

Arbitration Rules

of the Arbitration Institute of the
Stockholm Chamber of Commerce



ARBITRATION INSTITUTE
OF THE STOCKHOLM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MODEL ARBITRATION CLAUSE

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in connection with this contract, or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, shall be finally settled by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce.

Recommended additions:

The arbitral tribunal shall be composed of three arbitrators/a sole arbitrator.

The seat of arbitration shall be [...].

The language of the arbitration shall be [...].

The substantive law of [...] shall be applied.

**ARBITRATION RULES OF THE
ARBITRATION INSTITUTE OF THE
STOCKHOLM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Adopted by the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce
and in force as of 1 January 2017

Under any arbitration agreement referring to the Arbitration Rules of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (the "Arbitration Rules") the parties shall be deemed to have agreed that the following rules, or such amended rules, in force on the date of the commencement of the arbitration, or the filing of an application for the appointment of an Emergency Arbitrator, shall be applied unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

The English text prevails over other language versions

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**ARBITRATION RULES OF THE
ARBITRATION INSTITUTE OF THE
STOCKHOLM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce

Article 1 About the SCC

The Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (the “SCC”) is the body responsible for the administration of disputes in accordance with the “SCC Rules”; the Arbitration Rules of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (the “Arbitration Rules”) and the Rules for Expedited Arbitrations of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (the “Rules for Expedited Arbitrations”), and other procedures or rules agreed upon by the parties. The SCC is composed of a board of directors (the “Board”) and a secretariat (the “Secretariat”). Detailed provisions regarding the organisation of the SCC are set out in Appendix I.

General Rules

Article 2 General conduct of the participants to the arbitration

- (1) Throughout the proceedings, the SCC, the Arbitral Tribunal and the parties shall act in an efficient and expeditious manner.
- (2) In all matters not expressly provided for in these Rules, the SCC, the Arbitral Tribunal and the parties shall act in the spirit of these Rules and shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that any award is legally enforceable.

Article 3 Confidentiality

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the SCC, the Arbitral Tribunal and any administrative secretary of the Arbitral Tribunal shall maintain the confidentiality of the arbitration and the award.

Article 4 Time periods

The Board may, on application by either party or on its own motion, extend any time period set for a party to comply with a particular direction.

Article 5 Notices

- (1) Any notice or other communication from the Secretariat or the Board shall be delivered to the last known address of the addressee.
- (2) Any notice or other communication shall be delivered by courier or registered mail, facsimile, e-mail or any other means that records the sending of the communication.
- (3) A notice or communication sent in accordance with paragraph (2) shall be deemed to have been received by the addressee on the date it would normally have been received given the means of communication used.

Commencement of proceedings

Article 6 Request for Arbitration

- (1) A Request for Arbitration shall include:
 - (i) a statement of the names, addresses, telephone and facsimile numbers and e-mail addresses of the parties and their counsel;
 - (ii) a summary of the dispute;
 - (iii) a preliminary statement of the relief sought by the Claimant;
 - (iv) a copy or description of the arbitration agreement or clause under which the dispute is to be settled;
 - (v) comments on the number of arbitrators and the seat of arbitration; and
 - (vi) if applicable, the name, address, telephone number, facsimile number and e-mail address of the arbitrator appointed by the Claimant.
- (2) A Request for Arbitration shall also include any request for consolidation pursuant to Article 15. Where such a request is made, the Request for Arbitration shall not include the information set out in subparagraph (vi) above.

Article 7 Registration Fee

- (1) Upon filing the Request for Arbitration, the Claimant shall pay a Registration Fee. The amount of the Registration Fee shall be determined in accordance with the Schedule of Costs (Appendix IV) in force on the date the Request for Arbitration is filed.
- (2) If the Registration Fee is not paid upon filing the Request for Arbitration, the Secretariat shall set a time period within which the Claimant shall pay the Registration Fee. If the Registration Fee is not paid within this time period, the Secretariat shall dismiss the Request for Arbitration.

Article 8 Commencement of arbitration

Arbitration commences on the date the SCC receives the Request for Arbitration.

Article 9 Answer

- (1) The Secretariat shall send a copy of the Request for Arbitration and any attached documents to the Respondent. The Secretariat shall set a time period within which the Respondent shall submit an Answer to the SCC. The Answer shall include:
 - (i) any objections concerning the existence, validity or applicability of the arbitration agreement; however, failure to object shall not preclude the Respondent from raising such objections at any time up to and including the submission of the Statement of Defence;
 - (ii) an admission or denial of the relief sought in the Request for Arbitration;
 - (iii) a preliminary statement of any counterclaims or set-offs;
 - (iv) comments on the number of arbitrators and the seat of arbitration; and
 - (v) if applicable, the name, address, telephone number, facsimile number and e-mail address of the arbitrator appointed by the Respondent.
- (2) The Answer shall also include any request for consolidation pursuant to Article 15. Where such a request is made by the Respondent, or has been made by the Claimant pursuant to Article 6, the Answer shall not include the information set out in subparagraph (v) above.
- (3) The Secretariat shall send a copy of the Answer to the Claimant. The Claimant may be given an opportunity to submit comments on the Answer, having regard to the circumstances of the case.
- (4) Failure by the Respondent to submit an Answer shall not prevent the arbitration from proceeding.

