

International Arbitration Laws in Brunei

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**CONSTITUTION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM  
(Order under Article 83(3))**

**ARBITRATION ORDER, 2009**

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**CONSTITUTION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**  
**(Order under Article 83(3))**

**ARBITRATION ORDER, 2009**

In the exercise of the power conferred by Article 83(3) of the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam, His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan hereby makes the following Order —

**PART I**

**PRELIMINARY**

**Short title, commencement and long title.**

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Arbitration Order, 2009 and shall commence on a day to be appointed by the Attorney General, with the approval of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, by notification in the *Gazette*.

(2) The long title of this Order is "An Order to provide for arbitration in civil matters and for matters relating thereto".

**Interpretation.**

2. (1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires —

"appointing authority" means the appointing authority designated under sections 13(8) or (9);

"arbitral tribunal" means a sole arbitrator, a panel of arbitrators or an arbitral institution;

"arbitration agreement" has the meaning given to it by section 4(1);

"award" means a decision of the arbitral tribunal on the substance of the dispute and includes any interim, interlocutory or partial award, but excludes any order or direction made under section 28;

"Court" means the High Court;

"court", for the purposes of sections 6, 7, 8, 11(1), 55, 56 and 57, means the High Court, an Intermediate Court, a Court of a Magistrate or any other court in which the proceedings referred to in those sections are instituted or heard;

"party" means a party to an arbitration agreement or, in any case where an arbitration does not involve all of the parties to the arbitration agreement, means a party to the arbitration;

"place of the arbitration" means the juridical seat of the arbitration designated by —

(a) the parties to the arbitration agreement;

(b) any arbitral or other institution or person authorised by the parties for that purpose; or

(c) the arbitral tribunal as authorised by the parties,

or determined, in the absence of any such designation, having regard to the arbitration agreement and all the relevant circumstances;

"Registrar of the Supreme Court" has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Supreme Court Act (Chapter 5);

"Rules of Court" means the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice under this Order.

(2) Where any provision in this Order allows the parties to determine any issue, the parties may authorise a third party, including an arbitral institution, to make that determination.

(3) Where any provision in this Order refers to the fact that the parties have agreed or that they may agree or in any other way refers to an agreement of the parties, such agreement includes any arbitration rules incorporated in that agreement.

(4) Where any provision in this Order refers to a claim, it shall also apply to a cross-claim or counter-claim, and where such provision refers to a defence, it shall also apply to a defence to any such cross-claim or counter-claim.

#### **Application of Order.**

3. This Order shall apply to any arbitration where the place of arbitration is Brunei Darussalam and where Part II of the International Arbitration Order, 2009 does not apply to that arbitration.



PART II

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

**Arbitration agreement.**

4. (1) In this Order, "arbitration agreement" means an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them, whether contractual or not.

(2) An arbitration agreement may be in the form of an arbitration clause in a contract or in the form of a separate agreement.

(3) An arbitration agreement shall, except as provided for in subsection (4), be in writing, being contained in —

(a) a document signed by the parties; or

(b) an exchange of letters, telex, telefacsimile or other means of communication which provide a record of the agreement.

(4) Where in any arbitral or legal proceedings, a party asserts the existence of an arbitration agreement in a pleading, statement of case or any other document in circumstances in which the assertion calls for a reply and the assertion is not denied, there shall be deemed to be an effective arbitration agreement as between the parties to the proceedings.

(5) A reference in a bill of lading to a charterparty or other document containing an arbitration clause shall constitute an arbitration agreement if the reference is such as to make that clause part of the bill of lading.

**Arbitration agreement not to be discharged by death of party.**

5. (1) An arbitration agreement shall not be discharged by the death of any party to the agreement but shall continue to be enforceable by or against the personal representative of the deceased party.

(2) The authority of an arbitrator shall not be revoked by the death of any party by whom he was appointed.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be taken to affect the operation of any written law or rule of law by virtue of which any right of action is extinguished by the death of a person.

**PART III**

**STAY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

**Stay of legal proceedings.**

6. (1) Where any party to an arbitration agreement institutes any proceedings in any court against any other party to the agreement in respect of any matter which is the subject of the agreement, any party to the agreement may, at any time after entering an appearance and before delivering any pleading or taking any other step in the proceedings, apply to that court to stay the proceedings so far as they relate to that matter.

(2) The court to which an application has been made in accordance with subsection (1) may, if it is satisfied that —

(a) there is no sufficient reason why the matter should not be referred in accordance with the arbitration agreement; and

(b) the applicant was, at the time when the proceedings were commenced, and still remains ready and willing to do all things necessary to the proper conduct of the arbitration,

make an order, upon such terms as it thinks fit, staying the proceedings so far as they relate to that matter.

(3) Where a court makes an order under subsection (2), it may, for the purpose of preserving the rights of parties, make such interim or supplementary orders as it thinks fit in relation to any property which is or forms part of the subject of the dispute to which the order under that subsection relates.

(4) Where no party to the proceedings has taken any further step in the proceedings for a period of not less than 2 years after an order staying the proceedings has been made, the court may, on its own motion, make an order discontinuing the proceedings without prejudice to the right of any of the parties to apply for the discontinued proceedings to be reinstated.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a reference to a party includes a reference to any person claiming through or under such party.

**Court's powers on stay of proceedings.**

7. (1) Where a court stays proceedings under section 6, the court may, if in those proceedings property has been arrested or bail or other security has been given to prevent or obtain release from arrest, order that —

(a) the property arrested be retained as security for the satisfaction of any award made on the arbitration; or

(b) the stay be conditional on the provision of equivalent security for the satisfaction of any such award.

