

IBA ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF ARBITRAL AWARDS
SUBCOMMITTEE

**COUNTRY REPORT ON LOCAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
VALIDITY OF THE ARBITRAL AWARD**

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POLAND			
I. General questions		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
I.1	Has the country that you are reporting about adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law?	YES	Poland adopted UNCITRAL Model Law, without 2006 amendments, as part of the Code of Civil Procedure (CCP).
I.2	Is it required for the award to result from an agreement to arbitrate?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure (CCP), the arbitral award shall indicate the arbitration agreement under which it was issued. However, the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal can also be established, if no timely objection to the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal has been raised.
I.2.a	if your answer to question <u>I.2</u> is yes, does the agreement to arbitrate must be transcribed into the award?	NO	
I.2.b	Does the agreement to arbitrate must be attached to the award?	NO	

I.2.c	If your answer to question <u>I.2.b</u> is yes, would a copy of the agreement to arbitrate be sufficient?	NA	
I.2.d	If your answer to question <u>I.2.c</u> is no, is it necessary to attach an original version of the arbitration agreement?	NA	
I.3	Must the award resolve a substantive issue, not merely a procedural matter to be considered an arbitral award?	YES	
I.3.a	If your answer to question <u>I.3</u> is yes, should decisions purely on procedural and/or administrative matters be then resolved in form of a procedural order?	YES	
I.4	Does the award must comply with certain minimal formal requirements?	YES	
I.4.a	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be an authenticated original award?	NO	
I.4.b	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be in writing?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 1 CCP the arbitral award shall be made in writing.
I.4.c	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be a reasoned instrument?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 2 CCP the arbitral award shall state the reasons for the decision.
I.4.d	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the place of arbitration?	NO	According to Article 1197 § 2 CCP, the award shall state the place of its issuance which under Polish law is not necessarily the same as the place of arbitration. In practice, it is advisable to indicate both the place of issuance of the award and the place of arbitration.
I.4.e	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify the date of the award?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 2 CCP, the arbitral award shall indicate the date of the award.

I.4.f	If your answer to question <u>I.4.e</u> is yes, does the date of the award need to be the date when the last of the arbitrators signed the award?	NO	The CCP does not state such a requirement. It is a common practice to indicate the date when at least two arbitrators sign the award as the date of the award.
I.4.g	If your answer to question <u>I.4.f</u> is no, is the date of the award the same date when the relevant arbitration institution confirmed the award?	NO	
I.4.h	If your answer to question <u>I.4.g</u> is no, is the date of the award the same date when the award was sent to the parties?	NO	
I.5	Are partial awards permitted?	YES	Although there is no specific provision on partial awards in the CCP, such awards are commonly accepted. Detailed rules on rendering partial awards can be found in arbitration rules, e.g. § 42 (1-2) of the Rules of Arbitration of the Court of Arbitration at the Polish Chamber of Commerce.
I.5.a	If your answer to question <u>I.5</u> is yes, please briefly explain (in the comments column) in which cases can a partial award be issued?	NA	A partial award can be rendered when one or more substantive issues in dispute that can be separated from the rest, are ready to be decided (all factual and legal circumstances have been clarified).
I.6	Are rectificative or interpretative additional awards permitted?	YES	It is commonly agreed that a decision on rectification or interpretation should be made in the form of an order.
I.6.a	If your answer to question <u>I.6</u> is yes, is there a specific deadline to issue rectificative or interpretative additional awards?	YES	
I.6.b	If your answer to question <u>I.6.a</u> is yes, which is the deadline?		According to Article 1200 § 2 CCP, if the arbitral

			tribunal finds the parties' request for rectification or interpretation to be justified, it shall make the correction or provide the interpretation within two weeks from the date of receipt of the request. Moreover, a rectificative order can also be issued <i>ex officio</i> within one month from the date of issuance of the original award.
I.6.c	If your answer to question <u>I.6</u> is yes, is the relevant additional award considered to be part of the initial award?	YES	
I.6.d	If your answer to question <u>I.6.c</u> is no, is the relevant additional award considered to be a separate award from the initial award?	NA	
I.6.e	If your answer to question <u>I.6</u> is yes, please briefly explain (in the comments column) in which cases can a rectificative award be issued?		A rectificative order can be issued, if there are any ambiguities, typographical or computational errors or other obvious mistakes (Article 1200 § 1 (1) CCP).
I.6.f	If your answer to question <u>I.6</u> is yes, please briefly explain (in the comments column) in which cases can a interpretative award be issued?		An interpretative order can be issued, if there any doubts as to the content of the award (Article 1200 § 1 (2) CCP).
I.7	Are interim or preliminary awards permitted?	YES	Although there is no specific provision on interim awards in the CCP, such awards are commonly accepted.
I.7.a	If your answer to question <u>I.7</u> is yes, are decisions on choice of law subject to an interim award?	NO	
I.7.b	If your answer to question <u>I.7</u> is yes, are decisions on liability subject to an interim award?	YES	

I.7.c	If your answer to question <u>I.7</u> is yes, are decisions on the interpretation of a particular provision subject to an interim award?	NO	
I.7.d	If your answer to question <u>I.7</u> is yes, is the enforcement of interim awards somehow conditioned to the rendering of the final award?	NO	
I.8	Are awards by consent accepted?	YES	
I.8.a	If your answer to question <u>I.8</u> is yes, is there any additional requirement to render awards by consent?	NO	
I.8.b	If your answer to question <u>I.8.a</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding such additional requirements.	NA	
I.9	Are default awards accepted?	YES	We understand that a default award means an award rendered in the proceeding in which a respondent failed to participate. In such case arbitral tribunal may not accepts contentions of a claimant to be true without conducting evidentiary proceedings.
I.9.a	If your answer to question <u>I.9</u> is yes, should the award be rendered in a form of a partial award?	NO	
I.9.b	If your answer to question <u>I.9.a</u> is no, should the award be rendered in a form of a final award?	YES	
I.9.c	If your answer to question <u>I.9.b</u> is no, should the award be rendered in a form of an interim award?	NA	
I.9.d	If your answer to question <u>I.9</u> is yes, must particular notification requirements be met?	NO	
I.9.e	If your answer to question <u>I.9</u> is yes, should the efforts made by the arbitrators to notify the absent party and to give such party the opportunity to present its case be documented in the award?	YES	