Article 10 Request for further details

- (1) The Board may request further details from either party regarding any of their written submissions to the SCC.
- (2) If the Claimant fails to comply with a request for further details, the Board may dismiss the case.
- (3) If the Respondent fails to comply with a request for further details regarding its counterclaim or set-off, the Board may dismiss the counterclaim or set-off.
- (4) Failure by the Respondent to otherwise comply with a request for further details shall not prevent the arbitration from proceeding.

Article 11 Decisions by the Board

When necessary the Board shall:

- (i) decide whether the SCC manifestly lacks jurisdiction over the dispute pursuant to Article 12 (i);
- (ii) decide whether to consolidate cases pursuant to Article 15;
- (iii) decide the number of arbitrators pursuant to Article 16;
- (iv) make any appointment of arbitrators pursuant to Article 17;
- (v) decide the seat of arbitration pursuant to Article 25;
- (vi) determine the Advance on Costs pursuant to Article 52; and
- (vii) take other decisions under these Rules.

Article 12 Dismissal

The Board shall dismiss a case, in whole or in part, if:

- (i) the SCC manifestly lacks jurisdiction over the dispute; or
- (ii) the Advance on Costs is not paid pursuant to Article 52.

Article 13 Joinder of additional parties

- (1) The Board may, at the request of a party, join one or more additional parties to an arbitration pending under these Rules, provided that:
 - (i) the Board is preliminarily satisfied that all parties, including the additional party, have agreed to arbitrate their disputes under these Rules; and
 - (ii) where claims are made under more than one arbitration agreement, that the requirements of Article 14 (2) are met.
- (2) Unless the Board decides otherwise, a request for joinder made by either party after the submission of the Answer shall not be considered.
- (3) Where the Board decides to grant the request for joinder, it may release any arbitrator already appointed and appoint the entire Arbitral Tribunal, unless all parties, including the additional party, agree otherwise.

Article 14 Multiple contracts in a single arbitration

- (1) Parties may make claims arising out of or in connection with more than one contract in a single arbitration.
- (2) If any party raises any objections as to whether all of the claims made against it may be determined in a single arbitration, the claims shall proceed in a single arbitration, provided that the Board is preliminarily satisfied that:
 - (i) the arbitration agreements are compatible; and
 - (ii) it may be inferred, having regard to all relevant circumstances, that there is an agreement between all parties to the arbitration that the claims may be determined in a single arbitration.

Article 15 Consolidation of arbitrations

- (1) At the request of a party made in the Request for Arbitration or the Answer, the Board may decide to consolidate a newly commenced arbitration with a pending arbitration, if:
 - (i) the parties agree to consolidate;
 - (ii) all the claims are made under the same arbitration agreement; or
 - (iii) where the claims are made under more than one arbitration agreement, [the parties are the same], the Board considers the arbitration agreements to be compatible, and it may be inferred, having regard to all relevant circumstances, that there is an agreement that the claims may be determined in a single arbitration.
- (2) In deciding whether to consolidate, the Board shall consult with the parties and the Arbitral Tribunal and may have regard to:
 - (i) the stage of the pending arbitration;
 - (ii) whether the arbitrations raise common issues of law or fact;
 - (iii) the efficiency and expeditiousness of the proceedings; and
 - (iv) any other relevant circumstances.
- (3) Where the Board decides to consolidate, the Board may release any arbitrator already appointed in the newly commenced arbitration.
- (4) Where the Board decides not to consolidate, the Arbitral Tribunal in the newly commenced arbitration shall be appointed in accordance with Article 17.

Composition of the Arbitral Tribunal

Article 16 Number of arbitrators

- (1) The parties may agree on the number of arbitrators.
- (2) Where the parties have not agreed on the number of arbitrators, the Board shall decide whether the Arbitral Tribunal shall consist of a sole arbitrator or three arbitrators, having regard to the complexity of the case, the amount in dispute and any other relevant circumstances.

Article 17 Appointment of arbitrators

- (1) The parties may agree on a procedure for appointment of the Arbitral Tribunal.
- (2) Where the parties have not agreed on a procedure, or if the Arbitral Tribunal has not been appointed within the time period agreed by the parties or, where the parties have not agreed on a time period, within the time period set by the Board, the appointment shall be made pursuant to paragraphs (3)–(7).
- (3) Where the Arbitral Tribunal is to consist of a sole arbitrator, the parties shall be given 10 days to jointly appoint the arbitrator. If the parties fail to appoint the arbitrator within this time, the Board shall make the appointment.
- (4) Where the Arbitral Tribunal is to consist of more than one arbitrator, each party shall appoint an equal number of arbitrators and the Board shall appoint the Chairperson. Where a party fails to appoint arbitrator(s) within the stipulated time period, the Board shall make the appointment.
- (5) Where there are multiple Claimants or Respondents and the Arbitral Tribunal is to consist of more than one arbitrator, the multiple Claimants, jointly, and the multiple Respondents, jointly, shall appoint an equal number of arbitrators. If either side fails to make such joint appointment, the Board shall appoint the entire Arbitral Tribunal.
- (6) If the parties are of different nationalities, the sole arbitrator or the Chairperson of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be of a different nationality than the parties, unless the parties have agreed otherwise or the Board otherwise deems it appropriate.
- (7) When appointing arbitrators, the Board shall consider the nature and circumstances of the dispute, the applicable law, the seat and language of the arbitration and the nationality of the parties.

