

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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Bulgaria			
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	The UNCITRAL Model Law was adopted in Bulgaria through the provision of the International Commercial Arbitration Act (ICAA) promulgated in State Gazette issue No.60 of 5 August 1988 as amended and supplemented.
I.2	Is it required for the award to result from an agreement to arbitrate?	Yes	
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	
I.2.b	Does the agreement to arbitrate have to 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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	

I.3	Must the award resolve a substantive issue, not merely a procedural matter to be considered an arbitral award?	Yes	The arbitral award is the final document rendered by the arbitral tribunal with which the tribunal solves the dispute on the merits
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?	Yes	
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	
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	The award must be reasoned unless the parties agree otherwise – Article 41 of the ICAA
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	
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	
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	Pursuant to Article 41 of the ICAA, the award should state the date of „arbitration”. In practice the date of the award is usually the date on which the award is completed in writing and is ready to be signed by the arbitrators, thus the date on the award usually precedes the date on which arbitrators sign 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	No confirmation is required by law.

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	The date of the first delivery of the award to at least one of the parties is considered the date on which the award has been announced, has entered into force; has become obligatory to the parties and can be subject to enforcement.
I.5	Are partial awards permitted?	Yes	The possibility for a partial award is provided for in the rules of some arbitral institutions.
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?	N/A	There is not a strict rule. In practice, a partial award can be issued on the merits of the dispute only concerning the legal grounds of the claim without quantum for which additional evidence are required.
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?	30 days / 60 days	Each of the parties may request rectification or interpretation within 60 days from delivery of the award unless the parties agree on different time limit. The arbitral tribunal must rule within 30 days from the request. When the arbitral tribunal acts ex officio, it must rule within 60 days from delivery of the award. Article 43 of the ICAA

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?	N/A	
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?		An arbitral tribunal is entitled only to correct “obvious factual mistake”, i.e. a mistake that relates to calculation, drafting or similar. The arbitral tribunal is not allowed to change its conclusions on the merits of the dispute of the procedural issue solved with the award.
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 award is issued on request of a party when the dispositive part of the award is not clear or contains contradiction(s). The reasoning part of the award is not subject to rectification, interpretation or supplementing.
I.7	Are interim or preliminary awards permitted?	No	
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?	N/A	
I.7.b	If your answer to question <u>I.7</u> is yes, are decisions on liability subject to an interim award?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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?	Yes	
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.		Upon a request by the parties the arbitral tribunal will transcribe the consent – the agreement reached by the parties - in the award. Otherwise, the tribunal will only terminate the case with a procedural order.
I.9	Are default awards accepted?	Yes	When we speak about “default” award here we mean an award rendered without the participation of one of the parties which, however, was duly notified about the proceeding and where the claims are proven.
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?	No	
I.9.d	If your answer to question <u>I.9</u> is yes, must particular notification requirements be met?	Yes	The general requirements of the ICAA for notifications of the parties apply. The defendant must be served with the statement of claim and must be duly summoned for the arbitration hearing, or at least for the first one.
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	Although there is no express requirement in the law to that effect, to ensure against revocation of the award the arbitral tribunal will state detailed reasons regarding

			the attempts to notify the absent party.
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.	N/A	
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.	N/A	Article 11(3) of the ICAA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full legal capacity; - Not convicted of a premeditated crime of a general nature; - University degree; - 8 years of professional experience; - High moral integrity
II. Language			
II.1	Is it required for the award to be written in the language of the arbitral proceeding?	Yes	The language of the arbitration proceedings is determined by the parties. In the absence of such an agreement, the language of the proceedings will be determined by the arbitral tribunal. – Article 26 of the ICAA
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?	Yes	
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	

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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
II.2	Are there any circumstances that must be taken into consideration in order to determine the language of the award?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	N/A	
II.3.b	If your answer to question <u>II.3.a</u> is no, should a translator translate the quote?	N/A	
II.3.c	If your answer to question <u>II.3.b</u> is yes, should that translator be selected by the arbitrators?	No	