(2) Subject to the Rules of Court and to any necessary modification, the same law and practice shall apply in relation to property retained in pursuance of an order under this section as would apply if it were held for the purposes of proceedings in the court which made the order.

**Reference of interpleader issue to arbitration.**

8. Where in proceedings before any court relief by way of interpleader is granted and any issue between the claimants is one in respect of which there is an arbitration agreement between them, the court granting the relief may direct the issue between the claimants to be determined in accordance with the agreement.

**PART IV**

**COMMENCEMENT OF ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS**

**Commencement of arbitration proceedings.**

9. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitration proceedings in respect of a particular dispute shall commence on the date on which a request for that dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent.

**Powers of Court to extend time for beginning of arbitration proceedings.**

10. (1) Where the terms of an arbitration agreement to refer future disputes to arbitration provide that a claim to which the arbitration agreement applies shall be barred unless —

(a) some step has been taken to begin other dispute resolution procedures which must be exhausted before arbitration proceedings can be begun;

(b) notice to appoint an arbitrator is given;

(c) an arbitrator is appointed; or

(d) some other step is taken to commence arbitration proceedings,

within a time fixed by the agreement and a dispute to which the agreement applies has arisen, the Court may, if it is of the opinion that in the circumstances of the case undue hardship would otherwise be caused, extend the time for such period and on such terms as it thinks fit.

(2) An order of extension of time made by the Court under subsection (1) —

(a) may be made only after any available arbitral process for obtaining an extension of time has been exhausted;

(b) may be made notwithstanding that the time so fixed has expired;  
and

(c) shall not affect the operation of sections 9 and 11 and any other written law relating to the limitation of actions.

#### **Application of Chapter 14.**

11. (1) The Limitation Act (Chapter 14) shall apply to arbitration proceedings as it applies to proceedings before any court and a reference in that Act to the commencement of any action shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of arbitration proceedings.

(2) The Court may order that in computing the time prescribed by the Limitation Act for the commencement of proceedings (including arbitration proceedings) in respect of a dispute which was the subject-matter of —

(a) an award which the Court orders to be set aside or declares to be of no effect; or

(b) the affected part of an award which the Court orders to be set aside in part or declares to be in part of no effect,

the period between the commencement of the arbitration and the date of the order referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) shall be excluded.

(3) Notwithstanding any term in an arbitration agreement to the effect that no cause of action shall accrue in respect of any matter required by the agreement to be referred until an award is made under the agreement, the cause of action shall, for the purpose of the Limitation Act, be deemed to have accrued in respect of any such matter at the time when it would have accrued but for that term in the agreement.

**PART V**

**ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL**

**Number of arbitrators.**

12. (1) The parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators.
- (2) Failing such determination, there shall be a single arbitrator.

**Appointment of arbitrators.**

13. (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, no person shall be precluded by reason of his nationality from acting as an arbitrator.

(2) The parties are free to agree on a procedure for appointing the arbitrator or arbitrators.

(3) Where the parties fail to agree on a procedure for appointing the arbitrator or arbitrators —

*(a)* in an arbitration with 3 arbitrators, each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the parties shall by agreement appoint the third arbitrator; or

*(b)* in an arbitration with a sole arbitrator, if the parties are unable to agree on the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall be appointed, upon the request of a party, by the appointing authority.

(4) Where subsection (3)*(a)* applies —

*(a)* if a party fails to appoint an arbitrator within 30 days of the receipt of the first request to do so from the other party; or

*(b)* if the 2 parties fail to agree on the appointment of the third arbitrator within 30 days of the receipt of the first request by either party to do so,

the appointment shall be made, upon the request of a party, by the appointing authority.

(5) If, under an appointment procedure agreed upon by the parties —

*(a)* a party fails to act as required under such procedure;

*(b)* the parties are unable to reach an agreement expected of them under such procedure; or

(c) a third party, including an arbitral institution, fails to perform any function entrusted to it under such procedure,

any party may apply to the appointing authority to take the necessary action unless the agreement on the appointment procedure provides other means for securing the appointment.

(6) Where a party makes a request or makes an application to the appointing authority under subsections (3), (4) or (5), the appointing authority shall, in appointing an arbitrator, have regard to the following —

(a) the nature of the subject-matter of the arbitration;

(b) the availability of any arbitrator;

(c) the identities of the parties to the arbitration;

(d) any suggestion made by any of the parties regarding the appointment of any arbitrator;

(e) any qualifications required of the arbitrator by the arbitration agreement; and

(f) such considerations as are likely to secure the appointment of an independent and impartial arbitrator.

(7) No appointment by the appointing authority shall be challenged except in accordance with this Order.

(8) For the purposes of this Order, the appointing authority shall be the President of the Arbitration Association Brunei Darussalam.

(9) The Chief Justice may, if he thinks fit, by notification published in the *Gazette* appoint any other person to exercise the powers of the appointing authority under this section.

#### **Grounds for challenge.**

14. (1) Where any person is approached in connection with his possible appointment as an arbitrator, he shall disclose any circumstance likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence.

(2) An arbitrator shall, from the time of his appointment and throughout the arbitration proceedings, disclose without delay any such circumstance as is referred to in subsection (1) to the parties, unless they have already been so informed by him.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), an arbitrator may be challenged only if --

(a) circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence; or

(b) he does not possess the qualifications agreed to by the parties.

(4) A party who has appointed or participated in the appointment of any arbitrator may challenge such arbitrator only if he becomes aware of any of the grounds of challenge set out in subsection (3) as may be applicable to the arbitrator after he has been appointed.