Article 18 Impartiality and independence

- (1) Every arbitrator must be impartial and independent.
- (2) Before being appointed, a prospective arbitrator shall disclose any circumstances that may give rise to justifiable doubts as to the prospective arbitrator's impartiality or independence.
- (3) Once appointed, an arbitrator shall submit to the Secretariat a signed statement of acceptance, availability, impartiality and independence, disclosing any circumstances that may give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence. The Secretariat shall send a copy of the statement of acceptance, availability, impartiality and independence to the parties and the other arbitrators.
- (4) An arbitrator shall immediately inform the parties and the other arbitrators in writing if any circumstances that may give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence arise during the course of the arbitration.

Article 19 Challenge to arbitrators

- (1) A party may challenge any arbitrator if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence or if the arbitrator does not possess the qualifications agreed by the parties.
- (2) A party may only challenge an arbitrator it has appointed, or in whose appointment it has participated, for reasons it becomes aware of after the appointment was made.
- (3) A party wishing to challenge an arbitrator shall submit a written statement to the Secretariat stating the reasons for the challenge, within 15 days from the date the circumstances giving rise to the challenge became known to the party. Failure to challenge an arbitrator within the stipulated time constitutes a waiver of the party's right to make the challenge.
- (4) The Secretariat shall notify the parties and the arbitrators of the challenge and give them an opportunity to submit comments.
- (5) If the other party agrees to the challenge, the arbitrator shall resign. In all other cases, the Board shall take the final decision.

Article 20 Release from appointment

- (1) The Board shall release an arbitrator from appointment where:
 - (i) the Board accepts the resignation of the arbitrator;
 - (ii) a challenge to the arbitrator under Article 19 is sustained; or
 - (iii) the arbitrator is otherwise unable or fails to perform the arbitrator's functions.
- (2) Before the Board releases an arbitrator, the Secretariat may give the parties and the arbitrators an opportunity to submit comments.

Article 21 Replacement of arbitrators

- (1) The Board shall appoint a new arbitrator where an arbitrator has been released from appointment pursuant to Article 20, or where an arbitrator has died. If the arbitrator being replaced was appointed by a party, that party shall appoint the new arbitrator, unless the Board otherwise deems it appropriate.
- (2) Where the Arbitral Tribunal consists of three or more arbitrators, the Board may decide that the remaining arbitrators shall proceed with the arbitration. Before the Board takes its decision, the parties and the arbitrators shall be given an opportunity to submit comments. In taking its decision, the Board shall take into account the stage of the arbitration and any other relevant circumstances.
- (3) Where an arbitrator has been replaced, the newly composed Arbitral Tribunal shall decide whether and to what extent the proceedings are to be repeated.

The proceedings before the Arbitral Tribunal

Article 22 Referral to the Arbitral Tribunal

When the Arbitral Tribunal has been appointed and the Advance on Costs has been paid, the Secretariat shall refer the case to the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 23 Conduct of the arbitration by the Arbitral Tribunal

- (1) Subject to these Rules and any agreement between the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal may conduct the arbitration in such manner as it considers appropriate.
- (2) In all cases, the Arbitral Tribunal shall conduct the arbitration in an impartial, efficient and expeditious manner, giving each party an equal and reasonable opportunity to present its case.

Article 24 Administrative secretary of the Arbitral Tribunal

- (1) The Arbitral Tribunal may submit to the SCC a proposal for the appointment of an administrative secretary at any time during the arbitration. The appointment is subject to the approval of the parties.
- (2) The administrative secretary must be impartial and independent. The Arbitral Tribunal shall ensure that the administrative secretary remains impartial and independent at all stages of the arbitration.
- (3) Before being appointed, the proposed administrative secretary shall sign a statement of availability, impartiality and independence disclosing any circumstances that may give rise to justifiable doubts as to the proposed administrative secretary's impartiality or independence.
- (4) A party may request the removal of the administrative secretary based on the procedure set out in Article 19, which shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a challenge of an administrative secretary. If the Board removes an administrative secretary, the Arbitral Tribunal may propose the appointment of another administrative secretary in accordance with this Article.
- (5) Any fee payable to the administrative secretary shall be paid from the fees of the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 25 Seat of arbitration

- (1) Unless agreed upon by the parties, the Board shall decide the seat of arbitration.
- (2) The Arbitral Tribunal may, after consulting the parties, conduct hearings at any place it considers appropriate. The Arbitral Tribunal may meet and deliberate at any place it considers appropriate. The arbitration shall be deemed to have taken place at the seat of arbitration regardless of any hearing, meeting, or deliberation held elsewhere.
- (3) The award shall be deemed to have been made at the seat of arbitration.

Article 26 Language

- (1) Unless agreed upon by the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal shall determine the language(s) of the arbitration. In so determining, the Arbitral Tribunal shall have due regard to all relevant circumstances and shall give the parties an opportunity to submit comments.
- (2) The Arbitral Tribunal may request that any documents submitted in languages other than those of the arbitration be accompanied by a translation into the language(s) of the arbitration.

Article 27 Applicable law

- (1) The Arbitral Tribunal shall decide the merits of the dispute on the basis of the law(s) or rules of law agreed upon by the parties. In the absence of such agreement, the Arbitral Tribunal shall apply the law or rules of law that it considers most appropriate.
- (2) Any designation by the parties of the law of a given state shall be deemed to refer to the substantive law of that state, not to its conflict of laws rules.
- (3) The Arbitral Tribunal shall decide the dispute *ex aequo et bono* or as *amiable compositeur* only if the parties have expressly authorised it to do so.