I.10	Is there a time limit requirement to render the award?	NO	Such time limits can be agreed by the parties.
I.10.a	If your answer to question <u>I.10</u> is yes, please specify (in the comments column) what is the relevant time limit.		
I.11	Are arbitrators required to meet certain qualifications?	YES	
I.11.a	If your answer to question <u>I.11</u> is yes, please provide a list (in the comments column) of such requirements.		An arbitrator has to have a full legal capacity and cannot be an active judge of a state court.
II. Language		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
II.1	Is it required for the award to be written in the language of the arbitral proceeding?	YES	According to Article 1187 §1 CCP, language of the arbitral proceedings shall apply to all written statements by the parties, the hearing, and any rulings and notices by the arbitral tribunal.
II.1.a	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is yes, should the award be issued in all of the languages chosen by the parties for the arbitral proceedings?	NO	Unless the parties' agreement specifically so requires.
II.1.b	If your answer to question <u>II.1.a</u> is no, do the arbitrators have the discretion to choose between the languages of the arbitral proceedings to issue the award?	YES	
II.1.c	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is no, should the language of the award be that of the arbitration agreement?	NA	
II.1.d	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is no, should the language of the award be that of the underlying agreement?	NA	
II.1.e	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is no, should the language of the award be that of the seat of arbitration?	NA	

II.1.f	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is no, should the language of the award be the language of the parties' nationality?	NA	
II.2	Are there any circumstances that must be taken into consideration in order to determine the language of the award?	YES	The arbitral tribunal should take into consideration the parties' agreement in this regard. If no such agreement has been made, the arbitral tribunal has discretion in deciding this issue.
II.2.a	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the language of the award be understandable by all of the arbitrators?	YES	
II.2.b	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the language of the award have a link to the dispute?	NO	In practice, the arbitral tribunal takes care that the language of the proceedings is linked to the dispute in order to avoid cost of translation of evidence.
II.2.c	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the language of the award have a link to the parties?	NO	
II.2.d	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the language of the award have a link to the dispute?	NO	
II.2.e	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the arbitrators take into consideration the language of the correspondence between the parties?	NO	See the comment to question II.2.b.
II.2.f	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the arbitrators take into consideration the place where the award is most likely to be enforced?	NO	
II.3	Is it permitted to use two languages in the award (i.e. quotes in one language and the rest of the award in another language)?	YES	
II.3.a	If your answer to question <u>II.3</u> is no, when the parties have made a quote on a language different from the one of the proceedings and the quote is used in the award, should that quote be translated by the arbitrators?	NA	
II.3.b	If your answer to question <u>II.3.a</u> is no, should a translator translate the quote?	NA	

II.3.c	If your answer to question <u>II.3.b</u> is yes, should that translator be selected by the arbitrators?	NA	
II.3.d	If your answer to question <u>II.3.c</u> is no, should the translator be selected jointly by the parties?	NA	
II.3.e	If your answer to question <u>II.3.b</u> is no, should one of the parties translate the quote?	NA	
II.3.f	If your answer to question <u>II.3.e</u> is yes, should the arbitrators select the party which will translate the quote?	NA	
II.3.g	If your answer to question <u>II.3.b</u> is yes, is there any specific requirement regarding the person who can translate the text (<i>ie. sworn translator</i>)?	NA	
III. Signature, date and place		(Yes/ No /NA)	
III.1	Is it required for the arbitral award to bear the arbitrators' actual (as opposed to electronic) signature?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 1 CCP, the arbitral award shall be signed by the arbitrators who issued it.
III.1.a	If your answer to question <u>III.1</u> is no, is it permitted for the arbitral award to bear the arbitrators' electronic signature?	NA	
III.1.b	If your answer to question <u>III.1</u> is yes, is it required to use a specific ink color to sign the award?	NO	
III.1.c	If your answer to question <u>III.1.b</u> is yes, please specify (in the comments column) the ink color that must be used.	NA	
III.2	In case of majority decision, will the award be valid with the signature of the majority (as opposed to the signature of all of the arbitrators)?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 1 CCP, if the award is issued by a panel of three or more arbitrators, the signatures of the majority of the arbitrators shall suffice, with a statement of the reason for the absence of the other signatures.

III.2.a	If your answer to question <u>III.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain an explanation as to why a signature of an arbitrator is missing?	YES	
III.3	In case of a dissenting opinion by one of the arbitrators, is it permitted for the award to bear the signature of the dissenting arbitrator?	YES	
III.3.a	If your answer to question <u>III.3</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain an explanation as to why award bears the signature of the dissenting arbitrator?	NO	
III.3.b	Are the non-dissenting arbitrators required to analyze the dissenting opinion?	NO	
III.4	In the case of unanimous decision, are all arbitrators required to sign the award?	NO	According to Article 1197 § 1 CCP, if the award is issued by a panel of three or more arbitrators, the signatures of the majority of the arbitrators shall suffice, with a statement of the reason for the absence of the other signatures.
III.4.a	If your answer to question <u>III.4</u> is no, would the signature of the president of the Arbitral Tribunal suffice?	NO	
III.5	Is initialling of all the pages of the award required?	NO	
III.5.a	If your answer to question <u>III.5</u> is yes, is initialling required from all of the members of the arbitral tribunal?	NA	
III.5.b	If your answer to question <u>III.5</u> is yes, is it permitted for only some of the arbitrators to comply with such requirement?	NA	
III.5.c	If your answer to question <u>III.5</u> is no, is initialling of all the pages permitted?	YES	
III.6	In case of a dissenting opinion by one of the arbitrators, is initialling of all the pages required by the dissenting arbitrator?	NO	
III.6.a	If your answer to question <u>III.6</u> is no, is initialling of the award by the dissenting arbitrator permitted?	YES	