**Challenge procedure.**

15. (1) Subject to subsection (3), the parties may agree on a procedure for challenging an arbitrator.

(2) If the parties have not agreed on a procedure for challenge, a party who intends to challenge an arbitrator shall --

(a) within 15 days after becoming aware of the constitution of the arbitral tribunal; or

(b) after becoming aware of any circumstance referred to in section 14(3), send a written statement of the grounds for the challenge to the arbitral tribunal.

(3) The arbitral tribunal shall, unless the challenged arbitrator withdraws from his office or the other party agrees to the challenge, decide on the challenge.

(4) If a challenge before the arbitral tribunal is unsuccessful, the aggrieved party may, within 30 days after receiving notice of the decision rejecting the challenge, apply to the Court to decide on the challenge and the Court may make such order as it thinks fit.

(5) No appeal shall lie against the decision of the Court under subsection (4).

(6) While an application to the Court under subsection (4) is pending, the arbitral tribunal, including the challenged arbitrator, may continue the arbitration proceedings and make an award.

**Failure or impossibility to act.**

16. (1) A party may request the Court to remove an arbitrator —

(a) who is physically or mentally incapable of conducting the proceedings or where there are justifiable doubts as to his capacity to do so; or

(b) who has refused or failed —

(i) to properly conduct the proceedings; or

(ii) to use all reasonable despatch in conducting the proceedings or making an award,

and where substantial injustice has been or will be caused to that party.

(2) If there is an arbitral or other institution or person vested by the parties with power to remove an arbitrator, the Court shall not exercise its power of removal unless it is satisfied that the applicant has first exhausted any available recourse to that institution or person.

(3) While an application to the Court under this section is pending, the arbitral tribunal, including the arbitrator concerned, may continue the arbitration proceedings and make an award.

(4) Where the Court removes an arbitrator, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to his entitlement, if any, to fees or expenses, or the repayment of any fees or expenses already paid.

(5) The arbitrator concerned is entitled to appear and be heard by the Court before it makes any order under this section.

(6) No appeal shall lie against the decision of the Court made under subsection (4).

**Arbitrator ceasing to hold office.**

17. (1) The authority of an arbitrator shall cease upon his death.

(2) An arbitrator shall cease to hold office if —

(a) he withdraws from office under section 15(3);

(b) an order is made under section 15(4) for the termination of his mandate or his removal;



(c) he is removed by the Court under section 16 or by an institution referred to in section 16(2); or

(d) the parties agree on the termination of his mandate.

(3) The withdrawal of an arbitrator or the termination of an arbitrator's mandate by the parties shall not imply acceptance of the validity of any ground referred to in sections 14(3) or 16(1).

**Appointment of substitute arbitrator.**

18. (1) Where an arbitrator ceases to hold office, the parties may agree —

(a) whether and if so how the vacancy is to be filled;

(b) whether and if so to what extent the previous proceedings should stand; and

(c) what effect (if any) his ceasing to hold office has on any appointment made by him, whether alone or jointly.

(2) If or to the extent that there is no such agreement, the following subsections shall apply.

(3) Section 13 shall apply in relation to the filling of the vacancy as in relation to an original appointment.

(4) The arbitral tribunal (when reconstituted) shall determine whether and if so to what extent the previous proceedings should stand.

(5) The reconstitution of the arbitral tribunal shall not affect any right of a party to challenge the previous proceedings on any ground which had arisen before the arbitrator ceased to hold office.

(6) The ceasing to hold office by the arbitrator shall not affect any appointment by him, whether alone or jointly, of another arbitrator, in particular any appointment of a presiding arbitrator.

**Decision by panel of arbitrators.**

19. (1) In arbitration proceedings with more than one arbitrator, any decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be made, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, by all or a majority of all its members.

(2) Any question of procedure may be decided by a presiding arbitrator if so authorised by the parties or all members of the arbitral tribunal.

**Liability of arbitrator.**

20. An arbitrator shall not be liable for —

(a) negligence in respect of anything done or omitted to be done in the capacity of the arbitrator; or

(b) any mistake of law, fact or procedure made in the course of arbitration proceedings or in the making of an arbitral award.

**PART VI**

**JURISDICTION OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL**

**Separability of arbitration clause and competence of arbitral tribunal to rule on its own jurisdiction.**

21. (1) The arbitral tribunal may rule on its own jurisdiction, including any objections to the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), an arbitration clause which forms part of a contract shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract.

(3) A decision by the arbitral tribunal that the contract is void shall not entail *ipso jure* (as a matter of law) the invalidity of the arbitration clause.

(4) A plea that the arbitral tribunal does not have jurisdiction shall be raised not later than the submission of the statement of defence.

(5) A party shall not be precluded from raising the plea that the arbitral tribunal does not have jurisdiction by the fact that he has appointed, or participated in the appointment of, an arbitrator.

(6) A plea that the arbitral tribunal is exceeding the scope of its authority shall be raised as soon as the matter alleged to be beyond the scope of its authority is raised during the arbitration proceedings.

(7) Notwithstanding any delay in raising a plea referred to in subsections (4) or (6), the arbitral tribunal may admit such plea if it considers the delay to be justified in the circumstances.

(8) The arbitral tribunal may rule on a plea referred to in this section either as a preliminary question or in an award on the merits.

(9) If the arbitral tribunal rules on a plea as a preliminary question that it has jurisdiction, any party may, within 30 days after having received notice of that ruling, apply to the Court to decide the matter.