Article 28 Case management conference and provisional timetable

- (1) After the referral of the case to the Arbitral Tribunal, the Arbitral Tribunal shall promptly hold a case management conference with the parties to organise, schedule and establish procedures for the conduct of the arbitration.
- (2) The case management conference may be conducted in person or by any other means.
- (3) Having regard to the circumstances of the case, the Arbitral Tribunal and the parties shall seek to adopt procedures enhancing the efficiency and expeditiousness of the proceedings.
- (4) During or immediately following the case management conference, the Arbitral Tribunal shall establish a provisional timetable for the conduct of the arbitration, including the date for making the award. The Arbitral Tribunal shall send a copy of the provisional timetable and any subsequent modifications to the parties and to the Secretariat.
- (5) The Arbitral Tribunal may hold further case management conferences as it deems appropriate.

Article 29 Written submissions

- (1) Within the period determined by the Arbitral Tribunal, the Claimant shall submit a Statement of Claim which shall include, unless previously submitted:
 - (i) the specific relief sought;
 - (ii) the factual and legal basis the Claimant relies on; and
 - (iii) any evidence the Claimant relies on.
- (2) Within the period determined by the Arbitral Tribunal, the Respondent shall submit a Statement of Defence which shall include, unless previously submitted:
 - (i) any objections concerning the existence, validity or applicability of the arbitration agreement;
 - (ii) a statement whether, and to what extent, the Respondent admits or denies the relief sought by the Claimant;
 - (iii) the factual and legal basis the Respondent relies on;
 - (iv) any counterclaim or set-off and the grounds on which it is based; and
 - (v) any evidence the Respondent relies on.
- (3) The Arbitral Tribunal may order the parties to submit additional written submissions.

Article 30 Amendments

At any time prior to the close of proceedings pursuant to Article 41, a party may amend or supplement its claim, counterclaim, defence or set-off provided its case, as amended or supplemented, is still comprised by the arbitration agreement, unless the Arbitral Tribunal considers it inappropriate to allow such amendment or supplement having regard to the delay in making it, the prejudice to the other party or any other relevant circumstances.

Article 31 Evidence

- (1) The admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of evidence shall be for the Arbitral Tribunal to determine.
- (2) The Arbitral Tribunal may order a party to identify the documentary evidence it intends to rely on and specify the circumstances intended to be proved by such evidence.
- (3) At the request of a party, or exceptionally on its own motion, the Arbitral Tribunal may order a party to produce any documents or other evidence that may be relevant to the case and material to its outcome.

Article 32 Hearings

- (1) A hearing shall be held if requested by a party, or if the Arbitral Tribunal deems it appropriate.
- (2) The Arbitral Tribunal shall, in consultation with the parties, determine the date, time and location of any hearing and shall provide the parties with reasonable notice thereof.
- (3) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, hearings will be held in private.

Article 33 Witnesses

- (1) In advance of any hearing, the Arbitral Tribunal may order the parties to identify each witness or expert they intend to call and specify the circumstances intended to be proved by each testimony.
- (2) The testimony of witnesses or party-appointed experts may be submitted in the form of signed statements.
- (3) Any witness or expert, on whose testimony a party seeks to rely, shall attend a hearing for examination, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

Article 34 Experts appointed by the Arbitral Tribunal

- (1) After consulting the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal may appoint one or more experts to report to it on specific issues set out by the Arbitral Tribunal in writing.
- (2) Upon receipt of a report from an expert it has appointed, the Arbitral Tribunal shall send a copy of the report to the parties and shall give the parties an opportunity to submit written comments on the report.
- (3) Upon the request of a party, the parties shall be given an opportunity to examine any expert appointed by the Arbitral Tribunal at a hearing.

Article 35 Default

- (1) If the Claimant, without good cause, fails to submit a Statement of Claim in accordance with Article 29, the Arbitral Tribunal shall terminate the proceedings, provided the Respondent has not filed a counterclaim.
- (2) If a party, without good cause, fails to submit a Statement of Defence or other written statement in accordance with Article 29, fails to appear at a hearing, or otherwise fails to avail itself of the opportunity to present its case, the Arbitral Tribunal may proceed with the arbitration and make an award.
- (3) If a party, without good cause, fails to comply with any provision of, or requirement under, these Rules or any procedural order given by the Arbitral Tribunal, the Arbitral Tribunal may draw such inferences as it considers appropriate.

Article 36 Waiver

A party who, during the arbitration, fails to object without delay to any failure to comply with the arbitration agreement, these Rules or other rules applicable to the proceedings, shall be deemed to have waived the right to object to such failure.

Article 37 Interim measures

- (1) The Arbitral Tribunal may, at the request of a party, grant any interim measures it deems appropriate.
- (2) The Arbitral Tribunal may order the party requesting an interim measure to provide appropriate security in connection with the measure.
- (3) An interim measure shall take the form of an order or an award.
- (4) Provisions with respect to interim measures requested before arbitration has commenced, or before a case has been referred to an Arbitral Tribunal, are set out in Appendix II.
- (5) A request for interim measures made by a party to a judicial authority is not incompatible with the arbitration agreement or with these Rules.

Article 38 Security for costs

- (1) The Arbitral Tribunal may, at the request of a party, order any claimant or counterclaimant to provide security for costs in any manner the Arbitral Tribunal deems appropriate.
- (2) If a party fails to comply with an order to provide security, the Arbitral Tribunal may stay or dismiss the party's claims in whole or in part.
- (3) Any decision to stay or to dismiss a party's claims shall take the form of an order or an award.

