100. Due Notification

1. The documents and other materials the Arbitration Tribunal forwards shall be deemed received if delivered to the addressee in person or to its business, permanent residence or address. Where the above may not be determined by reasonable collection of information, the documents and other materials the AI employee forwards shall be deemed received if they are forwarded to the last known location of the business, permanent residence or address of the addressee by registered mail or other means providing for registration of the attempted delivery of such notification.
2. Documents and other materials shall be deemed delivered on the delivery date thereof even though the addressee is not present or does not reside at such address.

Article 101. Changes of Names and Addresses of the Parties during the Case Trial

1. The parties to the case must inform the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI on changes of their names during the case trial. In absence of such notification, the party to the case shall be named in the court enactments based on the name of the party last known to the Arbitration Tribunal.
2. The parties to the case must inform the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI on changes of their addresses during the case trial. In absence of such notification, copies of arbitration enactments shall be forwarded to the address last known to the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI and shall be deemed delivered even though the addressee does not reside or stay at that address any longer.
3. Where the party to the case informs the Arbitration Tribunal and the AI of its phones, faxes, emails and other similar details, it must inform the Arbitration Tribunal and the AI of changes thereof during the case trial.
4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall set forth, in its ruling or arbitration session minutes, the change to the name of the parties to the case, their addresses, phones, faxes, emails and similar details.

Section II. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS LITIGATION

Chapter 11. SUING

At all stages from execution of the arbitration agreement to submission of the statement of claim as well as during enforcement of the arbitration award, the AI office shall provide free oral advice to all Parties on all procedural matters other than application of substantive law rules.

Article 102. Form and Contents of the Statement of Claim

1. The statement of claim shall be submitted to the AI in writing. The statement of claim shall be signed by the claimant or its representative. The statement of claim may also be submitted to the AI via the Electronic Reception at the AI's official web site rsa.sg in the internet.
2. The statement of claim shall specify:

- 1) the date of the statement of claim and name of the AI where the statement of claim is submitted to;
- 2) name of the claimant and its location; if the claimant is an individual, its residence, date and place of birth, its job location or date and place of its state registration as a private entrepreneur, phones, faxes and emails of the claimant;
- 3) name of the respondent and its registration and/or residential location; if the respondent is an individual, its date and place of birth, its job location (date and place of its state registration as a private entrepreneur), phones, faxes and emails of the claimant, and other contact details thereof;
- 4) substantiation of the AI's competence to try the claim.
- 5) the claimant's claims against the respondent citing laws and other regulations, and where the claim is against several respondents, claims against each one of them;
- 6) circumstances underlying the claims and evidence supporting them;
- 7) claim amount;
- 8) calculation of the collectible claim amount;
- 9) information on the claimant's compliance with the complaint or other pretrial procedure if it is provided for by the law or the contract;
- 10) information on actions taken by the AI or the court to secure pecuniary interests prior to submission of the claim statement;
- 11) list of attached documents.

The claim statement must also include other details if they are required for due and punctual trial of the case, and include motions including motions to request evidence from the respondent or other persons.

3. The claimant may independently forward, to other parties to the case, copies of its claim statement and documents attached to it that they lack by registered mail with the inventory of attachments and notification of service or in person against receipt. In the above case, the claimant shall independently bear the risk of the court's denial to issue the writ of execution on the grounds of undue notification of the respondent. Such denials shall be deemed occurring through no fault of the AI or the Arbitration Tribunal.

Article 103. Documents attached to the Claim Statement

1. Attached to the claim statement shall be:

- 1) copy (copies) of the claim statement and documents attached thereto for forwarding thereof by the AI to the respondent (respondents);
- 2) In case of independent notification, the service notification or other documents confirming delivery or attempted delivery, to other parties to the case, copies of the claim statement and documents attached thereto that the other parties to the case lack;
- 3) the document confirming payment of the arbitration fee under the preset procedure and in the preset amount, or motion to postpone, proportionate, decrease, increase the arbitration fee amount or set forth the special procedure for payment thereof;
- 4) the arbitration agreement or the document with the arbitration clause;
- 5) the documents confirming the circumstances underlying the claimant's claims;
- 6) copies of the certificate of state registration of the company;
- 7) the power of attorney or other documents acknowledging the authority to execute the claim statement;

- 8) copies of the court documents on security of pecuniary interests prior to submission of the claim (where applicable);
 - 9) documents confirming the claimant's compliance with the complaint or other pretrial procedure if it is provided for by the law or the contract;
 - 10) the draft agreement where the cause of action is inducement to execute the agreement (where applicable);
2. Documents attached to the claim statements may be submitted to the AI in electronic form via the Electronic Reception at the AI's official internet site.

Article 104. Acceptance of the Claim Statement and Initiation of the Case Trial

1. The AI President or another authorized person shall resolve the matter of accepting the claim statement to trial within one business day of the date of arrival of the claim statement to the Arbitration Tribunal and appoint the Arbitrator to try it.
2. The AI must accept the claim statement submitted to it in compliance with requirements hereof to the form and contents of the claim statement.
3. The Arbitration Tribunal President shall render its ruling on accepting the claim statement and appointing the Arbitrator to try it, which starts the case trial.
4. The Arbitrator appointed to resolve the dispute shall accept the claim statement to its trial not later than the day following the day of arrival of the claim statement to the Arbitration Tribunal, of which the ruling is rendered. The AI President may render such ruling in lieu of the Arbitrator.
5. Such ruling shall specify the appointment of the date, time and place of the arbitration trial, actions to be performed by the parties to the case, performance deadlines thereof, as well as the address of the AI's official internet site, and the AI's phones and faxes using which the parties to the case may obtain the information on the case at hand, familiarize themselves herewith and other documents of the Arbitration Tribunal as well as obtain their ID numbers to access their Personal Accounts with the Transparent Justice system; specify the parties' entitlement to apply, at any stage of the arbitration trial, to the intermediary including the mediator for assistance for the purposes of resolving the dispute under the procedure set forth by the law and consequences of such actions, and to execute the amicable settlement agreement by and between the parties.
6. Copies of the AI President's ruling on acceptance of the claim statement to the AI trial and appointment of the Arbitrator, as well as the ruling of the appointed Arbitrator to its trial shall be forwarded to the parties to the case not later than the day following the day of enactment thereof.

Article 105. Claim Statements Set Aside

1. The AI President or the Arbitration Tribunal, having identified, when resolving the matter of acceptance of the claim statement to the trial, that it has been submitted in breach of the requirements set forth herein may accept it or render its ruling to set the claim statement aside.
2. In its order, the AI or the Arbitration shall set forth its grounds for setting the claim statement aside and the period within which the claimant must remove the circumstances underlying setting the claim statement aside.