(10) The leave of the Court is required for any appeal from a decision of that Court under this section.

(11) While an application under subsection (9) is pending, the arbitral tribunal may continue the arbitration proceedings and make an award.

## PART VII

### ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS

#### **General duties of arbitral tribunal.**

22. The arbitral tribunal shall act fairly and impartially and shall give each party a reasonable opportunity of presenting his case.

#### **Determination of rules of procedure.**

23. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the parties may agree on the procedure to be followed by the arbitral tribunal in conducting the proceedings.

(2) Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal may, subject to the provisions of this Order, conduct the arbitration in such manner as it considers appropriate.

(3) The power conferred on the arbitral tribunal under subsection (2) includes the power to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence.

#### **Statements of claim and defence.**

24. (1) Within the period of time agreed by the parties or, failing such agreement, as determined by the arbitral tribunal, the claimant shall state —

(a) the facts supporting his claim;

(b) the points at issue; and

(c) the relief or remedy sought,

and the respondent shall state his defence in respect of the particulars set out in this subsection, unless the parties have otherwise agreed to the required elements of such statements.

(2) The parties may submit to the arbitral tribunal with their statements, all documents they consider to be relevant and other documents which refer to such documents, or other evidence.

(3) Except as otherwise agreed by the parties, either party may amend or supplement his claim or defence during the course of the arbitration proceedings, unless the arbitral tribunal considers it inappropriate to allow such amendment, having regard to the delay in making the amendment.

#### **Hearings and written proceedings.**

25. (1) Subject to any contrary agreement by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall determine if proceedings are to be conducted by oral hearing for the presentation of evidence or oral argument or on the basis of documents and other materials.

(2) Unless the parties have agreed that no hearings shall be held, the arbitral tribunal shall, upon the request of a party, hold such hearings at an appropriate stage of the proceedings.

(3) The parties shall be given sufficient notice in advance of any hearing and of any meeting of the arbitral tribunal for the purposes of inspection of documents, goods or other property.

(4) All statements, documents or other information supplied to the arbitral tribunal by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

(5) Any expert report or evidentiary document on which the arbitral tribunal may rely in making its decision shall be communicated to the parties.

#### **Consolidation of proceedings and concurrent hearings.**

26. (1) The parties may agree —

(a) that the arbitration proceedings shall be consolidated with other arbitration proceedings; or

(b) that concurrent hearings shall be held,

on such terms as may be agreed.

(2) Unless the parties agree to confer such power on the arbitral tribunal, the tribunal has no power to order consolidation of arbitration proceedings or concurrent hearings.

**Power to appoint experts.**

27. (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may —

*(a)* appoint one or more experts to report to it on specific issues to be determined by the tribunal; and

*(b)* require a party to give the expert any relevant information or to produce, or to provide access to, any relevant documents, goods or other property for his inspection.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, if a party so requests or if the arbitral tribunal considers it necessary, the expert shall, after delivery of his written or oral report, participate in a hearing where the parties have the opportunity to question him and to present other expert witnesses in order to testify on the points at issue.

**General powers exercisable by arbitral tribunal.**

28. (1) The parties may agree on the powers which may be exercised by the arbitral tribunal for the purposes of and in relation to the arbitration proceedings.

(2) Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the arbitral tribunal by the parties under subsection (1), the tribunal shall have powers to make orders or give directions to any party for —

*(a)* security for costs;

*(b)* discovery of documents and interrogatories;

*(c)* giving of evidence by affidavit;

*(d)* a party or witness to be examined on oath, and may for that purpose administer any necessary oath;

*(e)* the preservation and interim custody of any evidence for the purposes of the proceedings;

*(f)* samples to be taken from, or any observation to be made of or experiment conducted upon, any property which is or forms part of the subject-matter of the dispute; and

(g) the preservation, interim custody or sale of any property which is or forms part of the subject-matter of the dispute.

(3) The power of the arbitral tribunal to order a claimant to provide security for costs as referred to in subsection (2)(a) shall not be exercised by reason only that the claimant is —

(a) an individual ordinarily resident outside Brunei Darussalam; or

(b) a corporation or an association incorporated or formed under the law of a country or territory outside Brunei Darussalam, or whose central management and control is exercised outside Brunei Darussalam.

(4) All orders or directions made or given by an arbitral tribunal in the course of an arbitration shall, by leave of the Court, be enforceable in the same manner as if they were orders made by the Court and, where leave is so given, judgment may be entered in terms of the order or direction.

#### **Powers of arbitral tribunal in case of party's default.**

29. (1) The parties may agree on the powers which may be exercised by the arbitral tribunal in the case of a party's failure to take any necessary action for the proper and expeditious conduct of the proceedings.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, if, without showing sufficient cause —

(a) the claimant fails to communicate his statement of claim in accordance with section 24, the arbitral tribunal may terminate the proceedings;

(b) the respondent fails to communicate his statement of defence in accordance with section 24, the arbitral tribunal may continue the proceedings without treating such failure in itself as an admission of the claimant's allegations; and

(c) any party fails to appear at a hearing or to produce any documentary evidence, the arbitral tribunal may continue the proceedings and make the award on the evidence before it.

(3) If the arbitral tribunal is satisfied that there has been inordinate and inexcusable delay on the part of the claimant in pursuing his claim, and the delay —

(a) gives rise, or is likely to give rise, to a substantial risk that it is not possible to have a fair resolution of the issues in that claim; or

*(b)* has caused, or is likely to cause, serious prejudice to the respondent, the tribunal may make an award dismissing the claim.