III.7	Is physical presence of the arbitrators at the place of arbitration required for validly signing the award?	NO	Under Polish arbitration law, an award is issued in the place where it is signed, not in the place of arbitration. According to Article 1197 § 3 CCP, if each of the arbitrators signs the award in a different country and the parties did not specify the place of issuance of the award, the place of issuance shall be specified by the arbitral tribunal.
III.7.a	If your answer to question <u>III.7</u> is no, is it permitted for each arbitrator to sign at a different place from where the other arbitrators are signing?	YES	
III.7.b	If your answer to question <u>III.7.a</u> is no, must physically meet to sign the award at the same place (different from the place of the arbitration)?	NO	
III.7.c	If your answer to question <u>III.7</u> is yes, would this requirement also apply to cases where electronic signature is permitted?	NA	
III.7.d	If your answer to question <u>III.7</u> is no, would there be any difficulty or problem for not physically signing the award at the place of arbitration?	YES	It may lead to situation that an award is issued in a different place than the place of arbitration (Poland) and there is a risk that such an award will be considered foreign in the light of the CCP. See the comment to question III.7
III.8	Is there any additional signature requirement applicable to the jurisdiction you are reporting about?	NO	
III.8.a	If your answer to question <u>III.8</u> is yes, please indicate the requirement in the comments section.	NA	
III.9	Is it required for the arbitral award to bear the date?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 3 CCP, the arbitral award shall indicate i.a. the date and place of issuance.

III.9.a	If your answer to question <u>III.9</u> is yes, should each arbitrator state the effective date when he/she signed the award?	NO	There is no such requirement. In domestic arbitration it is rather uncommon to do so.
III.9.b	If your answer to question <u>III.9.a</u> is no, should the date inserted in the award be the one when the last arbitrator effectively signed the award?	NO	Since signatures of the majority suffice (see comment to question III.4), the date inserted in the award is when the majority signs the award.
III.9.c	If your answer to question <u>III.9.a</u> is yes, should the date be set using the calendar used at the relevant countries (i.e. solar calendar) of the nationality of the arbitrators?	NA	
III.9.d	If your answer to question <u>III.9.c</u> is no, should the date be set using the calendar used at the place of arbitration (i.e. solar calendar)?	NA	
III.9.e	If your answer to question <u>III.9.d</u> is no, should the date be set using the calendar used at the relevant countries of the nationality of the parties?	NA	
III.9.f	If your answer to question <u>III.9.e</u> is yes, if the countries where the parties are nationals of use different calendar systems, should the date be set in accordance all of those calendar systems (i.e. solar calendar and Chinese calendar)?	NA	
III.9.g	If your answer to question <u>III.9.f</u> is no, should the arbitrators choose between the relevant calendar systems?	NA	
III.9.h	If your answer to question <u>III.9</u> is yes, should the arbitrators write the entire date (i.e. January 1, 2019) as oppose of using only numbers (i.e. 01/01/2019)?	NA	There are no requirements in this regard.
III.9.i	If your answer to question <u>III.9.h</u> is yes, what format should the arbitrators use (i.e. Month day, year)?	NA	There are no requirements in this regard.
III.9.j	If your answer to question <u>III.9.h</u> is no, what format should the arbitrators use when writing the date with only numbers (i.e. day/ month/year)?	NA	There are no requirements in this regard.
III.10	Is it permitted to pre-date the award to the submission to the relevant arbitral institution's approval?	NO	

III.11	Are the arbitrators free to choose the date in which their award will become effective?	NO	The award is effective when signed by majority.
III.11.a	If your answer to question <u>III.11</u> is no, would the award be deemed effective on the date of the last signature?	NA	
III.11.b	If your answer to question <u>III.11.a</u> is no, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding the deadline, standards or methods used to determine the date on which the award will become effective.	NA	
III.12	Are arbitrators required to state in their award the place where the award was made (seat of arbitration)?	YES	
III.12.a	If your answer to question <u>III.12</u> is no, are arbitrators required to state the physical place where they were located during the proceedings?	NA	
III.12.b	If your answer to question <u>III.12.a</u> is no, are arbitrators required to state in their award the place where they are at the precise moment of the signature of the award?	NA	
III.13	Are arbitrators or the arbitral institution required to stamp the award?	NO	
III.13.a	If your answer to question <u>III.13</u> is yes, is there a specific stamp that should be used?	NA	
III.13.b	If your answer to question <u>III.13</u> is yes, is there any particular rule applying to the use of the stamps (e.g., one stamp every X pages, stamp on the junction of the pages etc.)?	NA	
III.14	Are arbitrators or the arbitral institution required to bind the award?	NO	
III.14.a	If your answer to question <u>III.14</u> is yes, is there any particular rule applying to the binding of the award (e.g., seal or other ways for granting authenticity etc.)?		
IV. Notification of the award		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
IV.1	Are there any specific required means for the notification of the award?	NO	