The copy of the ruling setting aside the claim statement shall be forwarded to the claimant not later than the day following its rendering.

3. Where the circumstances underlying setting aside the claim statement are removed within the period set forth in the Arbitration Tribunal's or the AI's ruling, the claim statement shall be deemed submitted on the day of its re-arrival to the AI and shall be accepted by the AI to the trial.

4. Where the circumstances set forth in part 2 of this article are not eliminated within the period set forth in the ruling, the Arbitration Tribunal and the AI shall return the claim statement and the documents attached thereto under the procedure set forth in article 100 hereof.

Article 106. Claim Statement Return

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall return the claim statement if it, when resolving the matter of accepting the claim statement, identifies that:

- 1) the case is beyond the AI's jurisdiction;
- 2) prior to rendering the ruling accepting the claim statement to the trial by the Arbitration Tribunal, the claimant's motion has arrived to return the claim statement;
- 3) no circumstances have been removed that underlie setting aside the claim statement within the period set forth in the Arbitration Tribunal's or the AI's ruling.

The Arbitration Tribunal and AI shall also return the claim statement if the motion to postpone, proportionate, decrease or increase the arbitration fee amount is denied.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal or the AI shall render its ruling to return the claim statement.

3. The copy of the ruling to return the claim statement shall be forwarded to the claimant not later than the day following the day of rendering such ruling or expiry of the period set forth by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI for removal of the circumstances underlying setting aside of the claim statement with the claim statement and documents attached thereto.

4. Return of the claim statement shall not preclude re-applying with the same claim to the AI under the general procedure upon elimination of the circumstances underlying such return thereof.

Article 107. Joining and Disjoining Several Claims

1. The claimant may combine, in one claim statement, several claims interconnected by causes of action and evidence provided.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal may combine several homogenous cases with the same parties into one case for joint trial.

2.1. The Arbitration Tribunal, having identified that is trying several cases interconnected with the causes of action and/or the evidence provided as well as otherwise where the risk arises that conflicting court enactments are adopted, shall, on its own initiative or on motion of the party to the case, combine such cases into the single one for joint trial thereof.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal may extract one or several combined claim into a separate trial if it deems separate trial of the claims compliant with the objectives of efficient arbitration trial.

4. The unification of cases into the single trial and extraction of claims into the separate trial shall be permissible before the court enactment or the arbitration award completing the case trial by the Arbitration Tribunal.
5. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling granting or denying combination of cases into the single trial or extracting claims into the separate trial. Copies of the above ruling shall be forwarded to the parties to the case.
6. Cases being tried by the Arbitration Tribunal shall, where they are united into the single trial, shall be transferred to the Arbitrator who accepted the claim statement to the Arbitration Tribunal's trial the earliest of all other Arbitrators.
7. After combining cases into the single trial or extracting claims into the separate trial, the case shall be tried ab initio.
8. Where the AI or the Arbitration Tribunal, when trying the case, identifies that the court is trying the case claims whereunder are interconnected in terms of causes of action and/or evidence with claims asserted in its case at hand, and there is a risk of rendering conflicting arbitration enactments, the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI President may suspend the case trial.

Article 108. Response to the Claim Statement

1. The Respondent must submit and present, to the Arbitration Tribunal and parties to the case, its response to the claim statement setting forth its objections against claims against it for each argument included into the claim statement.
2. In cases and under the procedure set forth herein, other parties to the arbitration may forward, to the Arbitration Tribunal and other parties to the case, their written responses to the claim statement.
3. The response to the claim statement shall be forwarded to the Arbitration Tribunal and parties to the case in person or by registered mail with inventory of attachments and service notice within 2 business days in advance of the arbitration session start. The Arbitration Tribunal may, in its ruling accepting the claim statement to the Arbitration Tribunal's trial, set forth the necessity and period of forwarding the response by the parties to the case.

The response may also be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal via the Electronic Reception at the AI's official internet site rsa.sg.

4. Where the respondent, within the period set forth herein or by the Arbitration Tribunal, provides no response to the claim statement, the Arbitration Tribunal may try the case on evidence included into the case file or, where it is impossible to try the case without the response, may set forth a new deadline for presentation thereof. In this case, the Arbitration Tribunal may assess the arbitration expenses to the respondent regardless of outcome of the case trial.
5. The Response to the Claim Statement shall set forth:
 - 1) the claimant's name, location or, where the claimant is an individual, its residence;
 - 2) name of the respondent and its location; or, if the claimant is an individual, its residence, date and place of birth, its job location or date and place of its state registration as a private entrepreneur;
 - 3) objections against each argument in connection with the merits of the claims alleged citing laws and other regulations as well as evidence underlying such objections;
 - 4) the list of documents attached to the response.

6. The response must specify phones, faxes, emails and other details required for due and punctual trial of the case.
7. Attached to the response to the claim statement shall be documents confirming the arguments and/or objections against the claim as well as documents that confirm forwarding of the response copies and documents attached thereto to the claimant and other parties to the case.
8. The response to the claim statement shall be signed by the respondent or its representative. Attached to the response signed by the representative shall be its power of attorney or other signing authority document.
9. The Arbitration Tribunal may deem the respondent's failure to submit objections against the claim the recognition of the claimant's claims provided that the Arbitration Tribunal possesses evidence of the respondent's receipt of the claim.

Article 109. Counterclaim

1. The respondent, prior to the Arbitration Tribunal's issuance of its arbitration award completing the trial of the case on its merits, may counterclaim against the claimant at the AI, and such counterclaim shall be tried concurrently with the original claim.
2. Counterclaims shall be submitted under the general claim submission rules.
3. The AI shall accept the counterclaim where:
 - 1) the counterclaim is designed to be offset against the original claim;
 - 2) granting the counterclaim excludes, completely or partially, granting the original claim;
 - 3) there is an interconnection between the original claim and the counterclaim and joint trial thereof would result into faster and due trial of the case.
 - 4) submission and trial of the counterclaim is provided for in the arbitration agreement and the terms and conditions of the latter apply to the former.
4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall return the counterclaim if there are no conditions provided for in part 3 of this article.
5. The Arbitration Tribunal, having identified that it is trying several cases claims wherein comply with terms and conditions of the original claim and the counterclaim, shall unite, on its own initiative or on motion of the party to the case, such cases into one for joint trial thereof.
6. After acceptance of the counterclaim, the case shall be heard ab initio unless the parties agree otherwise.

Chapter 12. CONCILIATION PROCEDURES. SETTLEMENT

Article 110. Reconciliation of the Parties

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall take action to reconcile the parties and assist them in resolving their dispute.
2. The parties may resolve the dispute by executing the amicable settlement or using other reconciliation procedures including the mediation one if it does not contradict the law.