**Witnesses may be summoned by subpoena.**

30. (1) Any party to an arbitration agreement may take out a subpoena to testify or to produce documents.

(2) The Court may order that a subpoena to testify or to produce documents shall be issued to compel the attendance before an arbitral tribunal of a witness wherever he may be within Brunei Darussalam.

(3) The Court may also issue an order under section 32(1) of the Prisons Act (Chapter 51) to bring up a prisoner for examination before an arbitral tribunal.

(4) No person shall be compelled under any such subpoena to produce any document which he could not be compelled to produce on the trial of an action.

**Court's powers exercisable in support of arbitration proceedings.**

31. (1) The Court shall have the following powers for the purpose of and in relation to an arbitration to which this Order applies —

*(a)* the same power to make orders in respect of any matter set out in section 28 as it has for the purpose of and in relation to an action or matter in the Court;

*(b)* securing the amount in dispute;

*(c)* ensuring that any award which may be made in the arbitral proceedings is not rendered ineffectual by the dissipation of assets by a party; and

*(d)* an interim injunction or any other interim measure.

(2) An order of the Court under this section shall cease to have effect in whole or in part if the arbitral tribunal or any such arbitral or other institution or person having power to act in relation to the subject-matter of that order makes an order to which the order of the Court relates.

(3) The Court, in exercising any power under this section, shall have regard to —

*(a)* any application made before the arbitral tribunal; or

*(b)* any order made by the arbitral tribunal,

in respect of the same issue.

(4) Provision may be made by Rules of Court for conferring on the Registrar of the Supreme Court all or any of the jurisdiction conferred by this Order on the Court.

## PART VIII

### AWARD

#### Law applicable to substance of dispute.

32. (1) The arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with the law chosen by the parties as applicable to the substance of the dispute.

(2) If or to the extent that the parties have not chosen the law applicable to the substance of their dispute, the arbitral tribunal shall apply the law determined by the conflict of laws rules.

(3) The arbitral tribunal may decide the dispute, if the parties so agree, in accordance with such other considerations as are agreed by them or determined by the tribunal.

#### Awards made on different issues.

33. (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may make more than one award at different times during the proceedings on different aspects of the matters to be determined.

(2) The arbitral tribunal may, in particular, make an award relating to —

(a) an issue affecting the whole claim; or

(b) a part only of the claim, counter-claim or cross-claim, which is submitted to the tribunal for decision.

(3) If the arbitral tribunal makes an award under this section, it shall specify in its award the issue, or claim or part of a claim, which is the subject-matter of the award.

#### Remedies.

34. (1) The parties may agree on the powers exercisable by the arbitral tribunal as regards remedies.



(2) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may award any remedy or relief that could have been ordered by the Court if the dispute had been the subject of civil proceedings in that Court.

**Interest.**

35. (1) The arbitral tribunal may award interest, including interest on a compound basis, on the whole or any part of any sum that —

(a) is awarded to any party; or

(b) is in issue in the arbitral proceedings but is paid before the date of the award,

for the whole or any part of the period up to the date of the award or payment, whichever is applicable.

(2) A sum directed to be paid by an award shall, unless the award otherwise directs, carry interest as from the date of the award and at the same rate as a judgment debt.

**Extension of time for making award.**

36. (1) Where the time for making an award is limited by the arbitration agreement, the Court may by order, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, extend that time.

(2) An application for an order under this section may be made —

(a) upon notice to the parties, by the arbitral tribunal; or

(b) upon notice to the arbitral tribunal and the other parties, by any party to the proceedings.

(3) An application under this section shall not be made unless all available tribunal processes for application of extension of time have been exhausted.

(4) The Court shall not make an order under this section unless it is satisfied that substantial injustice would otherwise be done.

(5) The Court may extend the time for such period and on such terms as it thinks fit, and may do so whether or not the time previously fixed by or under the arbitration agreement or by a previous order has expired.

(6) The leave of the Court shall be required for any appeal from a decision of the Court under this section.

**Award by consent.**

37. (1) If, during arbitration proceedings, the parties settle the dispute, the arbitral tribunal shall terminate the proceedings and, if requested by the parties and not objected to by the arbitral tribunal, record the settlement in the form of an arbitral award on agreed terms.

(2) An arbitral award on agreed terms —

(a) shall be made in accordance with section 38;

(b) shall state that it is an award; and

(c) shall have the same status and effect as any other award on the merits of the case.

(3) An award on agreed terms may, with the leave of the Court, be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order to the same effect, and where leave is so given, judgment may be entered in terms of the award.

**Form and contents of award.**

38. (1) The award shall be made in writing and shall be signed —

(a) in the case of a single arbitrator, by the arbitrator himself; or

(b) in the case of 2 or more arbitrators, by all the arbitrators or the majority of the arbitrators provided that the reason for any omitted signature of any arbitrator is stated.

(2) The award shall state the reasons upon which it is based, unless the parties have agreed that no grounds are to be stated or the award is an award on agreed terms under section 37.

(3) The date of the award and place of arbitration shall be stated in the award.

(4) The award shall be deemed to have been made at the place of arbitration.

(5) After the award is made, a copy of the award signed by the arbitrators in accordance with subsection (1) shall be delivered to each party.

**Costs of arbitration.**

39. (1) Any costs directed by an award to be paid shall, unless the award otherwise directs, be taxed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), any provision in an arbitration agreement to the effect that the parties or any party shall in any event pay their or his own costs of the reference or award or any part thereof shall be void; and this Order shall, in the case of an arbitration agreement containing any such provision, have effect as if there were no such provision.