IV.1.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.1</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be notified through judicial assistance?	NA	
IV.1.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.1</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be notified through a public notary?	NA	
IV.1.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.1</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be notified through judicial assistance?	NA	
IV.2	Is it permitted for the relevant arbitration institution to perform the notification of the award?	YES	
IV.3	In an ad-hoc arbitration, is it required for the arbitrators themselves to notify the award to the parties?	YES	
IV.3.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.3</u> is no, is it permitted for the arbitrators themselves to notify the award to the parties?	NA	
IV.4	In an institutional arbitration, are arbitrators themselves required to notify the award to the parties?	NO	
IV.4.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.4</u> is no, are arbitrators themselves permitted to notify the award to the parties?	YES	CCP does not prohibit notification by the arbitrators, but most of the rules of arbitration institutions in Poland do not allow for that.
IV.5	Is it required to provide each of the parties with an original version of the award?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 4 CCP, the arbitral award shall be served on the parties.
IV.5.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.5</u> is yes, in the case of a multiparty arbitration, is it required to provide an original version of the award to each of the parties (i.e. each of the claimants and each of the respondents)?	YES	
IV.5.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.5.a</u> is no, would it be required to provide one original version of the award to respondents and one to claimants?	NA	

IV.5.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.5</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be authenticated?	NO	The CCP does not state such a requirement, but it can stem from the applicable arbitration rules.
IV.6	Is it required to provide each of the arbitrators with an original version of the award?	NO	
IV.6.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.6</u> is no, would it be required to provide one original of the award for the arbitral tribunal?	NO	
IV.6.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.6.a</u> is no, should a copy of the award be provided to the arbitral tribunal?	NO	
IV.7	Is it required to provide an original version of the award to the courts of the seat of arbitration?	NA	According to Article 1204 § 1 CCP, in <i>ad hoc</i> arbitration seated in Poland, the record in the case, together with the original award, shall be filed with the state court.
IV.7.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.7</u> is yes, should that award be original or authenticated?	NA	
IV.7.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.7</u> is yes, is the arbitral tribunal required to provide an original version of the award to the court where enforcement is sought?	NA	
IV.7.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.7.b</u> is yes, should that award be authenticated?	NA	
IV.7.d	If your answer to question <u>IV.7</u> is no, is there any specific requirement for the presentation of an electronic version of an award to the courts?	NO	
IV.8	Is it required for the notification of the award to be made by international courier?	NO	Notification of the award can be made by any possible means, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
IV.8.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.8</u> is yes, are there specific international couriers that shall be used?	NA	

IV.8.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.8.a</u> is yes, please briefly provide a description (in the comments column) as to those international couriers.	NA	
IV.8.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.8</u> is no, is it permitted for the notification of the award to be made by international courier?	YES	
IV.9	Is it required for the notification of the award to be made by public postal services?	NO	
IV.9.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.9</u> is yes, are there specific public postal services that shall be used?	NA	
IV.9.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.9.a</u> is yes, please briefly provide a description (in the comments column) as to those public postal services.	NA	
IV.9.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.9</u> is no, is it permitted for the notification of the award to be made by public postal services?	YES	
IV.10	Is it required for the parties to pick up the award personally at the offices of one of the arbitrators or of the arbitration institution?	NO	
IV.10.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.10</u> is no, is it permitted for the parties to pick up the award personally at the offices of one of the arbitrators or of the arbitration institution?	YES	
IV.11	After notifying the award to the parties, are the arbitrators required to assist the parties with complying with any further formalities that may be needed to ensure enforcement?	NO	
IV.11.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.11</u> is yes, are the arbitrators required to assist the parties in obtaining the relevant <i>apostille</i> ?	NA	
IV.11.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.11</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) as to which would those formalities be.	NA	
IV.12	Is there any time limit established for notification purposes?	NO	
IV.12.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.12</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding the specific time limit established for the notification of the award to take place.	NA	

IV. 12	Are there any additional specific local requirements for the notification of the award?	NO	
IV.12.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.2</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding which would those local requirements be?	NA	
V. Confidentiality		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
V.1	Is it required for the draft of the award to be kept confidential (i.e. without sharing it with the parties)?	YES	There is no such explicit obligation in Polish arbitration law, but it is commonly seen as an arbitrators' duty not to reveal the content of the draft award.
V.1.a	If your answer to question <u>V.1</u> is no, is there any confidentiality obligation applicable to the drafting process of the award?	NA	
V.2	Is it required for the comments and views of the arbitrators to be kept confidential (i.e. without sharing them to the parties)?	YES	See the comment to question V.1.
V.2.a	If your answer to question <u>V.2</u> is no, is there any confidentiality obligation applicable to the deliberation process of the arbitral tribunal?	YES	See the comment to question V.1.
V.3	Is it required for the arbitrators or arbitral institution to notify the award preserving its confidentiality?	YES	See the comment to question V.1.
V.3.a	If your answer to question <u>V.3</u> is yes, are there specific confidentiality standards?	NO	
V.3.b	If your answer to question <u>V.3.a</u> is yes, please provide (in the comments column) a brief description regarding those standards.	NA	
V.4	Are the arbitrators required to identify the manner in which the award is to be notified in order to preserve its confidentiality?	NO	
V.4.a	If your answer to question <u>V.4</u> is yes, are there any specific formalities that must be met regarding such identification?	NA	

V.4.b	If your answer to question <u>V.4.a</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding those formalities.	NA	
V.5	Are the arbitrators required to identify to whom the award is to be notified in order to preserve confidentiality?	NO	
V.5.a	If your answer to question <u>V.5</u> is yes, are there any specific formalities that must be met regarding such identification?	NA	
V.5.b	If your answer to question <u>V.5.a</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding those formalities.	NA	
V.6	Does the award need to explicitly provide if it is (or not) of confidential nature?	NO	
VI. Secretary of the Arbitral Tribunal		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
VI.1	Is it permitted for an arbitral tribunal secretary to assist the arbitrators in the drafting of the award?	NA	Although not regulated by Polish arbitration law, it is generally accepted that if the parties have agreed to involve a secretary of the arbitral tribunal, he/she is allowed to draft procedural parts of the award (such as procedural history, summaries of the parties' contentions) and prepare legal research for arbitrators' perusal. However, the arbitral tribunal secretary shall not assume any decision-making powers.
VI.1.a	If your answer to question <u>VI.1</u> is yes, is it permitted for the arbitral tribunal secretary to be part of the decision making process?	NA	See the comment to question VI.1.
VI.1.b	If your answer to question <u>VI.1</u> is yes, is it permitted for the arbitral tribunal secretary to prepare a framework of the award (i.e., procedural history)?	NA	See the comment to question VI.1.