Article 111. Amicable Settlement

1. The parties may execute the amicable settlement at any stage of the arbitration trial, during enforcement of the Arbitration Tribunal's enactments as well as during execution procedure until its actual completion.
2. The amicable settlement may be executed in any case without payment of the arbitration fee.
3. The amicable settlement may not infringe the right and legitimate interests of other persons or contradict the law.
4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall approve the amicable settlement.

Article 112. Form and Contents of the Amicable Settlement.

1. The parties or their representatives authorized to execute the amicable settlement as set forth specifically in their powers of attorney or other documents confirming the representatives' powers shall execute the amicable settlement in writing.
2. The amicable settlement must include the information on terms and conditions, amounts and discharge deadlines of their obligations towards each other or of the one party toward another one as agreed upon by the parties.
The amicable settlement may include terms and conditions on postponing or proportioning discharge of its obligations by the respondent, assignment of claims, complete or partial waiver or recognition of the debt, allocation of court expenses and other terms and conditions not contradicting the law.
3. If the amicable settlement sets forth no procedure for allocation of court expenses, the Arbitration Tribunal shall resolve this matter when approving the amicable settlement under the general procedure set forth herein.
4. The amicable settlement shall be drafted and executed in the number of counterparts exceeding by one the number of the parties to the amicable settlement. One of such counterparts shall be attached to the case file by the Arbitration Tribunal approving the amicable settlement.

Article 113. Approval of the Amicable Settlement by the Arbitration Tribunal

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall approve the amicable settlement. Where the amicable settlement is executed during enforcement of the court enactment, its shall be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal for approval.
2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall resolve the matter of approving the amicable settlement during the arbitration session. The parties to the case shall be notified of the date and time of the arbitration session.
3. Where the parties to the amicable settlement duly notified of the time and place of the arbitration session fail to attend the arbitration session, the Arbitration Tribunal shall not resolve the matter of approving the amicable settlement if the parties do not submit their application to resolve the matter in absence thereof.
4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall resolve the matter of approving the amicable settlement executed during enforcement of the court enactment, within two days of receipt of the application for approval by the Arbitration Tribunal.
5. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its arbitration award based on results of resolving the matter of approving the amicable settlement.

6. The Arbitration Tribunal shall not approve the amicable settlement if it contradicts the law or infringes other persons' rights and legitimate interests.

7. The Arbitration Tribunal's order shall refer to:

- 1) approval of the amicable settlement or denial of approval thereof;
- 2) terms and conditions of the amicable settlement;
- 3) allocation of arbitration costs.

The arbitration award approving the amicable settlement executed during enforcement of the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award must also specify that the court enactment is not enforceable.

8. The arbitration award approving the amicable settlement shall be enforced immediately.

9. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its arbitration award denying approval of the amicable settlement.

Article 114. Amicable Settlement Enforcement

1. The parties to the amicable settlement shall execute it voluntarily within the deadlines set forth therein.

2. The amicable settlement not executed voluntarily shall be enforced by virtue of the writ of execution issued by the court on motion of the party to the amicable settlement.

Chapter 13. DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Article 115. Grounds for Dismissal without Prejudice

1. The Arbitration Tribunal may dismiss the claim statement without prejudice if it identifies, when accepting it to trial, that:

- 1) the claimant failed to comply with the complaint or any other pretrial dispute resolution procedure against the respondent if it is provided for by the law or contract;
- 2) the claim statement is not signed or is signed by the person not authorized to sign it or by the person whose position is not set forth;

Article 116. Procedure for and Consequences of Dismissal without Prejudice

1. In case of dismissal without prejudice, the case trial shall terminate in rendering the ruling.

In its ruling, the Arbitration Tribunal shall specify its grounds for dismissal of the claim statement without prejudice.

Copies of the above ruling shall be forwarded to the parties to the case.

2. Dismissal without prejudice shall not deprive the claimant of its right to re-apply to the AI under the general procedure upon elimination of circumstances underlying the dismissal without prejudice.

Chapter 14. TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS

Article 117. Grounds for Termination of Proceedings

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall terminate its trial of the case if it identifies that:
 - 1) the case is not triable by the Arbitration Tribunal;
 - 2) there is an effective court enactment of the court of law or competent foreign court on the dispute between the same parties regarding the same subject matter and on the same grounds unless the court denies recognition and enforcement of the foreign court's judgment.
 - 3) there is an enacted arbitration award of another arbitration tribunal on the dispute between the same parties regarding the same subject matter and on the same grounds unless the court denies issuing its writ of execution for enforcement of such arbitration tribunal's award.
 - 4) the claimant abandons its claim and the abandonment is accepted by the Arbitration Tribunal;
 - 5) the company being the party to the case has been liquidated;
 - 6) the disputable legal relation does not permit succession after the death of the individual being the party to the case.
 - 7) the parties reach an agreement to terminate the arbitration;
2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall also terminate its proceedings where the amicable settlement is approved.

Article 118. Procedure for and Consequences of Terminating Proceedings

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling to terminate the proceedings. In its ruling, the Arbitration Tribunal shall set forth its grounds for termination of the proceedings and resolve the matter of the arbitration costs allocation between the parties. Copies of the above ruling shall be forwarded to the parties to the case.
2. Re-application to the AI shall be permissible upon termination of the proceedings.

Chapter 15. ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

Article 119. Deadline for Proceedings and rendering of Arbitration Award

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall try the case within sixteen business days of arrival of the claim statement to the AI including the period for preparing the case to arbitration and for enactment of the arbitration award on the case.
2. The deadline set forth in part 1 of this articles may be extended in exclusive cases only by the AI President by virtue of the trying Arbitration Tribunal's substantiated ruling.

Article 120. Arbitration Location

1. The location of arbitration and the Arbitration Tribunal's immediate arbitration session shall be set forth by the AI and specified by the Arbitration Tribunal in the arbitration award. Setting the arbitration location shall be affected by neither the actual location of the Arbitrators or parties to the case including where they participate in the session using videoconferencing nor the logistics level of the premises where the Arbitration Tribunal hosts the arbitration session, but only by the location of the arbitration set forth in the arbitration award.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal may, without additional substantiation, convene at any location it deems due for hosting the arbitration session, meeting (including the arbitrator one during panel dispute resolution), hearing witnesses, experts or arbitration parties, or inspecting goods, other property or documents.

Article 121. Arbitration Tribunal Session

1. The case shall be tried at the arbitration session of the Arbitration Tribunal with mandatory notification of the parties to the case of the session time and location.