II.3.d	If your answer to question <u>II.3.c</u> is no, should the translator be selected jointly by the parties?	N/A	
II.3.e	If your answer to question <u>II.3.b</u> is no, should one of the parties translate the quote?	N/A	
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?	No	
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.</i> sworn translator)?	No	
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	
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?	Yes	
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.	N/A	
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	
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	Pursuant to Article 41(2) of the ICAA, the award is to be signed by the arbitrator (in case of single arbitrator) or by the arbitrators (in case of a panel of more than one) and in the latter case the signatures of the majority of the members of the panel shall be considered sufficient if the signatories have stated the reason for the missing signature(s).
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	The decision must be signed by the majority of the arbitrators.
III.5	Is initialling of all the pages of the award required?	No	There is no such requirement in the law.
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
III.5.c	If your answer to question <u>III.5</u> is no, is initialling of all the pages permitted?	Yes	It is not forbidden
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	It is not forbidden
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?	N/A	
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.	N/A	
III.9	Is it required for the arbitral award to bear the date?	Yes	
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	
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	Pursuant to Article 41 (1) of the ICAA, the award must state the date of “arbitration”. Most probably it would be the date when the arbitrators reached their decision, and it was finally drafted by the reporting arbitrator.
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?	N/A	
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)?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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)?	N/A	

III.9.g	If your answer to question III.9.f is no, should the arbitrators choose between the relevant calendar systems?	N/A	
III.9.h	If your answer to question III.9 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 no requirement regarding the format of the date.
III.9.i	If your answer to question III.9.h is yes, what format should the arbitrators use (i.e. Month day, year)?	N/A	
III.9.j	If your answer to question III.9.h is no, what format should the arbitrators use when writing the date with only numbers (i.e. day/ month/year)?	No	There is no requirement regarding the format of the date. In Bulgaria when writing the date with only numbers the usual format is day/ month/ year).
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	
III.11.a	If your answer to question III.11 is no, would the award be deemed effective on the date of the last signature?	No	
III.11.b	If your answer to question III.11.a 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.		The arbitral award becomes final and enters into force at the date when it is notified to one of the parties.
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 III.12 is no, are arbitrators required to state the physical place where they were located during the proceedings?	N/A	
III.12.b	If your answer to question III.12.a 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?	N/A	

III.13	Are arbitrators or the arbitral institution required to stamp the award?	No	There is no such requirement in the law. However, normally, each arbitration institution will put its stamp on the award.
III.13.a	If your answer to question <u>III.13</u> is yes, is there a specific stamp that should be used?	N/A	
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.)?	N/A	
III.14	Are arbitrators or the arbitral institution required to bind the award?	No	There is no such requirement in the law.
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.)?	N/A	
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	The parties are free to agree on the manner of service of the award. In the absence of such agreement, the arbitral tribunal will serve the award in a manner that proves the date of the service (postal services with a receipt for delivery, courier)
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	

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	The rule that arbitral body must serve the award to the parties applies to both institutional, and ad-hoc arbitration.
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?	N/A	
IV.4	In an institutional arbitration, are arbitrators themselves required to notify the award to the parties?	No	This will be done by the secretariat of the arbitration court.
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	There is no prohibition in the law. The service of the award is dealt with in the rules of the respective arbitration institution.
IV.5	Is it required to provide each of the parties with an original version of the award?	No	If it is not agreed otherwise by the parties, there would be only one original version, and it must be kept by the arbitration institution.
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)?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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?	Yes	

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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
IV.7.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.7.b</u> is yes, should that award be authenticated?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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.	N/A	
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	The parties are free to agree on the manner of service of the award. In the absence of such agreement, the arbitral tribunal will serve the award in a manner that proves the date of the service (postal services with a receipt for delivery, courier)
IV.9.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.9</u> is yes, are there specific public postal services that shall be used?	N/A	