Article 39 Summary procedure

- (1) A party may request that the Arbitral Tribunal decide one or more issues of fact or law by way of summary procedure, without undertaking every procedural step that might otherwise be adopted for the arbitration.
- (2) A request for summary procedure may concern issues of jurisdiction, admissibility or the merits. It may include, for example, an assertion that:
 - (i) an allegation of fact or law material to the outcome of the case is, on its face, unsustainable;
 - (ii) even if the facts alleged by the other party are assumed to be true, no award could be rendered in favour of that party under the applicable law; or
 - (iii) any issue of fact or law material to the outcome of the case is, for any other reason, suitable to determination by way of summary procedure.
- (3) The request shall specify the grounds relied on and the form of summary procedure proposed, and demonstrate that such procedure is efficient and appropriate in all the circumstances of the case.
- (4) After providing the other party an opportunity to submit comments, the Arbitral Tribunal shall issue an order either dismissing the request or fixing the summary procedure in the form it deems appropriate.
- (5) If the request for summary procedure is granted, the Arbitral Tribunal shall seek to make its order or award on the issues under summary consideration within 60 days of the order fixing the summary procedure.

Article 40 Communications from the Arbitral Tribunal

Article 5 shall apply to communications from the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 41 Close of proceedings

The Arbitral Tribunal shall declare the proceedings closed when it is satisfied that the parties have had a reasonable opportunity to present their cases. In exceptional circumstances, prior to the making of the final award, the Arbitral Tribunal may reopen the proceedings on its own motion, or on the application of a party.

Article 42 Awards and decisions

- (1) Where the Arbitral Tribunal consists of more than one arbitrator, any award or other decision shall be made by a majority of the arbitrators or, failing a majority, by the Chairperson.
- (2) The Arbitral Tribunal may decide that the Chairperson alone may make procedural rulings.

Article 43 Making of awards

- (1) The Arbitral Tribunal shall make its award in writing, and, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, shall state the reasons upon which the award is based.
- (2) An award shall include the date of the award and the seat of arbitration in accordance with Article 25.
- (3) An award shall be signed by the arbitrators. If an arbitrator fails to sign an award, the signatures of the majority of the arbitrators or, failing a majority, of the Chairperson shall be sufficient, provided that the reason for the omission of the signature is stated in the award.
- (4) The Arbitral Tribunal shall deliver a copy of the award to each of the parties and to the SCC without delay.
- (5) If any arbitrator fails, without good cause, to participate in the deliberations of the Arbitral Tribunal on any issue, such failure will not preclude a decision being taken by the other arbitrators.

Article 44 Time limit for final award

The final award shall be made no later than six months from the date the arbitration was referred to the Arbitral Tribunal pursuant to Article 22. The Board may extend this time limit upon a reasoned request from the Arbitral Tribunal or if otherwise deemed necessary.

Article 45 Separate award

The Arbitral Tribunal may decide a separate issue or part of the dispute in a separate award.

Article 46 Settlement or other grounds for termination of the arbitration

- (1) If the parties reach a settlement before the final award is made, the Arbitral Tribunal may, at the request of both parties, make a consent award recording the settlement.
- (2) If the arbitration is terminated for any other reason before the final award is made, the Arbitral Tribunal shall issue an award recording the termination.

Article 47 Effect of an award

An award shall be final and binding on the parties when rendered. By agreeing to arbitration under these Rules, the parties undertake to carry out any award without delay.

Article 48 Correction and interpretation of an award

- (1) Within 30 days of receiving an award, a party may, upon notice to the other party, request that the Arbitral Tribunal correct any clerical, typographical or computational errors in the award, or provide an interpretation of a specific point or part of the award. If the Arbitral Tribunal considers the request justified, it shall make the correction or provide the interpretation within 30 days of receiving the request.
- (2) The Arbitral Tribunal may correct any error of the type referred to in paragraph (1) above on its own motion within 30 days of the date of an award.
- (3) Any correction or interpretation of an award shall be in writing and shall comply with the requirements of Article 43.

Article 49 Additional award

Within 30 days of receiving an award, a party may, upon notice to the other party, request that the Arbitral Tribunal make an additional award on claims presented in the arbitration but not determined in the award. If the Arbitral Tribunal considers the request justified, it shall make the additional award within 60 days of receipt of the request. When deemed necessary, the Board may extend this 60 day time limit.

Costs of the Arbitration

Article 50 Costs of the Arbitration

- (1) The Costs of the Arbitration consist of:
 - (i) the Fees of the Arbitral Tribunal;
 - (ii) the Administrative Fee; and
 - (iii) the expenses of the Arbitral Tribunal and the SCC.
- (2) Before making the final award, the Arbitral Tribunal shall request that the Board finally determine the Costs of the Arbitration. The Board shall finally determine the Costs of the Arbitration in accordance with the Schedule of Costs (Appendix IV) in force on the date of commencement of the arbitration pursuant to Article 8.
- (3) In finally determining the Costs of the Arbitration, the Board shall have regard to the extent to which the Arbitral Tribunal has acted in an efficient and expeditious manner, the complexity of the dispute and any other relevant circumstances.
- (4) If the arbitration is terminated before the final award is made pursuant to Article 46, the Board shall finally determine the Costs of the Arbitration having regard to the stage of the arbitration, the work performed by the Arbitral Tribunal and any other relevant circumstances.
- (5) The Arbitral Tribunal shall include in the final award the Costs of the Arbitration as finally determined by the Board and specify the individual fees and expenses of each member of the Arbitral Tribunal and the SCC.
- (6) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal shall, at the request of a party, apportion the Costs of the Arbitration between the parties, having regard to the outcome of the case, each party's contribution to the efficiency and expeditiousness of the arbitration and any other relevant circumstances.
- (7) The parties are jointly and severally liable to the arbitrator(s) and to the SCC for the Costs of the Arbitration.