2. The Arbitrator or the Super Arbitrator during the panel trial:

1) opens the arbitration session and announce the case to be tried;

2) checks presence of the parties to the case, their representatives and other participants of the arbitration at the arbitration session, verifies their identities and powers, identifies if the persons absent from the arbitration session have been duly notified and if there is information on reasons of their absence;

3) resolves the matter of the Arbitration Tribunal's jurisdiction in the case and possibility of trying the case;

4) announces the Arbitration Tribunal's composition, whether audio or video recording is performed, who keeps the minutes of the arbitration session, who participates as the expert or interpreter, and explains to the parties to the case their right to motion for disqualification;

5) explains their procedural rights and obligations to the parties to the case and other arbitration participants;

6) identifies if the parties possess information and evidence on the circumstances precluding legitimate conduct of the arbitration:

a) the party to the arbitration agreement in accordance with which the arbitration award has been rendered in accordance with its governing law has been in the state of certain incapacity when executing the agreement;

b) the arbitration agreement is invalid in accordance with its governing law or, in absence of indications thereof, with the law of the country where the arbitration award has been rendered;

c) the party has not been duly informed of appointment of the arbitrator or arbitration, or otherwise was incapable or deprived of opportunity to represent itself during the arbitration;

d) the arbitration award stands in connection with certain issues not included into or not governed by the provisions of the arbitration agreement on referring to arbitration, or includes the conclusion on the basis beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement;

e) the arbitration tribunal has been staffed or the arbitration procedure has not been performed in accordance with the agreement by and between the parties, or, where such agreement has not been reached, they have not been performed in accordance with the law of the country of such arbitration; or

f) the arbitration award has not yet become binding on the parties to it, or was cancelled or suspended by the competent authority of the country where, or in accordance with the law whereof, the arbitration award has been rendered.

g) the subject matter of the dispute between the parties to the arbitration award may not be resolved by arbitration under the law of the Singapore Republic; or

- h) enforcement of the arbitration award may conflict with the public order in the Singapore Republic.
- 7) removes the witnesses present from the arbitration session room prior to interrogation thereof;
- 8) warns the interpreter of criminal liability for knowingly false translation, the expert of criminal liability for knowingly false conclusion, and the witnesses (immediately prior to interrogation thereof) of criminal liability for knowingly false testimony and refusal to testify;
- 9) sets forth, subject to opinions of the parties to the case, the sequence of the procedural actions;
- 10) identifies if the claimant upholds its claim, if the respondent recognizes the claim, if the parties wish to execute the amicable settlement, which is recorded correspondingly in the arbitration session minutes;
- 11) administers the court session, ensures conditions for comprehensive and complete inspection of the evidence and circumstances of the case, and consideration of applications and motions submitted by the parties to the case;
- 12) takes action to ensure due order at the arbitration session.

Article 122. Participation in the Arbitration Session using Videoconferencing Systems

1. The parties to the case, Arbitrators and other arbitration participants may take part in the arbitration session using videoconferencing communication systems (including the Transparent Justice online system) provided they motion to that effect within two days in advance of the arbitration session and the AI is technically capable.
2. Where the motion for participation in the arbitration session using videoconferencing systems is granted, the AI shall organize videoconferencing communication to ensure participation of the applicant in the arbitration session to which effect the ruling shall be rendered.
3. The Arbitration Tribunal using videoconferencing communication shall check the attendance and identify the persons attending, verify their authorities against their original documents submitted to the arbitration session and resolves the matter of their participation in the arbitration session.
4. When using videoconferencing systems, the Arbitration Tribunal shall keep the minutes and perform video recording of the arbitration session. The video recording medium of the arbitration session shall be attached to the arbitration session minutes.
8. Where the videoconferencing session terminates due to technical reasons, the AI shall reconnect to the participants (subjects) of the arbitration session. In this case, termination of videoconferencing communication shall be deemed a pause in the arbitration session and shall be formalized in accordance with clause 131 hereof.

Article 123. Order at the Arbitration Session

1. When the Arbitrators enter the arbitration session room, all attendees shall arise. All attendees shall hear the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award standing.
2. The parties to the case and other participants of the arbitration shall address the Arbitration Tribunal using the words: "Honorable Court!". They shall submit their explanations and testimonies to the Arbitration Tribunal, ask other parties to the case

questions and answer their questions standing. Exception from this rule may only be permissible on approval of the Arbitration Tribunal.

3. The arbitration sessions shall be hosted under conditions ensuring normal operation of the Arbitration Tribunal and security of the arbitration participants. Actions of the parties present at the arbitration session room and performing cinema, photo or video recording, or broadcasting the arbitration session on TV or radio as permitted by the Arbitration Tribunal must not interfere with the order at the arbitration session. The Arbitration Tribunal may limit the duration of such actions.

4. The attendees at the arbitration session room must comply with the preset procedure. The parties in breach of the arbitration session procedure or not compliant with legitimate instructions of the president may be removed from the arbitration session room after a warning. The arbitration session may be adjourned or paused to remove the violator from the tribunal room and host the arbitration session in its absence.

5. Engaged to force the order violators from the AI's premises and hold them criminally or administratively liable may be law enforcement officers or private security employees.

Article 124. Minutes

1. During each arbitration session of the Arbitration Tribunal as well as during specific procedural actions beyond the arbitration session, the minutes shall be kept using audio and video recording means and/or written minutes (hereinafter referred to as the minutes).

2. The minutes shall be an additional means to record the following data on the arbitration session progress:

1) year, month, date and place of the arbitration session;

2) start and end time of the arbitration session;

3) name of the AI trying the case, and the composition of the Arbitration Tribunal;

4) name and number of the case;

5) information on warnings of criminal liability for knowingly false interpretation to interpreters, knowingly false testimonies and refusal to testify to witnesses and knowingly false conclusions to experts;

6) oral applications and motions of the parties to the case and specialists' advice;

7) agreements by and between the parties on the case circumstances, alleged claims and objections;

8) rulings rendered by the Arbitration Tribunal without exiting the arbitration session room;

9) information on use of audio recording means, videoconferencing means and / or other hardware during the arbitration session;

10) minutes date.

3. The minutes of specific procedural action shall also specify the information resulting from performance of the procedural action.

4. The arbitration session secretary shall draft the minutes and ensure use of audio recording hardware and / or other hardware during the arbitration session.

5. The minutes may be handwritten or drafted using hardware. The minutes shall be signed by the president of the arbitration session and/or the arbitration session secretary drafting the arbitration session minutes as well as, if they wish so, by the Parties not later than the day following the completion day of the arbitration session, and the minutes of specific procedural action, immediately after taking such action.

6. Minutes of the arbitration session using audio recording hardware shall be kept continuously during the arbitration session. The audio recording medium shall be attached to the minutes.

Where the Arbitration Tribunal transcripts or videos the arbitration session, the written minutes shall include the details set forth in clauses 5, 6, 8 and 9 of part 2 of this article. The video recording medium shall be attached to the minutes.