(3) Subsection (2) shall not apply where a provision in an arbitration agreement to the effect that the parties or any party shall in any event pay their or his own costs is part of an agreement to submit to arbitration a dispute which has arisen before the making of such agreement.

(4) If no provision is made by an award with respect to the costs of the reference, any party to the reference may, within 14 days of the delivery of the award or such further time as the arbitral tribunal may allow, apply to the arbitral tribunal for an order directing by and to whom such costs shall be paid.

(5) The arbitral tribunal shall, after giving the parties a reasonable opportunity to be heard, amend its award by adding thereto such directions as it thinks fit with respect to the payment of the costs of the reference.

**Fees of arbitrator.**

40. (1) The parties are jointly and severally liable to pay to the arbitrators such reasonable fees and expenses as are appropriate in the circumstances.

(2) Unless the fees of the arbitral tribunal have been fixed by written agreement or such agreement has provided for determination of the fees by a person or institution agreed to by the parties, any party to the arbitration may require that such fees be taxed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

**Power to withhold award in case of non-payment.**

41. (1) The arbitral tribunal may refuse to deliver an award to the parties if the parties have not made full payment of the fees and expenses of the arbitrators.

(2) Where subsection (1) applies, a party to the arbitration proceedings may, upon notice to the other parties and the arbitral tribunal, apply to the Court which may order that —

(a) the arbitral tribunal shall deliver the award upon payment into Court by the applicant of those fees and expenses, or such lesser amount as the Court may specify;

(b) the amount of those fees and expenses demanded shall be taxed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court; and

(c) out of the money paid into Court, the arbitral tribunal shall be paid such fees and expenses as may be found to be properly payable and the balance of such money (if any) shall be paid to the applicant.

(3) A taxation of fees under this section shall be reviewed in the same manner as a taxation of costs.

(4) The arbitrator shall be entitled to appear and be heard on any taxation or review of taxation under this section.

(5) For the purpose of this section, the amount of fees and expenses properly payable is the amount the applicant is liable to pay under section 40 or under any agreement relating to the payment of fees and expenses of the arbitrators.

(6) No application to the Court may be made unless the Court is satisfied that the applicant has first exhausted any available arbitral process for appeal or review of the amount of the fees or expenses of the arbitrators.

(7) This section shall apply to any arbitral or other institution or person vested with powers by the parties in relation to the delivery of the award by the tribunal and any reference to the fees and expenses of the arbitrators shall be construed as including the fees and expenses of that institution or person.

(8) The leave of the Court shall be required for any appeal from a decision of the Court under this section.

**Court may charge property with payment of solicitor's costs in arbitration.**

42. Section 58(1) of the Legal Profession Act (Chapter 132) shall apply as if an arbitration were a proceeding in the Court, and the Court may make declarations and orders accordingly.

**Correction or interpretation of award and additional award.**

43. (1) A party may, within 30 days of the receipt of the award, unless another period of time has been agreed upon by the parties —

(a) upon notice to the other parties, request the arbitral tribunal to correct in the award any error in computation, any clerical or typographical error, or any other error of a similar nature; and

(b) upon notice to the other parties, request the arbitral tribunal to give an interpretation of a specific point or part of the award, if such request is also agreed to by the other parties.

(2) If the arbitral tribunal considers the request in subsection (1) to be justified, the tribunal shall make such correction or give such interpretation within 30 days of the receipt of the request and such interpretation shall form part of the award.

(3) The arbitral tribunal may correct any error of the type referred to in subsection (1)(a) or give an interpretation referred to in subsection (1)(b), on its own initiative, within 30 days of the date of the award.

(4) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, a party may, within 30 days of receipt of the award and upon notice to the other party, request the arbitral tribunal to make an additional award as to claims presented during the arbitration proceedings but omitted from the award.

(5) If the arbitral tribunal considers the request in subsection (4) to be justified, the tribunal shall make the additional award within 60 days of the receipt of such request.

(6) The arbitral tribunal may, if necessary, extend the period of time within which it shall make a correction, interpretation or an additional award under this section.

(7) Section 38 shall apply to an award in respect of which a correction or interpretation has been made under this section and to an additional award.

**Effect of award.**

44. (1) An award made by the arbitral tribunal pursuant to an arbitration agreement shall be final and binding on the parties and on any person claiming through or under them and may be relied upon by any of the parties by way of defence, set-off or otherwise in any proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Except as provided in section 43, upon an award being made, including an award made in accordance with section 33, the arbitral tribunal shall not vary, amend, correct, review, add to or revoke the award.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an award is made when it has been signed and delivered in accordance with section 38.

(4) This section shall not affect the right of a person to challenge the award by any available arbitral process of appeal or review or in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

## PART IX

### POWERS OF COURT IN RELATION TO AWARD

#### Determination of preliminary point of law.

45. (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the Court may, on the application of a party to the arbitration proceedings who has given notice to the other parties, determine any question of law arising in the course of the proceedings which the Court is satisfied substantially affects the rights of one or more of the parties.

(2) The Court shall not consider an application under this section unless —

(a) it is made with the agreement of all parties to the proceedings; or

(b) it is made with the permission of the arbitral tribunal and the Court is satisfied that —

(i) the determination of the question is likely to produce substantial savings in costs; and

(ii) the application is made without delay.

(3) The application shall identify the question of law to be determined and, except where made with the agreement of all parties to the proceedings, shall state the grounds on which it is said that the question should be decided by the Court.

(4) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may continue the arbitral proceedings and make an award while an application to the Court under this section is pending.

(5) Except with the leave of the Court, no appeal shall lie from a decision of the Court on whether the conditions in subsection (2) are met.