VI.1.c	If your answer to question <u>VI.1</u> is yes, please provide a brief description of the scope of the tribunal secretary's role in assisting with the award.	NA	See the comment to question VI.1.
VI.1.d	If your answer to question <u>VI.1</u> is yes, please indicate if there is any legal provision in force regarding the nomination, scope of work and/or limits of assistance of a secretary to the arbitral tribunal.	NA	See the comment to question VI.1.
VI.2	Is it required for the award to state the name of the arbitral tribunal secretary?	NO	However, it is good practice to include his or her name in the procedural history.
VI.2.a	If your answer to question <u>VI.2</u> is yes, is it required for such statement to include a description regarding her/his appointment as arbitral tribunal secretary?	NA	
VI.2.b	If your answer to question <u>VI.2.a</u> is yes, is it required for such description to include an impartiality and independence statement by the arbitral tribunal secretary?	NA	
VI.2.c	If your answer to question <u>VI.2.a</u> is yes, is the arbitral tribunal secretary under a duty to sign the award?	NA	
VI.3	In case where the arbitral tribunal secretary is permitted to assist in the drafting of the award, is it required for the award to contain a description of the scope and extent of such assistance?	NA	
VII. Content of the award		(Yes/No/NA)	Additional comments, if any.
VII.1	Is it mandatory to state within the award the reasons upon which the award is based?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 2 CCP, the arbitral award shall state the reasons for the decision. It is controversial, if the parties can exclude this requirement.
VII.2	Is it mandatory to state within the award additional administrative or procedural issues/information?	YES	
VII.2.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the names and addresses of the parties?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 2 CCP, the arbitral award shall indicate the names of the parties. It is also

			advisable to include the addresses of the parties.
VII.2.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the names and addresses of the legal representatives of the parties?	NO	
VII.2.c	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the date, parties and precise terms of the arbitration agreement?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 2 CCP, the arbitral award shall indicate the arbitration agreement under which the award was issued.
VII.2.d	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate whether the place of arbitration was agreed by the parties?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.2.e	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate whether the place of arbitration was determined by the arbitral tribunal?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.2.f	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the law or rules applicable to the arbitration agreement?	NO	
VII.2.g	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.f</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the laws or rules applicable to the arbitration agreement were agreed by the parties?	NA	
VII.2.h	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.f</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify whether the laws or rules applicable to the arbitration agreement were determined by the arbitral tribunal?	NA	
VII.2.i	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the laws applicable to the merits of the dispute?	YES	Polish arbitration law does not specifically requires indicating the laws applicable to the merits of the dispute. However, such a requirement is inferred from Article 1194 § 1 CCP, which states that the arbitral tribunal shall resolve the dispute in accordance with the law applicable to the given relationship, and if expressly authorized to do so by the parties, in accordance with general principles of law or equity.

VII.2.j	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.i</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the laws applicable to the merits of the dispute were agreed by the parties?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.2.k	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.i</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the laws applicable to the merits of the dispute were determined by the arbitral tribunal?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.2.l	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the procedural rules governing the arbitration?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.2.m	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the language of the arbitration?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.2.n	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.m</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the language of the arbitration was agreed by the parties?	NA	
VII.2.o	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.m</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the language of the arbitration was determined by the arbitral tribunal?	NA	
VII.2.p	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.m</u> is yes, when there is more than one language established for the arbitration, is it required for the award to indicate which one is authoritative?	NA	
VII.2.q	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the name, nationality and contact details of each of the arbitrators?	YES	According to Article 1194 § 3 CCP, the arbitral award shall indicate the names of the arbitrators.
VII.2.r	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain a description as to how the arbitrators were appointed?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.2.s	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the case reference stipulated by the arbitral institution, if any?	NO	But it customarily done.
VII.2.t	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain a chronology of the events that led to the dispute?	NA	Only in so far it is material for the resolution of the dispute.
VII.2.u	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the principal chronology of the proceedings?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.

VII.2.v	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the steps taken by the arbitral tribunal to ascertain the facts of the case?	YES	Such a requirement stems from the case law of the Supreme Court which recently emphasized that the reasoning of the arbitral award shall evidence that the tribunal's conclusion on both facts and law are not of an arbitral character (See judgment of 7 February 2018, V CSK 301/17).
VII.2.w	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the time limit for rendering the award, if applicable?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.2.x	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the type of award?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.2.y	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.x</u> is yes, is it required for the type of award to be indicated on the cover page of the award?	NA	
VII.2.z	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the subject matter of the award (i.e. partial award on jurisdiction)?	NO	
VII.2.aa	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.z</u> is yes, is it required for the subject matter of the award to be indicated on the cover of the award??	NA	
VII.3	If the procedural history is required to be included in the award, are there specific procedural stances that are required to be indicated?	NO	
VII.3.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the arbitration agreement?	NA	
VII.3.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the date of commencement of the arbitration?	NA	
VII.3.c	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the constitution of the arbitral tribunal as part of the procedural history?	NA	
VII.3.d	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the procedural applications made by the parties to the arbitral tribunal?	NA	