7. The parties to the case may familiarize themselves with the arbitration session minutes and minutes of specific procedural actions and comment on their completeness or correctness of their drafting within three days of execution of the relevant minutes. Attached to such comments may be media of audio and/or video recording of the arbitration session by the party to the case, if the recording was allowed by the Arbitration Tribunal and parties to the case.

Comments to the minutes submitted to the AI upon expiry of three days shall not be taken into account by the Arbitration Tribunal and shall be returned to the party submitting them.

8. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling accepting or declining comments to the minutes not later than the day following the arrival thereof to the Arbitration Tribunal. Comments to the minutes and the ruling of the Arbitration Tribunal shall be attached to the minutes.

9. On written motion of the party to the case and its own cost, copies of the minutes and/or audio recording of the arbitration session may be produced. The minutes and audio recordings is also available for familiarization and downloading in the Personal Account of the Transparent Justice online system.

Article 125. Case Trial with No Response to the Claim Statement submitted, Additional Evidence or in Absence of Parties to the Case

1. Failure to submit the response to the claim statement or additional evidence the Arbitration Tribunal suggest that the parties to the case should submit shall not interfere with trying the case using the evidence within the case file.

2. The parties may notify the Arbitration Tribunal of possibility of trying the case in absence thereof.

3. Where the claimant and/or respondent duly notified of the time and place of the arbitration session fail to attend the arbitration session, the Arbitration Tribunal may try the case in absentia.

4. Where other parties to the case duly notified of the time and place of the arbitration session fail to attend the arbitration session, the Arbitration Tribunal shall try the case in absentia.

5. Any party may apply to the court of law for mandatory bringing the arbitration participants or providing the documents required. The court of law may also issue its order in accordance with Article 38 of the Prisons Act (Ch. 247) for bringing the convict to interrogation by the arbitration tribunal.

Article 126. Consequence of Failure to attend the Arbitration Session for Experts, Witnesses and Interpreters

Where experts, witnesses or interpreters duly notified of the time and place of the arbitration session fail to attend the arbitration session, the Arbitration Tribunal may render its ruling to adjourn the arbitration session if the parties do not consent to trying the case in absence of the above persons.

Article 127. Adjournment of Arbitration

1. The Arbitration Tribunal may adjourn the arbitration only on motion of both parties or on its own initiative including where they apply to the intermediary or mediator for assistance in resolving their dispute.
2. The AI President may also adjourn the arbitration by its ruling.
3. Adjourning arbitration, the Arbitration Tribunal may interrogate the attending witnesses if the parties are present at the arbitration session. Such witnesses' testimonies shall be read at a new arbitration session. Such witnesses shall be re-summoned to a new arbitration session only where necessary.
4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling adjourning the arbitration.
5. The AI shall notify the parties to the case and other arbitration participants of the time and place of the new arbitration session. Persons attending the arbitration session may be notified of the time and place of the new session immediately at the arbitration session against receipt or in the minutes of the arbitration session.
6. The arbitration at the new arbitration session shall recommence as of the moment when it has been adjourned. The evidence inspected prior to adjournment of the arbitration session shall not be re-inspected.

Article 128. Resolution of Applications and Motions of the Parties to the Case by the Arbitration Tribunal

1. Applications and motions of the parties to the case of their agreements on circumstances of the case, merits of the alleged claims and objections, requesting new evidence and all other matters in connection with trial of the case shall be substantiated by the parties to the case and submitted in writing or electronic form, or included into the arbitration session minutes, and resolved by the Arbitration Tribunal on hearing opinions of other case participants.
2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its separate ruling or protocol ruling on results of considering applications and motions.
3. Persons whose motions have been denied may re-submit them during further arbitration.
4. Motions for participation in the arbitration session using videoconferencing systems detailing technical capacities using which the applicant may participate in the arbitration session shall be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal prior to appointment of the arbitration trial of the case and resolved by the AI President within two days of arrival of the motion to the AI without notifying the parties. Such motions may also be alleged in the claim statement or response to it.
5. The Arbitration Tribunal may deny the application or motion where they have been submitted untimely by the party to the case, abusing its procedural rights and evidently aiming at terminating the arbitration session, protracting the arbitration, preventing trial of the case and adopting the legitimate and substantiated court enactment except where

the applicant has been unable to submit such application or such motion due to good reasons.

Article 129. Alleged Falsification of Evidence

1. If the party to the case provides the Arbitration Tribunal with its written application on falsification of evidence submitted by another party to the case, the Arbitration Tribunal shall:

- 1) explain criminal law consequences of such allegation;
- 2) exclude the disputable evidence from the case body of evidence on consent of the person presenting such evidence;
- 3) verify the alleged evidence falsification if the person submitting it objects to exclusion thereof from the case body of evidence.

In this case, the Arbitration Tribunal shall take statutory actions to verify the alleged evidence falsification including appointing expert examination, requesting other evidence or taking other actions.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall include results of resolving the alleged evidence falsification into the arbitration session minutes.

Article 130. Study of Evidence

1. Trying the case, the Arbitration Tribunal shall study the case evidence under the procedure it deems necessary. It shall familiarize itself with written evidence, visually inspect tangible evidence, hear explanations of the parties to the case, witnesses' testimonies, experts' conclusions, specialists' advice, and read such explanations, testimonies, conclusions and advice submitted in writing.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall playback audio and video recordings at the arbitration session room or any other room with special-purpose hardware. Playback of audio and video recordings shall be reflected in the arbitration session minutes.

3. Studying the evidence, the Arbitration Tribunal shall read agreements of the parties to the case on arrangements achieved regarding circumstances of the case.

4. The parties to the case may give the Arbitration Tribunal their explanation on the evidence they submit, the Arbitration Tribunal requests on their motions, and ask witnesses and experts summoned to the arbitration session. The party on whose motion the experts and witnesses have been summoned shall be the first to ask questions.

Article 131. Pause in the Arbitration Session

1. The Arbitration Tribunal may, on motion of the party to the case or on its own initiative, announce a pause in the arbitration session.

2. The pause in the arbitration session may be announced for the period not exceeding one business day.

3. The pause within the day of the arbitration session and the time when the session continues shall be included into the arbitration session minutes.

4. After the pause ends, the arbitration session shall commence which the president of the arbitration session shall announce. No evidence inspected before the pause shall be re-inspected including upon replacement of representatives of the parties to the case.

5. The parties to the case and attendee of the arbitration session room shall, prior to announcement of the pause, shall be deemed duly notified of the location and time of the arbitration session and their failure to attend the arbitration session after the pause ends shall not preclude the session from continuing.

Article 132. Pleadings

1. After studying all evidence, the president of the arbitration session shall ask the parties to the case if they wish to add anything to the case file. In absence of such statements, the president of the arbitration session shall proclaim study of the evidence complete and the Arbitration Tribunal shall render over to pleadings.