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.	N/A	
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	The notification of the award is considered completed by the delivery of a copy of the award.
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	It is not forbidden but that could happen only before the notification (see the notes to the answer to question IV.10) or in case the party needs an original copy.
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	The powers of the arbitral tribunal are terminated with the completion of the arbitration proceedings. However if an originally signed copy of the award is needed by a party (e.g. for enforcement) they have to sign and assist.
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> ?	N/A	
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.	N/A	
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.	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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	Although there is no express rule to that effect, sharing of the draft of the arbitral award with the parties would contravene the requirements of independence and impartiality of the arbitrators.
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?	N/A	
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	Although there is no express rule to that effect, sharing of sharing of the arbitrators' view on the case with the parties would contravene the requirements of independence and impartiality of the arbitrators.
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?	N/A	
V.3	Is it required for the arbitrators or arbitral institution to notify the award preserving its confidentiality?	Yes	Although there is no express requirement to that effect in the law, rules of most of arbitral institution provide for confidentiality of arbitration. This requirement should apply with respect to serving the award, too.
V.3.a	If your answer to question <u>V.3</u> is yes, are there specific confidentiality standards?	Yes	

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.		The award must be served to the parties only and it is not recorded on a publicly available means.
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	It is done by default in a sealed envelope.
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?	N/A	
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.	N/A	
V.5	Are the arbitrators required to identify to whom the award is to be notified in order to preserve confidentiality?	Yes	It is sufficient the award to be sent to the addressee the respective party notified to the arbitral tribunal.
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?	No	
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.	N/A	
V.6	Does the award need to explicitly provide if it is (or not) of confidential nature?	No	There is no such requirement in the law, but it is possible that a requirement to that effect is provided for in the rules of an arbitration institution or even it could be requested by the parties.
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?	No	The issue is not regulated in the law. In practice in Bulgaria, an arbitral tribunal is assisted for the secretarial work on a particular case by the secretary(is) of the

			arbitration institution who are assigned purely administrative and/or technical functions only.
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?	N/A	
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)?	N/A	
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.	N/A	
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.	N/A	
VI.2	Is it required for the award to state the name of the arbitral tribunal secretary?	Yes	In practice the arbitral awards issued by arbitrators with a Bulgarian law background and at arbitration institutions in Bulgaria apply by analogy the rules of the Civil Procedure Code and in their arbitral awards along with the names of the arbitrators appear the name of the "secretary" – the person who acted as a secretary-protocolist for the final arbitration hearing on the case.
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	

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?	N/A	
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	
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	
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	The arbitral tribunal should state the grounds for its competence.
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	If for some reason that place is different from the place agreed by the parties.
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?	Yes	That is not expressly required by the law but it stems from the notion of “reasons of a court decision” as developed by legal theory and practice.
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?	Yes	

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?	Yes	
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	That is not expressly required by the law but it stems from the notion of “reasons of a court decision” as developed by legal theory and practice.
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	Although there is no express requirement to that effect, it stems from the principles of legal certainty and clarity
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?	No	That personal information other than the names of the arbitrators is not required but is available to the parties in the list of arbitrators for the arbitration institution and or in the documents about the nomination and appointment of the

			arbitrators to the arbitral tribunal for the particular case.
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	This requirement stems from the obligation to the arbitral award to state reasons.
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?	Yes	
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?	No	It is not required by law however certain arbitral institutions either require that in their Rules or have established the practice to have such details in the awards.
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?	N/A	
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?	Yes	No specific requirement by law exists however it is a common rule for clarity of the acts of the arbitral tribunal.
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?	Yes	
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)?	Yes	
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?	Yes	