Article 51 Costs incurred by a party

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal may in the final award, at the request of a party, order one party to pay any reasonable costs incurred by another party, including costs for legal representation, having regard to the outcome of the case, each party's contribution to the efficiency and expeditiousness of the arbitration and any other relevant circumstances.

Article 52 Advance on Costs

- (1) The Board shall determine an amount to be paid by the parties as an Advance on Costs.
- (2) The Advance on Costs shall correspond to the estimated amount of the Costs of Arbitration pursuant to Article 50 (1).
- (3) Each party shall pay half of the Advance on Costs, unless separate advances are determined. Where counterclaims or set-offs are submitted, the Board may decide that each party shall pay the advances on costs corresponding to its claims.
- (4) At the request of the Arbitral Tribunal, or if otherwise deemed necessary, the Board may order parties to pay additional advances during the course of the arbitration.
- (5) If a party fails to make a required payment, the Secretariat shall give the other party an opportunity to do so within a specified period of time. If the payment is not made within that time, the Board shall dismiss the case in whole or in part. If the other party makes the required payment, the Arbitral Tribunal may, at the request of that party, make a separate award for reimbursement of the payment.
- (6) At any stage during the arbitration or after the Award has been made, the Board may draw on the Advance on Costs to cover the Costs of the Arbitration.
- (7) The Board may decide that part of the Advance on Costs may be provided in the form of a bank guarantee or other form of security.

Article 53 Exclusion of liability

Neither the SCC, the arbitrator(s), the administrative secretary of the Arbitral Tribunal, nor any expert appointed by the Arbitral Tribunal, is liable to any party for any act or omission in connection with the arbitration, unless such act or omission constitutes wilful misconduct or gross negligence.

APPENDIX I
ORGANISATION

Article 1 About the SCC

The Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (the “SCC”) is a body providing administrative services in relation to the settlement of disputes. The SCC is part of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, but is independent in exercising its functions in the administration of disputes. The SCC is composed of a board of directors (the “Board”) and a secretariat (the “Secretariat”).

Article 2 Function of the SCC

The SCC does not itself decide disputes. The function of the SCC is to:

- (i) administer domestic and international disputes in accordance with the SCC Rules and other procedures or rules agreed upon by the parties; and
- (ii) provide information concerning arbitration and mediation matters.

Article 3 The Board

The Board shall be composed of one chairperson, a maximum of three vice-chairpersons and a maximum of 12 additional members. The Board shall include both Swedish and non-Swedish nationals.

Article 4 Appointment of the Board

The Board shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (the “Board of Directors”). The members of the Board shall be appointed for a period of three years and, unless exceptional circumstances apply, are only eligible for re-appointment in their respective capacities for one further three year period.

Article 5 Removal of a member of the Board

In exceptional circumstances, the Board of Directors may remove a member of the Board. If a member resigns or is removed during a term of office, the Board of Directors shall appoint a new member for the remainder of the term.

Article 6 Function of the Board

The function of the Board is to take the decisions required of the SCC in administering disputes under the SCC Rules and any other rules or procedures agreed upon by the parties. Such decisions include decisions on the jurisdiction of the SCC, determination of advances on costs, appointment of arbitrators, decisions upon challenges to arbitrators, removal of arbitrators and the fixing of arbitration costs.

Article 7 Decisions by the Board

Two members of the Board form a quorum. If a majority is not attained, the Chairperson has the casting vote. The Chairperson or a Vice Chairperson may take decisions on behalf of the Board in urgent matters. A committee of the Board may be appointed to take certain decisions on behalf of the Board. The Board may delegate decisions to the Secretariat, including decisions on advances on costs, extension of time for rendering an award, dismissal for non-payment of registration fee, release of arbitrators and fixing of arbitration costs. Decisions by the Board are final.

Article 8 The Secretariat

The Secretariat acts under the direction of a Secretary General. The Secretariat carries out the functions assigned to it under the SCC Rules. The Secretariat may also take decisions delegated to it by the Board.

Article 9 Procedures

The SCC shall maintain the confidentiality of the arbitration and the award and shall deal with the arbitration in an impartial, efficient and expeditious manner.

APPENDIX II
EMERGENCY ARBITRATOR

Article 1 Emergency Arbitrator

- (1) A party may apply for the appointment of an Emergency Arbitrator until the case has been referred to an Arbitral Tribunal pursuant to Article 22 of the Arbitration Rules.
- (2) The powers of the Emergency Arbitrator shall be those set out in Article 37 (1)-(3) of the Arbitration Rules. Such powers terminate on referral of the case to an Arbitral Tribunal pursuant to Article 22 of the Arbitration Rules, or when an emergency decision ceases to be binding according to Article 9 (4) of this Appendix.