2. The pleadings consist of oral statements of the parties to the case and their representatives. In their statements, they substantiate their positions on the case.

3. The first to plead shall be the claimant and/or its representative, and the second shall be the respondent and/or its representative. Other parties shall plead after the claimant or the respondent depending on the side they participate in the case for.

4. Pleadings may cite no circumstances that the court has not identified or evidence that has not been studied at the arbitration session or have been proclaimed inadmissible by the Arbitration Tribunal.

5. After hearing all the pleadings, each of them may present its statement. The right of the last statement shall always reside with the respondent and/or its representative.

Article 133. Completion of Case Trial on the Merits

After studying the case evidence and hearing the pleadings, the president of the arbitration session shall proclaim the case trial on the merits complete and the Arbitration Tribunal shall exit to render its ruling which is announced to the attendees in the arbitration session room.

Chapter 16. ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AWARD

Article 134. Rendering the Arbitration Award

1. Upon its resolution of the dispute on the merits, the Arbitration Tribunal shall render its arbitration award. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its arbitration award in accordance with terms and conditions of the contract and subject to applicable customs including any temporary, preliminary, intermediate or partial arbitration award.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal may render a separate ruling for each of the claims combined into the single arbitration.

3. The Arbitrators may not inform anyone whatsoever of the contents of the discussion during adoption of the judicial act, opinions of specific Arbitrators from the joint Arbitration Tribunal or disclose the secrecy of the Arbitrators' meeting otherwise. However, the Arbitrators are not deprived of their right to express their dissenting opinions which may not be deemed disclosure of the secrecy of the Arbitrator's meeting.

Article 135. Matters resolved when rendering the Arbitration Award

1. Rendering its arbitration award, the Arbitration Tribunal shall validate the compliance of its arbitration performed with requirements of the arbitration and other laws to exclude grounds for the court's denial of the writ of execution for enforcement of such arbitration award.
2. Rendering its arbitration award, the Arbitration Tribunal shall appraise the evidence and arguments presented by the parties to the case to substantiate their claims and objections, identify which circumstances relevant to the case have been determined and which not, which laws and other regulations should apply to the case, sets forth rights and obligations of the parties to the case, and resolve whether the claim is to be granted.
3. Rendering its arbitration award, the Arbitration Tribunal shall resolve the matters of retaining the injunction relief or cancelling it, or ensuring enforcement of the arbitration award. Where necessary, it shall set forth the procedure and deadline for enforcement of the arbitration award, sets forth the fate of the tangible evidence, allocate the arbitration costs, and resolve other matters arising from the arbitration.

Article 136. Pronouncing the Arbitration Award

1. The Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award shall be pronounced in the form of a separate document and must be written using hardware.
2. The award shall specify the grounds for its enactment and shall be comprehensible to the parties to the case and other persons.
3. The arbitration award shall be signed by the Arbitrator or all the Arbitrators participating in rendering it including the dissenting one in case of the panel trial. In case of arbitration by the panel of Arbitrators, presence of signatures of the Arbitrators majority shall be sufficient provided that the reason for absence of other signatures is specified.
4. Corrections in the arbitration award must be stipulated and certified with signatures of all the Arbitrators in the meeting room prior to pronouncement of the arbitration award.
5. The Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award shall have one counterpart attached to the case file.

Article 137. Contents of the Arbitration Award

1. The Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award shall consist of the introductory, descriptive, analytical and operative sections.
2. The introductory section shall include the name of the AI rendering the award, composition of the Arbitration Tribunal, surname of the person keeping the minutes of the arbitration session; case number, place and time of the arbitration award, subject matter of the dispute, names of parties to the case, surnames of attendees of the arbitration session and their powers.
3. The descriptive section of the award shall include the substantiation of the AI and Arbitration Tribunal's competence for trying the case, overview of alleged claims and objections, explanations, applications and motions of the parties to the case.
4. The analytical part of the award shall include:
 - 1) the actual and other circumstances of the case identified by the Arbitration Tribunal;
 - 2) the evidence underlying the Arbitration Tribunal's conclusions as to the circumstances of the case and arguments for the arbitration award rendered; motives why the Arbitration

Tribunal rejects specific evidence, denies or grants arguments of the parties to the case underlying their claims and objections;

3) laws and other regulations the Arbitration Tribunal relies on when rendering its arbitration award and motives why the Arbitration Tribunal applies no laws and other regulations cited by the parties to the case.

The analytical part of the arbitration award must also include substantiations of rulings rendered by the Arbitration Tribunal and substantiations of other matters set forth in part 5 of this article.

Where the respondent recognizes the claim, the analytical part of the arbitration award may cite only the respondent's recognition of the claim and its acceptance by the Arbitration Tribunal.

5. The operative section of the arbitration award shall include conclusions as to granting or denying completely or partially each of the claims alleged, instructions as to allocation of court expenses between the parties, the procedure and deadline for enforcement of the arbitration award.

Where the original claim and counterclaim are granted completely or partially, the operative part of the arbitration award shall specify the cash amount to be collected subject to the setoff.

If the Arbitration Tribunal sets forth the enforcement procedure of the arbitration award or takes action to ensure its enforcement, it shall be specified in the operative part of the arbitration award.

Article 138. Arbitration Award for Collection of Cash and Adjudication of Property

1. Granting the claim for collection of cash, the Arbitration Tribunal shall, in the operative part of its award, set forth the total amount of cash to be collected divided into the principal, losses, forfeit (sanctions and penalties) and interest.

2. When adjudicating property, the Arbitration Tribunal shall set forth the name of the property transferrable to the claimant, its value and location.

3. Where the arbitration award prescribes paying an amount, such amount shall, unless the arbitration award prescribes otherwise, bear interest since the rendering date of the arbitration award and at the same rate as set forth for indebtedness arising from rendering of the court of law judgment.

Article 139. Arbitration Award for Execution or Amendment of the Agreement

Under the dispute arising from execution or amendment of the contract, the operative part of the arbitration award shall set forth the Arbitration Tribunal's conclusion as to each disputable provision of the contract, and under the dispute arising from inducement to execute the contract, the provisions under which the parties must execute the agreement.

Article 140. Arbitration Award obliging the Respondent to take Certain Actions

1. Rendering the arbitration award obliging the respondent to take certain actions not in connection with collection of cash or transfer of property, the Arbitration Tribunal shall, in the operative part of its arbitration award, specify the person to take such actions as well as the location and deadline for taking them.

