

IBA ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

Sub Committee on recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards

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

Authors

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Colombia			
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	With some minor modifications. The article concerning the “form and contents of award” was adopted literally.
I.2	Is it required for the award to result from an agreement to arbitrate?	Yes	Same wording of the UNCITRAL Model Law, Article 7, Option 1.
I.2.a	If your answer to question <u>I.2</u> is yes, does the agreement to arbitrate have to be transcribed into the award?	No	Article 104 of the Law 1563 of 2012 provides the form and contents of awards and does not include such requirement. Same wording of Article 31, UNCITRAL Model Law.
I.2.b	Does the agreement to arbitrate have to be attached to the award?	No	Article 104 of the Law 1563 of 2012 provides the form and contents of awards and does not include such requirement. Same wording

			of Article 31, UNCITRAL Model Law.
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?	No	There is recent Supreme Court of Justice's case law recognizing an award that decided on the validity of the arbitral agreement and on the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal. (Supreme Court of Justice, Case 11001-02-03-000-2014-02243-00. July 24, 2016)
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?	NA	
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	Article 104 Law 1563, 2012.
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	Unless the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given or the award (one party shall have the place of business in Colombia to agree on that), or if it is an award derived from a settlement agreement.
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?	Yes	Article 104 Law 1563, 2012
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	Article 104 Law 1563, 2012

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	Article 104 Law 1563, 2012
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	Article 104 Law 1563, 2012
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?	Yes	Article 105 Law 1563, 2012
I.5	Are partial awards permitted?	Yes	
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?		<p>There is recent Supreme Court of Justice's case law recognizing an award that decided on the validity of the arbitral agreement and on the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal. (Supreme Court of Justice, Case 11001-02-03-000-2014-02243-00. July 24, 2016).</p> <p>The Court stated that an award, even if it is partial, must be recognized since applicable law (Law 1563, 2012) does not include a distinction between partial or final awards. Thus, when the decision is an award resolving parties' controversies it must be recognized.</p>
I.6	Are rectificative or interpretative additional awards permitted?	Yes	
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?	Within next month of receipt of the award or of	<p>Unless another period of time has been agreed upon by the parties.</p> <p>The period may be extended by the tribunal when necessary.</p>

		the request related to the 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	Unless the request is to decide undecided issues. In such case a party may request an additional award.
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	Only when a party request an additional award based upon the lack of decision regarding some issues.
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?		When the award includes errors in computation, any clerical or typographical errors or any errors of similar nature.
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?		Is not specified, but the expression used is “clarification” regarding a specific part of the award.
I.7	Are interim or preliminary awards permitted?	Not Clear	<p>The Supreme Court of Justice stated that the award must resolve a controversy to be defined as such. (Supreme Court of Justice, Case 11001-02-03-000-2014-02243-00. July 24, 2016)</p> <p>In so far, the award is final and binding on the parties it is allowed by Colombian law.</p> <p>Should an emergency arbitrator issue an interim award, a competent court would probably uphold the decision. However, there is not case law on such matter.</p>

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?	NA	
I.7.b	If your answer to question <u>I.7</u> is yes, are decisions on liability subject to an interim award?	NA	
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?	NA	
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?	NA	
I.8	Are awards by consent accepted?	Yes	Article 103 Law 1563, 2012
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	Article 98, Law 1563, 2012.
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	On the available evidence.
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?	No	
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?	NA	It is important to include such efforts since one of the grounds for challenging the award or not recognizing the

			award is the lack of notification.
I.10	Is there a time limit requirement to render the award?	No	
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.	NA	
I.11	Are arbitrators required to meet certain qualifications?	No	Not in the relevant procedural law.
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.	NA	
II. Language			
II.1	Is it required for the award to be written in the language of the arbitral proceeding?	No	It is up to the parties.
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?	NA	
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	But if the parties do not agree on that.
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?	No	The parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings. Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings.
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?	No	The parties are free to agree on the language or

			languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings. Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings.
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?	No	The parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings. Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings.
II.2	Are there any circumstances that must be taken into consideration in order to determine the language of the award?	No	
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?	NA	
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?	NA	
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?	NA	
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?	NA	
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?	NA	
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?	NA	
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	The parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings.

			Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings.
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?	No	The arbitral tribunal may order that any documentary evidence shall be accompanied by a translation into the language or languages agreed upon by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal.
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?	Yes	The arbitral tribunal may order that any documentary evidence shall be accompanied by a translation into the language or languages agreed upon by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal.
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			
III.1	Is it required for the arbitral award to bear the arbitrators' actual (as opposed to electronic) signature?	No	There is no regulation about it. Law 1563 of 2012 states that the award shall be signed by the arbitrator or arbitrators. In arbitral proceedings with more than

			<p>one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of all members of the arbitral tribunal shall suffice, provided that the reason for any omitted signature is stated.</p> <p>Regarding electronic signature, it is valid in Colombia but requires some technical certifications.</p>
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?		There is not case law regarding such requirement, but it is not banned and it is allowed in domestic proceedings, therefore, it shall be inferred that in international arbitrations it is valid as well.
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?	NA	
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	In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of all members of the arbitral tribunal shall suffice, provided that the reason for any omitted signature is stated.
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	In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of all members of the arbitral tribunal shall suffice, provided that the reason for any omitted signature is stated.

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	Provided that the reason for any omitted signature is stated.
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?	Yes	
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	
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	In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of all members of the arbitral tribunal shall suffice, provided that the reason for any omitted signature is stated.
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	

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?	No	
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	The award shall state its date.
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	The award shall state its date, in general.
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	
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)?	No	There is not provision about such a specific details.
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	
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)?		There is not provision about such a specific detail, therefore, the arbitrator shall decide.
III.10	Is it permitted to pre-date the award to the submission to the relevant arbitral institution's approval?	No	There is not provision about such a specific detail, but the date of the award is the included when the Tribunal notified the parties.
III.11	Are the arbitrators free to choose the date in which their award will become effective?	No	
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?	No	The award be deemed effective on the date of the notification.
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.		After the award is made, a copy signed by the arbitrators, stating the date of such award, shall be delivered to each party.
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.)?	NA	
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?	No	The Arbitral Tribunal shall notify the award.
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?	Yes	

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?	NA	
IV.5	Is it required to provide each of the parties with an original version of the award?	No	
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)?	NA	
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?	No	
IV.5.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.5</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be authenticated?	No	
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?	Yes	To notify the parties.
IV.7	Is it required to provide an original version of the award to the courts of the seat of arbitration?	No	
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	
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	But is not usual.
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> ?	No	
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)?	No	There are not legal provision including confidentiality in the proceedings. Such obligation is often included in the arbitral institutions' rules.
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?	YES	The relevant arbitral regulations do not include such provisions, but it could be inferred from the general duties of the arbitrators and general principles of the Law. Even the due process' right may be affected if the arbitral tribunal reveals drafts of the award before notifying the final decision.
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	Unless included in dissenting opinions, clarifications, or similar official declarations.
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?	NA	

V.3	Is it required for the arbitrators or arbitral institution to notify the award preserving its confidentiality?	No	It is usual. And most of the arbitral institution rules include obligations regarding confidentiality. However, there is not legal provision or case law regarding such matter.
V.3.a	If your answer to question <u>V.3</u> is yes, are there specific confidentiality standards?	NA	
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	Unless applicable arbitral institution's rules provide as such.
VI. Secretary of the Arbitral Tribunal		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
V1.1	Is it permitted for an arbitral tribunal secretary to assist the arbitrators in the drafting of the award?	No	There are no legal provisions regarding the tribunal secretary since Law