VII.3.e	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the arbitral tribunal's treatment of the applications made by the parties?	NA	
VII.3.f	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the details concerning the evidence submitted by the parties?	NA	
VII.4	If the award follows a prior award, is it required for the newer award to make reference to the prior award?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.4.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.4</u> is yes, is it required to make reference to the procedural history of the prior award?	NA	
VII.4.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.4</u> is yes, is the prior award considered to be part of the newer award?	NA	
VII.4.c	If your answer to question <u>VII.4.a</u> is yes, is it sufficient to make reference to the sections of the prior award where the procedural history is described?	NA	
VII.4.d	If your answer to question <u>VII.4.a</u> is yes, is it required for the newer award to include the prior award as an attachment?	NA	
VII.4.e	If your answer to question <u>VII.4.d</u> is yes, is it required to attach an original or authenticated version of the prior award?	NA	
VII.5	Is it required for the basis upon which the arbitral tribunal's jurisdiction is grounded to be included in the award?	YES	According to Article 1197 § 2 CCP, the arbitral award shall indicate the arbitration agreement under which the award was issued. However, the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal can also be established if no timely objection to the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal is raised.
VII.5.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.5</u> is yes, if one of the parties objected the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, is it required for such objection to be recorded in the award?	YES	
VII.5.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.5</u> is yes, if one of the parties objected the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, is it required for the reasoning and resolution of the arbitral tribunal regarding such objection to be included in the award?	YES	Unless there was a separate decision on jurisdiction.

VII.6	Is it required for the award to recite the parties' request for relief?	NO	But it is advisable to do so in order to make sure that the award deals with all requests for relief.
VII.6.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.6</u> is yes, if the relief sought has changed during the proceeding, is it required to describe any withdrawal or modification of claims or waivers?	NA	
VII.7	Is it required for the award to identify the issues to be decided by the arbitral tribunal?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.7.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.7</u> is yes, is it required to identify whether certain issues are contingent on others?	NA	
VII.8	Is it required for the award to contain an account of the relevant facts of the dispute?	YES	
VII.8.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.8</u> is yes, is it required for the award to identify whether the facts are agreed or disputed?	YES	
VII.8.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.8</u> is yes, is it required for the award to include any reasoning and resolution by the arbitral tribunal regarding disputed facts?	YES	It should be considered in the light of the evidence submitted by the parties.
VII.9	Is it required for the award to include a summary of the parties' positions with respect to the issues that are relevant to the arbitral tribunal's decisions?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.9.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.9</u> is yes, is there a specific structure that shall be followed (i.e. issue by issue basis where the parties' positions are juxtaposed immediately after each other under each issue)?	NA	
VII.9.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.9</u> is yes, is it permitted for the arbitral tribunal to paraphrase the arguments submitted by the parties?	NA	
VII.9.c	If your answer to question <u>VII.9</u> is yes, is the arbitral tribunal required to include a verbatim transcription of every argument submitted by the parties?	NA	
VII.10	If the procedural rules are in dispute between the parties, is it required for the award to set out the parties' positions in such regard?	YES	

VII.11	If the procedural rules are in dispute between the parties, is it required for the award to include the determination and reasoning of the arbitral tribunal in such regard?	YES	
VII.12	If the substantive laws applicable to merits of the case are in dispute between the parties, is it required for the award to set out the parties' positions in such regard?	NO	But it is advisable to do so.
VII.13	If the substantive laws applicable to merits of the case are in dispute between the parties, is it required for the award to include the reasoning and determination by the arbitral tribunal in such regard?	YES	Unless it was done in a separate decision.
VII.14	Is there any tax requirement that must be met by the arbitral tribunal when writing the award?	NO	
VII.14.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.14</u> is yes, please briefly describe (in the comments column) the relevant tax requirement.	NA	
VII.15	Is there any anti-money laundering requirement that must be met by the arbitral tribunal when writing the award?	NO	
VII.15.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.15</u> is yes, please briefly describe (in the comments column) the relevant anti-money laundering requirement.	NA	
VIII. Reasoning and findings		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
VIII.1	Is it required for the award to contain the arbitral tribunal's reasoning?	YES	
VIII.1.a	If your answer to question <u>VIII.1</u> is yes, is a specific extent required for such reasoning?	NA	The CCP is silent in this regard. However, in the light of the recent caselaw of the Supreme Court, the reasoning of the tribunal should be rather extensive and provide for the profound analysis of the evidence submitted, in particular expert witness opinions.

VIII.1.b	If your answer to question <u>VIII.1.a</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) as to the extent of reasoning that is required.	NA	
VIII.1.c	If your answer to question <u>VIII.1</u> is yes, is the arbitral tribunal required to make references to the factual record?	NO	
VIII.2	Is the arbitral tribunal required to address each of the parties' main arguments on each issue?	YES	
VIII.3	Is it permitted for the award to be issued without reasons?	NO	See the comment to question VII.1.
VIII.4	Is the arbitral tribunal permitted to issue an <i>ex aequo et bono</i> award?	YES	But only if it was specifically authorized to do so by the parties.
VIII.5	Is the <i>iura novit curia</i> principle applicable in the jurisdiction you are reporting about?	YES	
VIII.5.a	If your answer to question <u>VIII.5</u> is yes, is it customary to apply the principle of <i>iura novit curia</i> ?	YES	
VIII.4.b	If your answer to question <u>VIII.5</u> is yes, to what extent is the arbitral tribunal allowed to apply such principle?		It is generally accepted that an award may not be based on legal grounds different than those relied on by either of the parties, unless the arbitral tribunal notifies the parties in advance and gives them an opportunity to be heard with regard to new legal grounds (see § 6 (3) of the Rules of Arbitration of the Court of Arbitration at the Polish Chamber of Commerce).
IX. Operative part (<i>dispositif</i>)		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
IX.1	Is it required for the award to contain the arbitral tribunal's ultimate findings and decisions?	YES	Such an obligation is not expressly stated in Polish arbitration law, but lack of clearly stated remedies