2. Rendering the arbitration award obliging the company to take certain actions not in connection with collection of cash or transfer of property, the Arbitration Tribunal may, in the operative part of its arbitration award, specify the executive or any other tasked with enforcement of the award as well as the location and deadline for enforcing it.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal may specify in its arbitration award that the claimant may take the relevant actions at the respondent's expense and collect the required expenses from it where the respondent fails to enforce the arbitration award within the prescribed deadline.

Article 141. Arbitration Award in Favor of Several Claimants or against Several Respondents

1. Rendering the arbitration award in favor of several claimants, the Arbitration Award shall specify which part (share) applies to each of them or specify that the claim is joint and several or subsidiary one.

2. Rendering the arbitration award against several respondents, the Arbitration Award shall specify which part (share) applies to each of them or specify that the liability is joint and several or subsidiary one.

Article 142. Pronouncement of the Arbitration Award

1. The Arbitration Tribunal's president shall pronounce its arbitration award at the arbitration session completing the case trial on the merits after rendering the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award.

2. The arbitration session completing the case trial on the merits may pronounce only the operative part of the arbitration award rendered. In this case, the Arbitration Tribunal shall proclaim when the arbitration award is to be finalized and explains the procedure of notifying the parties to the case thereof.

The arbitration award shall be finalized within one day. The finalization date of the arbitration award shall be the rendering date of the arbitration award.

3. The pronounced operative part of the arbitration award shall be signed by all the Arbitrators participating in the case trial and attached to the case file.

4. The president of the arbitration session shall explain the procedure of enforcement of the arbitration award after pronouncing it.

Article 143. Forwarding the Arbitration Award to Parties to the Case

1. The AI shall forward copies of the Arbitration Award signed by the Arbitrators and certified by the AI President to the parties to the case on the day following the rendering day of the arbitration award by registered mail with inventory of attachments and service notice or hands it over to them against receipt, or post the arbitration award into the claim card in the Personal Account with the Transparent Justice online system.

2. Reissuance of copies of the arbitration award and other court enactments to the parties to the case shall be paid for with SGD 10 per each copy.

Article 144. Additional Arbitration Award

1. The Arbitration Tribunal rendering the arbitration award may, within 10 days of receipt of the arbitration award by the parties and on request of the party to the case, render an additional arbitration award where:

1) the Arbitration Tribunal renders no arbitration award on a claim in relation to which the parties to the case have submitted their evidence;

2) the Arbitration Tribunal has resolved no matter of the court expenses.

2. The matter of rendering the additional arbitration award by the Arbitration Tribunal shall be resolved by the arbitration session. The parties to the case shall be notified of the date and time of the arbitration session. Failure of the persons duly notified to attend shall not preclude resolving the matter of rendering the additional arbitration award.

3. Where rendering the additional arbitration award is denied, the ruling shall be rendered.

Article 145. Clarification of the Arbitration Award Corrections of Misspells, Errata and Arithmetic Errors

1. Where the arbitration award is unclear, the Arbitration Tribunal rendering it may, in request of the party to the case, enforcing marshal, court or other bodies or entities enforcing the arbitration award of the Arbitration Tribunal, may clarify the arbitration award without changing its contents.

2. The arbitration award may be clarified if it is not enforced and the deadline for enforcement thereof has not expired.

3. The Arbitration Tribunal rendering the arbitration award may, on application of the party to the case, enforcing marshal, court, other bodies or entities enforcing the arbitration award, or on its own initiative, may correct misspells, errata and arithmetical errors in the arbitration award without changing its contents.

4. The Arbitration Tribunal shall render its ruling on the matters of clarifying the arbitration award, correcting misspells, errata or arithmetic errors within ten days of receipt of the application by the AI.

Article 146. Bindingness and Enforcement of the Arbitration Award

1. The parties to the arbitration assume the liability to discharge the arbitration award voluntarily. The Parties, AI and the Arbitration Tribunal shall take all effort to ensure that the arbitration award is legally enforceable.

2. The arbitration award shall be deemed binding and enforceable immediately by the parties unless it specifies a different enforcement deadline. Where the party recourses to court in writing, the arbitration award shall be enforced in accordance with the Arbitration Law and the procedural legislation.

Article 147. Publishing the Arbitration Tribunal's Arbitration Awards

1. The AI shall permit publishing the Arbitration Tribunal's awards and rulings as well as case law review with deleted details that allow identifying the parties to the arbitration.

2. If, by virtue of the arbitration agreement, or a separate agreement, or against receipt, the parties to the arbitration reach an agreement on openness thereof, the AI may include the arbitration award into the (Arbitration Trial Information Bureau) ATIB files of the

Arbitration Tribunal Union (NPO) deleting no personal data of the parties or publish it or an overview thereof in mass media.

Article 148. Safekeeping of the Arbitration Tribunal Case Files

The case tried by the Arbitration Tribunal shall be kept safe at the AI for five years of the arbitration completion date.

Chapter 17 ENFORCEMENT OF THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL'S ARBITRATION AWARD

Article 150. Enforcement of the Arbitration Award

1. The Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award shall be binding on the parties who shall discharge it voluntarily under the procedure and within the deadlines set forth in the arbitration award.
2. If the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award sets forth no deadline it shall be enforceable immediately.
3. The High Court may, in addition to the grounds set forth in clause 2 of article 34 of the Generic Law, cancel the arbitration award where:
 - a) the arbitration award is induced with or resulted from fraud or corruption (bribery); or
 - b) breach of the equity rules resulted from rendering the arbitration award infringing the rights of any party.
4. If the Arbitration Award is not discharged voluntarily within the prescribed deadline, it shall be enforced. The Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award shall be enforced under the procedure set forth in the procedural laws by obtaining, from the court, the writ of execution for enforcement of the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award, and further under the levy of execution procedure in force and effect as at the enforcement date of the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award.
5. If the parties set forth in the direct arbitration agreement: "Where the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award is not enforced within five (5) business days, the party against whom the arbitration award is rendered shall pay the party in favor of whom the Arbitration Tribunal renders its arbitration award the fine of 50% of the total amount collected by virtue of such arbitration award of the Arbitration Tribunal. The claim statement for collection of the fine shall be tried by the AI and enforced under the claim procedure set forth in its rules," such fine shall be collected under the general claim procedure set forth herein.
6. To assist in enforcement of the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award, the party in whose favor the Arbitration Tribunal renders its arbitration award may apply to the AI for assistance in obtaining the writ of execution. The assistance shall be free of any charges.
6. The party in whose favor the arbitration award is rendered may apply to the AI for assistance in enforcement of the arbitration award rendered. The AI shall, within its competence, suggest means to enforce the award. Within two business days, the AI shall give the applicant its response suggesting different means and conditions of the arbitration award enforcement. Where the applicant consents, the AI shall arrange control of documenting the selected enforcement means of the arbitration award and further controls

its enforcement within its competence. The AI services set forth in this clause shall be free of any charges. The form and contents of the application for assistance in enforcement of the arbitration award are available at the AI's official site.