(6) The decision of the Court on a question of law shall be a judgment of the Court for the purposes of an appeal to the Court of Appeal.

(7) The Court may give leave to appeal against the decision of the Court in subsection (6) only if it considers that the question of law before it is one of general importance, or is one which for some other special reason should be considered by the Court of Appeal.

**Enforcement of award.**

46. (1) An award made by the arbitral tribunal pursuant to an arbitration agreement may, with leave of the Court, be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order of the Court to the same effect.

(2) Where leave of the Court is so granted, judgment may be entered in the terms of the award.

(3) Notwithstanding section 3, subsection (1) shall apply to an award irrespective of whether the place of arbitration is Brunei Darussalam or elsewhere.

**No judicial review of award.**

47. The Court shall not have jurisdiction to confirm, vary, set aside or remit an award on an arbitration agreement except where so provided in this Order.

**Court may set aside award.**

48. (1) An award may be set aside by the Court —

(a) if the party who applies to the Court to set aside the award proves to the satisfaction of the Court that —

- (i) a party to the arbitration agreement was under some incapacity;
- (ii) the arbitration agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the laws of Brunei Darussalam;
- (iii) the party making the application was not given proper notice of the appointment of an arbitrator or of the arbitration proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case;
- (iv) the award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration, or contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration, except that, if the decisions on

matters submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not so submitted, only that part of the award which contains decisions on matters not submitted to arbitration may be set aside;

- (v) the composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure is not in accordance with the agreement of the parties, unless such agreement is contrary to any provisions of this Order from which the parties cannot derogate or, in the absence of such agreement, is contrary to the provisions of this Order;
- (vi) the making of the award was induced or affected by fraud or corruption; or
- (vii) a breach of the rules of natural justice occurred in connection with the making of the award by which the rights of any party have been prejudiced; or

(b) if the Court finds that —

- (i) the subject-matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under this Order; or
- (ii) the award is contrary to public policy.

(2) An application for setting aside an award may not be made after the expiry of 3 months from the date on which the party making the application had received the award, or if a request has been made under section 43, from the date on which that request had been disposed of by the arbitral tribunal.

(3) When a party applies to the Court to set aside an award under this section, the Court may, where appropriate and so requested by a party, suspend the proceedings for setting aside the award, for such period of time as it may determine, to allow the arbitral tribunal to resume the arbitration proceedings or take such other action as may eliminate the grounds for setting aside the award.

#### **Appeal against award.**

49. (1) A party to arbitration proceedings may, upon notice to the other parties and to the arbitral tribunal, appeal to the Court on a question of law arising out of an award made in the proceedings.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the parties may agree to exclude the jurisdiction of the Court under this section and an agreement to dispense with



reasons for the arbitral tribunal's award shall be treated as an agreement to exclude the jurisdiction of the Court under this section.

(3) An appeal shall not be brought under this section except —

*(a)* with the agreement of all the other parties to the proceedings; or

*(b)* with the leave of the Court.

(4) The right to appeal under this section shall be subject to the restrictions in section 50.

(5) Leave to appeal shall be given only if the Court is satisfied that —

*(a)* the determination of the question will substantially affect the rights of one or more of the parties;

*(b)* the question is one which the arbitral tribunal was asked to determine;

*(c)* on the basis of the findings of fact in the award —

*(i)* the decision of the arbitral tribunal on the question is obviously wrong; or

*(ii)* the question is one of general public importance and the decision of the arbitral tribunal is at least open to serious doubt; and

*(d)* despite the agreement of the parties to resolve the matter by arbitration, it is just and proper in all the circumstances for the Court to determine the question.

(6) An application for leave to appeal under this section shall identify the question of law to be determined and state the grounds on which it is alleged that leave to appeal should be granted.

(7) The leave of the Court shall be required for any appeal from a decision of the Court under this section to grant or refuse leave to appeal.

(8) On an appeal under this section, the Court may by order —

*(a)* confirm the award;

*(b)* vary the award;

(c) remit the award to the arbitral tribunal, in whole or in part, for reconsideration in the light of the Court's determination; or

(d) set aside the award in whole or in part.

(9) The Court shall not exercise its power to set aside an award, in whole or in part, unless it is satisfied that it would be inappropriate to remit the matters in question to the arbitral tribunal for reconsideration.

(10) The decision of the Court on an appeal under this section shall be treated as a judgment of the Court for the purposes of an appeal to the Court of Appeal.

(11) The Court may give leave to appeal against the decision of the Court in subsection (10) only if it considers that the question of law before it is one of general importance, or is one which for some other special reason should be considered by the Court of Appeal.

#### **Supplementary provisions to appeal under section 49.**

50. (1) This section shall apply to an application or appeal under section 49.

(2) An application or appeal may not be brought if the applicant or appellant has not first exhausted —

(a) any available arbitral process of appeal or review; and

(b) any available recourse under section 43.

(3) Any application or appeal shall be brought within 28 days of the date of the award or, if there has been any arbitral process of appeal or review, of the date when the applicant or appellant was notified of the result of that process.

(4) If on an application or appeal it appears to the Court that the award —

(a) does not contain the arbitral tribunal's reasons; or

(b) does not set out the arbitral tribunal's reasons in sufficient detail to enable the Court to properly consider the application or appeal,

the Court may order the arbitral tribunal to state the reasons for its award in sufficient detail for that purpose.

(5) Where the Court makes an order under subsection (4), it may make such further order as it thinks fit with respect to any additional costs of the arbitration resulting from its order.