Article 2 Application for the appointment of an Emergency Arbitrator

An application for the appointment of an Emergency Arbitrator shall include:

- (i) a statement of the names, addresses, telephone and facsimile numbers and e-mail addresses of the parties and their counsel;
- (ii) a summary of the dispute;
- (iii) a statement of the interim relief sought and the reasons therefor;
- (iv) a copy or description of the arbitration agreement or clause under which the dispute is to be settled;
- (v) comments on the seat of the emergency proceedings, the applicable law(s) and the language(s) of the proceedings; and
- (vi) proof of payment of the costs for the emergency proceedings pursuant to Article 10 (1)-(2) of this Appendix.

Article 3 Notice

As soon as an application for the appointment of an Emergency Arbitrator has been received, the Secretariat shall send the application to the other party.

Article 4 Appointment of the Emergency Arbitrator

- (1) The Board shall seek to appoint an Emergency Arbitrator within 24 hours of receipt of the application.
- (2) An Emergency Arbitrator shall not be appointed if the SCC manifestly lacks jurisdiction over the dispute.
- (3) Article 19 of the Arbitration Rules applies to the challenge of an Emergency Arbitrator, except that a challenge must be made within 24 hours from the time the circumstances giving rise to the challenge became known to the party.
- (4) An Emergency Arbitrator may not act as an arbitrator in any future arbitration relating to the dispute, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

Article 5 Seat of the emergency proceedings

The seat of the emergency proceedings shall be that which has been agreed upon by the parties as the seat of the arbitration. If the seat of the arbitration has not been agreed by the parties, the Board shall determine the seat of the emergency proceedings.

Article 6 Referral to the Emergency Arbitrator

Once an Emergency Arbitrator has been appointed, the Secretariat shall promptly refer the application to the Emergency Arbitrator.

Article 7 Conduct of the emergency proceedings

Article 23 of the Arbitration Rules shall apply to the emergency proceedings, taking into account the urgency inherent in such proceedings.

Article 8 Emergency decisions on interim measures

- (1) Any emergency decision on interim measures shall be made no later than 5 days from the date the application was referred to the Emergency Arbitrator pursuant to Article 6 of this Appendix. The Board may extend this time limit upon a reasoned request from the Emergency Arbitrator, or if otherwise deemed necessary.
- (2) Any emergency decision on interim measures shall:
 - (i) be made in writing;
 - (ii) state the date when it was made, the seat of the emergency proceedings and the reasons upon which the decision is based; and
 - (iii) be signed by the Emergency Arbitrator.
- (3) The Emergency Arbitrator shall promptly deliver a copy of the emergency decision to each of the parties and to the SCC.

Article 9 Binding effect of emergency decisions

- (1) An emergency decision shall be binding on the parties when rendered.
- (2) At the reasoned request of a party, the Emergency Arbitrator may amend or revoke the emergency decision.
- (3) By agreeing to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules, the parties undertake to comply with any emergency decision without delay.
- (4) The emergency decision ceases to be binding if:
 - (i) the Emergency Arbitrator or an Arbitral Tribunal so decides;
 - (ii) an Arbitral Tribunal makes a final award;
 - (iii) arbitration is not commenced within 30 days from the date of the emergency decision; or
 - (iv) the case is not referred to an Arbitral Tribunal within 90 days from the date of the emergency decision.
- (5) An Arbitral Tribunal is not bound by the decision(s) and reasons of the Emergency Arbitrator.

Article 10 Costs of the emergency proceedings

- (1) The party applying for the appointment of an Emergency Arbitrator shall pay the costs set out in subparagraphs (2) (i) and (ii) below upon filing the application.
- (2) The costs of the emergency proceedings include:
 - (i) the fee of the Emergency Arbitrator, which amounts to EUR [];
 - (ii) the application fee of EUR [];
 - (iii) the expenses of the Emergency Arbitrator; and
 - (iv) the reasonable costs incurred by the parties, including costs for legal representation.
- (3) At the request of the Emergency Arbitrator, or if otherwise deemed appropriate, the Board may decide to increase or reduce the costs set out in subparagraphs (2) (i) and (ii) above, having regard to the nature of the case, the work performed by the Emergency Arbitrator and the SCC and any other relevant circumstances.
- (4) If payment of the costs set out in subparagraphs (2) (i) and (ii) above is not made in due time, the Secretariat shall dismiss the application.
- (5) At the request of a party, the Emergency Arbitrator shall in the emergency decision apportion the costs of the emergency proceedings between the parties.
- (6) The Emergency Arbitrator shall apply the principles of Article 50 (6) when apportioning the costs of the emergency proceedings.

APPENDIX III

INVESTMENT DISPUTES

Article 1 Scope of application

The articles contained in this Appendix apply to cases based on a treaty providing for arbitration of disputes between an investor and a state.

Article 2 Number of arbitrators

- (1) The parties may agree on the number of arbitrators.
- (2) Where the parties have not agreed on the number of arbitrators, the Arbitral Tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators, unless the Board, taking into account the complexity of the case, the amount in dispute and any other relevant circumstances, decides that the dispute is to be decided by a sole arbitrator.