			which were granted by the tribunal can endanger enforcement of the award.
IX.1.a	If your answer to question <u>IX.1</u> is yes, is it required for the operative part to be prefaced by specific introductory language (i.e. for the foregoing reasons, the Arbitral Tribunal renders the following decisions)?	NO	
IX.1.b	If your answer to question <u>IX.1.a</u> is yes, please briefly specify (in the comments column) the introductory language that is required.	NA	
IX.2	In the case of final awards, is it required for the award to include a “catch-all” dispositif (i.e. all other claims are dismissed)?	NO	Such a “catch-all” dispositive is often used when there are a few claims left and all of them are to be dismissed.
IX.3	Are arbitrators allowed to include in the award injunctive relief?	YES	
IX.4	Are arbitrators allowed to include in the award relief ordering specific performance of the relevant contract?	YES	
IX.5	Are arbitrators allowed to include in the award relief ordering rectification, setting aside or cancellation of a deed or of another document?	YES	If permitted by parties’ agreement or under applicable substantive law.
IX.6	Is it required for the arbitrators to include in the award a specific “wording /language” and/or any other “formula” for the award to be considered official/valid?	NO	
IX.6.a	If your answer to question <u>IX.6</u> is yes, please briefly indicate (in the comments column) which wording should be included.	NA	
X. Dissenting and separate opinions		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
X.1	Is it allowed for the arbitrators to write a dissenting or separate opinion?	YES	According to Article 1195 § 3 CCP, a reasoning of a dissenting opinion shall be drawn up within two weeks after preparation of the

			reasons for the award and be included in the record.
X.1.a	If your answer to question <u>X.1</u> is yes, is it required for the dissenting or separate opinion to be delivered as an attachment to the award?	NO	In practice the dissenting arbitrator delivers a separate opinion to the parties.
X.1.b	If your answer to question <u>X.1.a</u> is no, is it required for the dissenting or separate opinion to be delivered as a separate document from the award?	YES	
X.2	Are the arbitrators required to address within their reasoning the dissenting opinion?	NO	The dissenting opinion is usually prepared after the award is rendered.
X.2.a	If your answer to question <u>X.2</u> is no, is it allowed for the arbitrators to address within the award the dissenting opinion as part of their reasoning?	YES	
X.3	If an arbitrator disagrees with the majority's determination of an issue or issues but does not wish to write a dissenting opinion, is it required for the award to record the issue in question and the dissenting opinion on that issue?	NO	In practice, a dissenting arbitrator states C.V.S. (<i>cum voto separato</i>) by its signature.
X.3.a	If your answer to question <u>X.3</u> is yes, is it required to identify which arbitrator disagreed?	NA	
XI. Reservation of issues		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XI.1	In case the award is not final, is it allowed for the arbitral tribunal to reserve issues for later determination?	YES	
XI.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XI.1</u> is yes, is it required for such issues to be clearly designated?	YES	
XII. Style and length		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XII.1	It is required for footnotes and citations in the award to be presented in a specific style?	NO	

XII.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XII.1</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) of such style.	NA	
XII.2	Is the arbitral tribunal permitted to indicate post-award interests?	YES	
XII.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XII.2</u> is yes, is the arbitral tribunal required to indicate the pre-award interests separately from the post-award interests?	NO	But post-award interests should be indicated separately from the pre-award interests, if the latter are capitalized.
XII.3	Are there any restrictions or requirements as to the length of the award?	NO	
XII.3.a	If your answer to question <u>XII.3</u> is yes, please provide a brief description of such length.	NA	
XIII. Award of costs		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XIII.1	In the allocation of costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider the reasonableness of the costs claimed?	YES	There is no such explicit provision in Polish arbitration law, but this view is commonly endorsed by the doctrine.
XIII.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.1</u> is no, in the allocation of costs, is the arbitral tribunal permitted to consider the reasonableness of the costs claimed?	NA	
XIII.2	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider the conduct of the parties?	NO	It is within the discretion of the arbitral tribunal whether to take into account the conduct of the parties while awarding costs.
XIII.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.2</u> is no, in allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal allowed to consider the conduct of the parties?	YES	Unless the parties' agreement does not exclude it.
XIII.3	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider the nature and complexity of the dispute?	YES	There is no such explicit provision in Polish arbitration law, but this

			view is commonly endorsed by the doctrine.
XIII.3.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.3</u> is no, in allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal allowed to consider the nature and complexity of the dispute?	NA	
XIII.4	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider whether a party has succeeded in whole or in part?	YES	Unless the parties agreed otherwise.
XIII.4.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.4</u> is no, in allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal allowed to consider whether a party has succeeded in whole or in part?	NA	
XIII.5	Regarding the arbitral tribunal's costs & expenses and institutional costs (if any), is the arbitral tribunal required to fully record in the award these costs and expenses in an institutional arbitration proceeding?	YES	The arbitral tribunal cannot leave the specific calculation of the institutional cost and expenses to the institution.
XIII.5.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.5</u> is no, regarding the arbitral tribunal's costs and expenses and institutional costs (if any), is the arbitral tribunal allowed to fully record in the award these costs and expenses in an institutional arbitration proceeding?	NA	
XIII.6	Regarding the arbitral tribunal's costs and expenses (if any), is the arbitral tribunal required to fully record in the award these costs and expenses in an ad-hoc arbitration proceeding?	YES	
XIII.6.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.6</u> is no, regarding the arbitral tribunal's costs and expenses (if any), is the arbitral tribunal allowed to fully record in the award these costs and expenses in an ad-hoc arbitration proceeding?	NA	
XIII.7	Is it required for the award on costs to be reasoned?	YES	
XIII.7.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.7</u> is no, is it allowed for the award on costs to be reasoned?	NA	
XIII.8	Are the arbitrators required to use certain size/type of paper?	NO	
XIII.8.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.8</u> is yes, please specify (in the comments column) which size/type of paper is required.	NA	