8. When entering the direct arbitration agreement, the parties may specify: "All expenses in connection with enforcement of the AI Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award (for the possible expenses, see the AI site) shall be borne by the losing party and reimbursable voluntarily to the winning party within three business days of its submission of the relevant written claim. *On failure to comply with the above obligation voluntarily, the party incurring the costs to enforce the Arbitration Tribunal's arbitration award may claim reimbursement of such costs within separate proceedings and as it sees fit with the AI or the relevant court. (specify the arbitration provision)*". In this case, the costs of enforcing the arbitration award may be collected from the losing party.

Chapter 18. ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL RULING

Article 152. rendering of ruling by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI

1. The Arbitration Tribunal or the AI shall render its ruling in cases set forth herein and in other cases, on the matters requiring resolution during the arbitration trial or prior to start thereof.

2. The ruling shall be rendered by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI in writing in the form of a separate court enactment or protocol ruling.

3. The ruling in the form of a separate court enactment shall be rendered by the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI under the rules set forth for rendering arbitration awards. In this case, pronouncement of the operative part shall be permissible without the Arbitrator's exiting the arbitration session room but always with inclusion thereof into the arbitration session minutes.

4. The protocol ruling may be rendered by the Arbitration Tribunal without exiting the arbitration session room. Where the case is tried by the panel, the Arbitrators shall consult on the matters in connection with rendering such ruling on site at the arbitration session room. The protocol ruling shall be pronounced orally and included into the arbitration session minutes.

Article 153. Contents of the ruling

1. The ruling shall specify:

- 1) the date and place when and where the ruling was rendered;
 - 2) the name of the AI, composition of the Arbitration Tribunal, surname of the person keeping the arbitration session minutes;
 - 3) name and number of the case;
 - 4) names of the parties to the case;
 - 5) the matter on which the ruling is rendered;
 - 6) substantiation of the Arbitration Tribunal's conclusions, denying or granting arguments of the parties to the case and references to laws and other regulations;
 - 7) conclusions on the results of resolution of the matter by the Arbitration Tribunal;
- The ruling issued in the form of a separate court enactment shall be signed by the Arbitrator or the Arbitration Tribunal panel issuing such ruling.

2. The protocol ruling must specify the matter on which the ruling is rendered, substantiation of the Arbitration Tribunal's conclusions and the conclusion on the results of resolution of the matter.

Article 154. ruling Forwarding

1. Copies of the ruling rendered in the form of a separate court enactment shall be forwarded to the parties to the case and other stakeholders by registered mail with the attachments inventory and notice of service or served on them against receipt, or forwarded by the means set forth in Article 99.

2. Copies of the ruling shall be forwarded on the day when it is rendered and published in the Personal Account with the Transparent Justice online system.

Article 155. ruling Enforcement

rulings the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI renders shall be final for the parties and enforceable immediately.

Section III. PECULIARITIES AND RULES OF ARBITRATION TRIAL OF SPECIFIC CLASSES OF CASES

Chapter 19. RULES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Article 156. Arbitration of Disputes with Foreign Participants

The Arbitration Tribunal shall resolve disputes with foreign participants (international commercial arbitration) under the general claim trial rules set forth herein, in the Singapore International Arbitration Act (Chapter 143A of the Singapore Republic's Code of Law) No. 23 of 27 January 1995, framework UNCITRAL law on international commercial arbitration (1985) as amended in 2006 or other international and foreign regulations.

Chapter 20. RULES OF ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS IN INTERNAL DISPUTES

Article 157. Arbitration of Domestic Disputes

The Arbitration Tribunal shall resolve domestic disputes under the general claim trial rules set forth herein.

Chapter 21. RULES OF SUMMARY ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

Article 158. Summary Arbitration

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall conduct summary arbitration trials within three business days under the general claim trial rules set forth herein subject to peculiarities

set forth in this Chapter.

2. The Arbitration Tribunal may conduct summary arbitration trials exclusively during sole dispute resolution and by virtue of written application submitted to the AI by all parties to the arbitration.

Article 159. Resolution of Summary Arbitration Applications

1. Applications from all parties to the arbitration for summary trials shall be resolved by the AI President within one business day of arrival thereof to the AI. The AI President shall render its ruling granting or dismissing summary arbitration trial.

2. The ruling denying summary arbitration trial shall require no substantiation and shall not be appealable against. Application for summary arbitration trial may be re-resolved by the AI President where the grounds for denial are violations the applicants have corrected.

3. Where necessary, the AI may provide its preliminary explanation on the possibility and conditions of summary arbitration trials in response to written responses prior to submission of claim statements.

Article 160. Forwarding Documents to Parties to Summary Arbitration Trials

1. In case of summary arbitration, counterparts of the claim statement and all procedural documents of the AI and the Arbitration Tribunal shall be forwarded by the claimant by personally serving them against receipt on other parties to summary arbitration or by any other means providing documents confirming such service.

2. The claimant shall obtain such documents from the AI against receipt and shall submit the documents confirming service thereof prior to the arbitration session.

3. The claimant serving the AI and Arbitration Tribunal's process independently shall bear sole responsibility for authenticity of their service and handover to the parties. Where the court denies issuance of the writ of execution for the arbitration award or cancels it on the grounds of undue notification of the parties to the arbitration, neither the AI nor the Arbitration Tribunal shall be held liable including as to the matter of refunding the arbitration fee.

Article 161. Consequences of Failure to submit Documents to the AI or the Arbitration Tribunal

If the Arbitration Tribunal or the AI, prior to the summary arbitration session, is provided with no documents confirming receipt of the claim statement and service of process, the AI President may adjourn the arbitration to start it under the general claim procedure set forth herein of which it shall render its ruling. In this case, the arbitration shall start ab initio. The AI President shall resolve the matter of the arbitration fee setoff on written application of the claimant.

Section IV. CONCLUSIONS

Article 168. Changes to the Rules

1. The Parties may not, by virtue of their agreement, change any provisions hereof other than terms and conditions that, in accordance with the Arbitration Law, may be agreed upon only by direct agreement by and between the parties.
2. Where, after the parties execute the arbitration agreement, these Rules are amended or restated, the Rules version shall apply effective as at the execution of the arbitration agreement and not as at the start of the arbitration.

Article 169. Enactment of This Version of the Rules

1. This version of the Rules shall be effective as of .
2. The counterpart of this version of the Rules shall be submitted to the Ministry of Justice of the Singapore Republic and published at the AI's official site.

CEO, RSBC (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD.
ASHWINI DUTT
Vice-President, Russia-Singapore Arbitration Tribunal
Alexei V. Kravtsov

Singapore
20 September 2015