			<p>1562 of 2012 (arbitration statute) incorporated UNCITRAL Model Law in the international arbitration section.</p> <p>Nonetheless, Article 104 provides “<i>The arbitral tribunal shall state the reasons...</i>”. Thus, the arbitral tribunal is in charge of the award’s drafting process.</p>
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	
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	
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	
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	
VI.2	Is it required for the award to state the name of the arbitral tribunal secretary?	No	There are not requirements on the form and content of the award.
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	Unless the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given (and at least one party is Colombian) or the award is a consent award.
VII.2	Is it mandatory to state within the award additional administrative or procedural issues/information?	No	<p>The form and content of the award is the same required by the UNCITRAL Model Law.</p> <p>Therefore, there is not specific provision about such formal requirements.</p> <p>However, it is strongly recommended to avoid resources against the award. Specially “<i>Acción de Tutela</i>”, which is an exceptional constitutional action used to protect fundamental rights, such as due process (and already used to challenge arbitral awards).</p> <p>Arbitral institutions sometimes recommend a structure of the award including administrative issues.</p>
VII.2.a	If your answer to question VII.2 is yes, is it required for the award to contain the names and addresses of the parties?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
VII.2.b	If your answer to question VII.2 is yes, is it required for the award to contain the names and addresses of the legal representatives of the parties?	NA	
VII.2.c	If your answer to question VII.2 is yes, is it required for the award to contain the date, parties and precise terms of the arbitration agreement?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing

			the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	NA	
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	NA	
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?	NA	
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?	NA	
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.

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?	NA	
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	NA	
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?	NA	
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?	NA	

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)?	NA	
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	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
VII.3.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the arbitration agreement?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.

VII.4	If the award follows a prior award, is it required for the newer award to make reference to the prior award?	No	The form and content of the award is the same required by the UNCITRAL Model Law.
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?	No	The form and content of the award is the same required by the UNCITRAL Model Law. But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	NA	
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
VII.6	Is it required for the award to recite the parties' request for relief?	No	The form and content of the award is the same required by the UNCITRAL Model Law.

			But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
VII.7	Is it required for the award to identify the issues to be decided by the arbitral tribunal?	No	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	No	<p>The form and content of the award is the same required by the UNCITRAL Model Law.</p> <p>But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.</p>
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	NA	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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	<p>The form and content of the award is the same required by the UNCITRAL Model Law.</p> <p>But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.</p>

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	It is feasible since there is not mandatory provision about the form of the award.
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?	No	The form and content of the award is the same required by the UNCITRAL Model Law. But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	No	The form and content of the award is the same required by the UNCITRAL Model Law. But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
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?	Yes	The award shall state the reasons upon which it is based.
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	The award shall state the reasons upon which it is based.
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?	No	
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.		The award shall state the reasons upon which it is based (Article 104, Law 1563 of 2012).
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	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
VIII.2	Is the arbitral tribunal required to address each of the parties' main arguments on each issue?	No	But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.
VIII.3	Is it permitted for the award to be issued without reasons?	Yes	When the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given (and one party is Colombian) or the award is a consent award.
VIII.4	Is the arbitral tribunal permitted to issue an <i>ex aequo et bono</i> award?	Yes	Only if the parties have expressly authorized it to do so.
VIII.5	Is the <i>iura novit curia</i> principle applicable in the jurisdiction you are reporting about?	No	The applicability is clear regarding domestic

			(administrative mostly) matters. There are no provisions about such principle in the international arbitration's regulations, or case law; However, since Courts are following the international standards of the UNCITRAL Model Law, the <i>iura novit curia</i> principle is not likely applicable.
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> ?	NA	
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?	NA	
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	The award shall state the reasons upon which it is based, and, therefore, the decisions.
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	As in the UNCITRAL Model Law, Law 1563 of 2012 does not request specific structure.
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" <i>dispositif</i> (i.e. all other claims are dismissed)?	No	As in the UNCITRAL Model Law, Law 1563 of 2012 does not request specific structure. But strongly recommended to avoid problems enforcing the award and to protect the award against resources.