XIII.9	Is it prohibited for the arbitrators to use different sizes/types of paper to print the award?	NO	
XIV. Structure of the Award		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XIV.1	Is it required for the award to separate its formal from its substantive aspects?	NO	However, in Poland, it is customary to state its formal aspects (including e.g. the language of the proceedings, the procedural history) after the operative part which is typically at the beginning and before the actual reasoning of the tribunal's decisions on jurisdiction, merits and costs.
XIV.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.1</u> is yes, is there a specific order required (i.e. formal issues first)?	NA	
XIV.1.b	If your answer to question <u>XIV.1.a</u> is yes, please briefly indicate (in the comments column) the requested order.	NA	
XIV.2	Is there a requirement to follow a specific structure of the award?	NO	
XIV.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.2</u> is no, is there a common structure used in the jurisdiction that you are reporting about (i.e. introduction, recitals, reasoning and operative part)?	YES	
XIV.2.b	If your answer to question <u>XIV.2.a</u> is yes, please briefly indicate (in the comments column) what structure is required.		Polish arbitral awards often mirror the structure of Polish court judgments. They start with an operative part which is followed by the reasoning that typically covers formal aspects, jurisdiction (if it was questioned), relevant facts, evidence, merits and costs.
XIV.3	Is it required to address jurisdiction before substance?	NO	

XIV.3.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.3</u> is no, is it customary to address jurisdiction before substance?	YES	
XIV.4	Is it required to discuss the merits of the claim before quantum?	NO	
XIV.4.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.4</u> is no, is it customary to discuss the merits of the claim before quantum?	YES	
XIV.5	When the resolution of specifics issues depend on the resolution of another, is it required to address the latter before any related issues (i.e. scope of an indemnity clause prior to analyze the specific indemnity that is sought)?	NO	
XIV.5.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.5</u> is no, is it customary to address such issue before resolving any related issues?	YES	
XV. References to exhibits, authorities and witnesses declarations		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XV.1	Is it required to identify in the award all exhibits submitted during the proceeding?	NO	
XV.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.1</u> is yes, is there a specific format to do so?	NA	
XV.1.b	If your answer to question <u>XV.1</u> is no, is it customary to identify in the award all exhibits submitted during the proceeding?	NO	
XV.1.c	If your answer to question <u>XV.1</u> is no, is it allowed to identify in the award all exhibits submitted during the proceeding?	YES	
XV.2	Is it required to identify in the award all evidence submitted during the proceeding?	NA	The part of the reasoning which refers to evidence should be rather extensive. Although it is generally believed that the tribunal does not have to refer to every single piece of evidence, in the recent judgement of the Supreme Court lack of profound analysis of all the expert opinions submitted by the parties resulted in setting aside the award on the

			ground of violation of the public policy (See judgment of 7 February 2018, V CSK 301/17).
XV.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.2</u> is yes, is there a specific format to do so?	NA	
	If your answer to question <u>XV.2</u> is no, is it customary to identify in the award all evidence submitted during the proceeding?	NO	
XV.2.c	If your answer to question <u>XV.2</u> is no, is it allowed to identify in the award all evidence submitted during the proceeding?	YES	
XV.3	Is it required to identify in the award all authorities cited during the proceeding?	NO	
XV.3.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.3</u> is yes, is there a specific format to do so?	NA	
XV.3.b	If your answer to question <u>XV.3</u> is no, is it customary to identify in the award all authorities cited during the proceeding?	NO	
XV.3.c	If your answer to question <u>XV.3</u> is no, is it allowed to identify in the award all authorities cited during the proceeding?	YES	
XV.4	Is it required for references to the parties' submissions to contain pinpoint citations (i.e. specific paragraph numbers)?	NO	
XV.4.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.4</u> is no, is it customary for references to the parties' submissions to contain pinpoint citations (i.e. specific paragraph numbers)?	NO	
XV.5	Is it required to make direct quotations of a witness' declaration on a particular issue?	NO	
XV.5.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.5</u> is no, is it allowed to summarize the essence of a witness' declaration on a particular issue?	YES	
XV.5.b	If your answer to question <u>XV.5.a</u> is yes, is it a custom to summarize the essence of a witness' declaration on a particular issue?	YES	

XV.6	Is it permitted to cite in the award judicial precedents that were not cited by the parties?	YES	This is a consequence of application of the <i>iura novit curia</i> principle.
XV.6.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.6</u> is yes, is it customary to cite in the award such judicial precedents?	YES	
XV.7	Is it permitted to cite in the award judicial precedents that were cited by the parties?	YES	
XV.7.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.7</u> is yes, is it customary to cite in the award judicial precedents?	YES	
XV.8	Is it permitted to cite in the award legal authors and doctrine?	YES	
XV.8.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.8</u> is yes, is it customary to cite in the award such legal authors and doctrine?	YES	
XV.8.b	If your answer to question <u>XV.8</u> is yes, is it permitted to cite legal authors and doctrine that were not cited by the parties?	YES	This is a consequence of application of the <i>iura novit curia</i> principle.
XVI. Use of annexes and diagrams		(Yes/No/NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XVI.1	Are annexes to the award permitted?	YES	However, they should be specifically mentioned in the award in a manner that does not leave any doubts as to whether they form a part of the award.
XVI.1.a	If you answer to question <u>XVI.1</u> is yes, is it customary?	NO	
XVI.2	Is it permitted for the award (interim, partial and/or final) to include tools used by the arbitral tribunal during the deliberation process (tables, diagrams, flow charts, etc)?	YES	
XVI.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XVI.2</u> is yes, is it customary to use such tools in the award?	NO	Such tools can be rarely encountered.

XIV.2.b	If your answer to question <u>XVI.2</u> is yes, is it permitted for such tools to be produced by the arbitral tribunal, in other words, to use items that are not on the record?	YES	
XVII. Miscellanea		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XVII.1	Are there any other local requirements for the validity on an award?	NO	
XVII.1.a	If you answer to question <u>XVII.1</u> is yes, please briefly indicate (in the comments column) which requirements are needed	NA	