Article 3 Submission by a Third Person

- (1) Any person that is neither a disputing party nor a non-disputing treaty Party ("Third Person") may apply to the Arbitral Tribunal for permission to make a written submission in the arbitration.
- (2) All such applications shall:
 - (i) be made in a language of the arbitration;
 - (ii) identify and describe the Third Person, including where relevant its membership and legal status, its general objectives, the nature of its activities and any parent or other affiliated organization, and any other entity or person that directly or indirectly controls the Third Person;
 - (iii) disclose any direct or indirect affiliation with any party to the arbitration;
 - (iv) identify any government, organization or person that has directly or indirectly provided any financial or other assistance in preparing the submission;
 - (v) specify the nature of the interest that the Third Person has in the arbitration; and
 - (vi) identify the specific issues of fact or law in the arbitration that the Third Person wishes to address in its submission.
- (3) In determining whether to allow such a submission, and after consulting the disputing parties, the Arbitral Tribunal shall have regard to:
 - (i) the nature and significance of the interest of the Third Person in the arbitration;
 - (ii) whether the submission would assist the Arbitral Tribunal in determining a material factual or legal issue in the arbitration by bringing a perspective, particular knowledge or insight that is distinct from or broader than that of the disputing parties; and
 - (iii) any other relevant circumstances.
- (4) The Arbitral Tribunal may, after consulting the disputing parties, invite a Third Person to make a written submission on a material factual or legal issue in the arbitration. The Arbitral Tribunal shall not draw any inference from the absence of any submission or response to an invitation.
- (5) If permission is granted or an invitation by the Arbitral Tribunal accepted, the submission filed by the Third Person shall:
 - (i) be made in a language of the arbitration; and
 - (ii) set out a precise statement of the Third Person's position on the identified issue(s), in no case longer than as authorized by the Arbitral Tribunal.

- (6) For the purposes of preparing its written submission, a Third Person may apply to the Arbitral Tribunal for access to submissions and evidence filed in the arbitration. The Arbitral Tribunal shall consult the disputing parties before ruling on the application, and shall take into account, and where appropriate safeguard, any confidentiality of the information in question.
- (7) The Arbitral Tribunal may, at the request of a disputing party, or on its own initiative:
 - (i) request further details from the Third Person regarding the written submission;
 - (ii) require that the Third Person attend a hearing to elaborate or be examined on its submission.
- (8) The Arbitral Tribunal shall ensure that the disputing parties are given a reasonable opportunity to present their observations on any submission by any Third Person.
- (9) The Arbitral Tribunal shall ensure that any Third Person submission does not disrupt or unduly burden the arbitral proceedings or unduly prejudice any disputing party.
- (10) The Arbitral Tribunal may, as a condition for allowing a Third Person to make a submission, require that the Third Person provide security for reasonable legal or other costs expected to be incurred by the disputing parties as a result of the submission.

Article 4 Submission by a non-disputing treaty Party

- (1) Subject to Article 3 (9) of this Appendix, as applied by Article 4 (4) below, the Arbitral Tribunal shall allow or, after consulting the disputing parties, may invite, submissions on material issues of treaty interpretation from a non-disputing treaty Party.
- (2) The Arbitral Tribunal, after consulting the disputing parties, may allow or invite submissions from a non-disputing treaty Party on other material issues in the arbitration. In determining whether to allow or invite such submissions, the Arbitral Tribunal shall have regard to:
 - (i) the matters referred to in Article 3 (3) of this Appendix;
 - (ii) the need to avoid submissions appearing to support the investor's claim in a manner tantamount to diplomatic protection; and
 - (iii) any other relevant circumstances.
- (3) The Arbitral Tribunal shall not draw any inference from the absence of any submission or response to any invitation pursuant to paragraphs (1) or (2) above.
- (4) Article 3 (5)-(9) of this Appendix shall apply equally to any submission by a non-disputing treaty Party.

APPENDIX IV
SCHEDULE OF COSTS

Arbitration Costs

Article 1 Registration Fee

- (1) The Registration Fee referred to in Article 7 of the Arbitration Rules is EUR [].
- (2) The Registration Fee is non-refundable and constitutes a part of the Administrative Fee in Article 3 below. The Registration Fee shall be credited to the Advance on Costs to be paid by the Claimant pursuant to Article 52 of the Arbitration Rules.

Article 2 Fees of the Arbitral Tribunal

- (1) The Board shall determine the fee of a Chairperson or sole arbitrator based on the amount in dispute in accordance with the table below.
- (2) Co-arbitrators shall each receive 60 per cent of the fee of the Chairperson. After consultation with the Arbitral Tribunal, the Board may decide that a different percentage shall apply.
- (3) The amount in dispute shall be the aggregate value of all claims, counterclaims and set-offs. Where the amount in dispute cannot be ascertained, the Board shall determine the Fees of the Arbitral Tribunal taking all relevant circumstances into account.
- (4) In exceptional circumstances, the Board may deviate from the amounts set out in the table.

Article 3 Administrative Fee

- (1) The Administrative Fee shall be determined in accordance with the table below.
- (2) The amount in dispute shall be the aggregate value of all claims, counterclaims and set-offs. Where the amount in dispute cannot be ascertained, the Board shall determine the Administrative Fee taking all relevant circumstances into account.
- (3) In exceptional circumstances, the Board may deviate from the amounts set out in the table.

Article 4 Expenses

In addition to the Fees of the arbitrator(s) and the Administrative Fee, the Board shall fix an amount to cover any reasonable expenses incurred by the arbitrator(s) and the SCC. The expenses of the arbitrator(s) may include the fee and expenses of any expert appointed by the Arbitral Tribunal pursuant to Article 34 of the Arbitration Rules.

ARBITRATORS' FEES

Under revision

ADMINISTRATIVE FEE

Under revision