IX.3	Are arbitrators allowed to include in the award injunctive relief?	Yes	As in the UNCITRAL Model Law, Law 1563 of 2012 does not restrict the contents of the award. Furthermore, Article 80 of Law 1563 of 2012 expressly includes the possibility to include injunctive relief in an award.
IX.4	Are arbitrators allowed to include in the award relief ordering specific performance of the relevant contract?	Yes	If the applicable substantial law allows the tribunal in that sense.
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	Those orders must be exclusively led to the parties.
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	As in the UNCITRAL Model Law, Law 1563 of 2012 does not request specific language.
IX.6.a	If your answer to question IX.6 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	The Law 1563 of 2012 neither requires nor prohibits dissenting or separate opinions, but those opinions are usual.
X.1.a	If your answer to question X.1 is yes, is it required for the dissenting or separate opinion to be delivered as an attachment to the award?	NA	There are not precise requirements.
X.1.b	If your answer to question X.1.a is no, is it required for the dissenting or separate opinion to be delivered as a separate document from the award?	NA	There are not precise requirements.
X.2	Are the arbitrators required to address within their reasoning the dissenting opinion?	No	As in the UNCITRAL Model Law, Law 1563 of 2012 does not request the inclusion of specific discussions.

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?	NA	There are not precise requirements in such topic, but it is not usual.
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	As in the UNCITRAL Model Law, Law1563 of 2012 does not request the inclusion of specific discussions.
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?	No	
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	As in the UNCITRAL Model Law, Law1563 of 2012 does not request a precise style.
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	
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?	No	<p>Same wording of the UNCITRAL Model Law.</p> <p>However, the Tribunal may consider such reasonableness in the discretionary analysis.</p>
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?	Yes	
XIII.2	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider the conduct of the parties?	No	<p>Same wording of the UNCITRAL Model Law.</p> <p>However, the Tribunal may consider such conduct in the discretionary analysis.</p>
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	
XIII.3	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider the nature and complexity of the dispute?	No	<p>Same wording of the UNCITRAL Model Law.</p> <p>However, the Tribunal may consider such nature and complexity in the discretionary analysis.</p>
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?	Yes	
XIII.4	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider whether a party has succeeded in whole or in part?	No	<p>Same wording of the UNCITRAL Model Law.</p> <p>However, the Tribunal usually considers the results of the case to allocate costs.</p>

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?	Yes	
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?	No	Same wording of the UNCITRAL Model Law.
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?	Yes	Same wording of the UNCITRAL Model Law.
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?	No	Same wording of the UNCITRAL Model Law.
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?	Yes	Same wording of the UNCITRAL Model Law.
XIII.7	Is it required for the award on costs to be reasoned?	No	
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?	Yes	
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?	NA	
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	As in the UNCITRAL Model Law, Law1563 of 2012 does not request a precise structure.

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	As in the UNCITRAL Model Law, Law 1563 of 2012 does not request a precise structure.
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	There is a strong culture regarding domestic arbitration leading by the Bogota Chamber of Commerce.
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.		<p>Bogota Chamber of commerce, inspired in the domestic practice, proposes the following structure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Summary of the decision. 2.Table of contents. 3.Background. 4.Parties' identification. 5. Procedural considerations. 6. The controversy and legal issues. 7. Evidence. 8. Reasoning. 9. Decision.
XIV.3	Is it required to address jurisdiction before substance?	No	Not required but usual.
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	Not required but usual.
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	Not required but usual.
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?	No	
XV.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.2</u> is yes, is there a specific format to do so?	NA	
XV.2.b	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)?	Yes	
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?	No	The <i>iura novit curia</i> principle has not been analyzed by case law, but since Colombia adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law with minor notifications, it is likely such principle does not apply. Therefore, the Tribunal is limited to the judicial precedents cited by the parties.
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?	NA	

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?	No	The <i>iura novit curia</i> principle has not been analyzed by case law, but since Colombia adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law with minor notifications, it is likely such principle does not apply. Therefore, the Tribunal is limited to the legal authors and doctrine cited by the parties.
XVI. Use of annexes and diagrams		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XVI.1	Are annexes to the award permitted?	No	May be problematic to enforce the award.
XVI.1.a	If you answer to question <u>XVI.1</u> is yes, is it customary?	NA	
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	
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?	No	May constitute a due process right violation.

XVII. Miscellaneous		(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	