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?	Yes	
VII.3.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the arbitration agreement?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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?	No	
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?	Yes	If that would be important for the reasoning of the conclusions of the tribunal on the merits.
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?	Yes	If that would be important for the reasoning of the conclusions of the tribunal on the merits.
VII.4	If the award follows a prior award, is it required for the newer award to make reference to the prior award?	Yes	This would be applicable in case of rectification, interpretation or supplementing of the award but not only
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?	No	No express requirement exists however it would depend on the character of the links between the cases.
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?	Yes	
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?	N/A	

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?	N/A	
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?	Yes	
VII.5	Is it required for the basis upon which the arbitral tribunal's jurisdiction is grounded to be included in the award?	Yes	
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	
VII.6	Is it required for the award to recite the parties' request for relief?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
VII.7	Is it required for the award to identify the issues to be decided by the arbitral tribunal?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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	

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?	Yes	
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)?	No	
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?	Yes	
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?	No	
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?	Yes	
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	
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.	N/A	
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.	N/A	

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	Unless the parties expressly agree otherwise
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.	N/A	
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?	Yes	
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	Unless the parties expressly agree otherwise.
VIII.4	Is the arbitral tribunal permitted to issue an <i>ex aequo et bono</i> award?	No	The arbitrators are to apply the law applicable to the dispute, taking in consideration the usages of trade, as well. However, the principle <i>ex aequo et bono</i> is not forbidden (it is even permitted for certain limited situations by Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code) if the parties so agreed it could be applied.
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?		The arbitral tribunal should apply that principle observing the right of the

			parties to due process, e.g. allowing the parties to discuss the laws which the tribunal intends to apply and which the parties do not invoke.
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	
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)?	Yes	
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.		There is no strict formal wording which to obligatory use in arbitral awards.
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)?	Yes	The arbitral tribunal must rule on all claims of the parties.
IX.3	Are arbitrators allowed to include in the award injunctive relief?	No	
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	
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.	N/A	

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	
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?	Yes	
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?	N/A	
X.2	Are the arbitrators required to address within their reasoning the dissenting opinion?	No	
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?	No	The award must state the decision of the majority of the tribunal.
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	However, although not required, it is not forbidden the arbitrator who disagrees with the reasoning on a particular issue but not with the final outcome to provide his/her concurring opinion on the matter.
X.3.a	If your answer to question <u>X.3</u> is yes, is it required to identify which arbitrator disagreed?	N/A	
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?	N/A	Arbitral tribunals in Bulgaria are permitted to issue only final awards.
XI.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XI.1</u> is yes, is it required for such issues to be clearly designated?	N/A	

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.	N/A	
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?	Yes	
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.	N/A	
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	There are no rules regarding costs in the ICAA. Such a rule might be provided for, however, in the rules of arbitration institutions.
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	There are no rules regarding costs in the ICAA. Such a rule might be provided for, however, in the rules of arbitration institutions. It stems from the notion of proportionality in administration of justice.
XIII.2	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider the conduct of the parties?	No	

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	
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?	Yes	
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?	N/A	
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	
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	
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	
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	
XIII.7	Is it required for the award on costs to be reasoned?	Yes	Unless the parties agree otherwise.
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?	N/A	
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.	N/A	
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	
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)?	N/A	
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.	N/A	
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.		The arbitral tribunal will provide a brief history of the procedure; jurisdiction; then it will provide a summary of the relevant facts, followed by legal reasoning and final conclusions; and at the end - the operative part.
XIV.3	Is it required to address jurisdiction before substance?	Yes	
XIV.3.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.3</u> is no, is it customary to address jurisdiction before substance?	N/A	
XIV.4	Is it required to discuss the merits of the claim before quantum?	Yes	It is required by logic.

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?	N/A	
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)?	Yes	A common sense requirement.
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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?	N/A	
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?	Yes	
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?	Yes	
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	
XVI. Use of annexes and diagrams		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XVI.1	Are annexes to the award permitted?	Yes	
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	
XVI.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	To the extent necessary to explain the reasons on which the decision was taken.
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	N/A	