(6) The Court may order the applicant or appellant to provide security for the costs of the application or appeal, and may direct that the application or appeal be dismissed if the order is not complied with.

(7) The power to order security for costs shall not be exercised by reason only that the applicant or appellant is –

(a) an individual ordinarily resident outside Brunei Darussalam ; or

(b) a corporation or association incorporated or formed under the law of a country or territory outside Brunei Darussalam or whose central management and control is exercised outside Brunei Darussalam.

(8) The Court may order that any money payable under the award shall be brought into Court or otherwise secured pending the determination of the application or appeal, and may direct that the application or appeal be dismissed if the order is not complied with.

(9) The Court may grant leave to appeal subject to conditions to the same or similar effect as an order under subsections (6) or (8) and this shall not affect the general discretion of the Court to grant leave subject to conditions.

**Effect of order of Court upon appeal against award.**

51. (1) Where the Court makes an order under section 49 with respect to an award, subsections (2), (3) and (4) shall apply.

(2) Where the award is varied by the Court, the variation shall have effect as part of the arbitral tribunal's award.

(3) Where the award is remitted to the arbitral tribunal, in whole or in part, for reconsideration, the tribunal shall make a fresh award in respect of the matters remitted within 3 months of the date of the order for remission or such longer or shorter period as the Court may direct.

(4) Where the award is set aside or declared to be of no effect, in whole or in part, the Court may also order that any provision that an award is a condition precedent to the bringing of legal proceedings in respect of a matter to which the arbitration agreement applies, shall be of no effect as regards the subject-matter of the award or, as the case may be, the relevant part of the award.

**Application for leave of Court etc.**

52. (1) An application for the leave of the Court to appeal or an application referred to in sections 21(10), 36(6) or 49(3)(b) or (7) shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed in the Rules of Court.

(2) The Court shall determine an application for leave to appeal without a hearing unless it appears to the Court that a hearing is required.

(3) For the purposes of this section —

*(a)* an application for leave of the Court may be heard and determined by a Judge in Chambers; and

*(b)* the Court of Appeal shall have the like powers and jurisdiction on the hearing of such applications as the High Court or any Judge in Chambers has on the hearing of such applications.

## PART X

### GENERAL

#### **Notice and other requirements in connection with legal proceedings.**

53. (1) References in this Order to an application, appeal or other step in relation to legal proceedings being taken upon notice to the other parties to the arbitration proceedings, or to the arbitral tribunal, are references to such notice of the originating process as is required by the Rules of Court.

(2) Subject to any provision made by the Rules of Court, a requirement to give notice to the arbitral tribunal of legal proceedings shall be construed —

*(a)* if there is more than one arbitrator, as a requirement to give notice to each of them; and

*(b)* if the arbitral tribunal is not fully constituted, as a requirement to give notice to any arbitrator who has been appointed.

(3) References in this Order to making an application or appeal to the Court within a specified period are references to the issue within that period of the appropriate originating process in accordance with the Rules of Court.

(4) Where any provision of this Order requires an application or appeal to be made to the Court within a specified time, the Rules of Court relating to the reckoning of periods, the extending or abridging of periods, and the consequences of not taking a step within the period prescribed by the Rules of Court, shall apply in relation to that requirement.

(5) Provision may be made by the Rules of Court amending the provisions of this Order —

(a) with respect to the time within which any application or appeal to the Court must be made;

(b) so as to keep any provision made by this Order in relation to arbitral proceedings in step with the corresponding provision of the Rules of Court applying in relation to proceedings in the Court; or

(c) so as to keep any provision made by this Order in relation to legal proceedings in step with the corresponding provision of the Rules of Court applying generally in relation to proceedings in the Court.

(6) Nothing in this section shall affect the generality of the power of the Judges of the Supreme Court to make Rules of Court under section 12(1) of the Supreme Court Act (Chapter 5).

**Powers of Registrar.**

54. Provision may be made by the Rules of Court for conferring on the Registrar of the Supreme Court all or any of the jurisdiction conferred by this Order on the Court.

**Rules of Court.**

55. The Chief Justice may, with the approval of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, make Rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure of any court in respect of any matter under this Order.

**Proceedings to be heard otherwise than in open court.**

56. Proceedings under this Order in any court shall, on the application of any party to the proceedings, be heard otherwise than in open court.

**Restrictions on reporting of proceedings heard otherwise than in open court.**

57. (1) This section shall apply to proceedings under this Order in any court heard otherwise than in open court.

(2) A court hearing any proceedings to which this section applies shall, on the application of any party to the proceedings, give directions as to whether any and, if so, what information relating to the proceedings may be published.

(3) A court shall not give a direction under subsection (2) permitting information to be published unless —

*(a)* all parties to the proceedings agree that such information may be published; or

*(b)* the court is satisfied that the information, if published in accordance with such directions as it may give, would not reveal any matter, including the identity of any party to the proceedings, that any party to the proceedings reasonably wishes to remain confidential.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where a court gives grounds of decision for a judgment in respect of proceedings to which this section applies and considers that judgment to be of major legal interest, the court shall direct that reports of the judgment may be published in law reports and professional publications but, if any party to the proceedings reasonably wishes to conceal any matter, including the fact that he was such a party, the court shall —

*(a)* give directions as to the action that shall be taken to conceal that matter in those reports; and

*(b)* if it considers that a report published in accordance with directions given under paragraph *(a)* would be likely to reveal that matter, direct that no report shall be published until after the end of such period, not exceeding 10 years, as it considers appropriate.

#### **Application to references under statutory powers.**

58. This Order shall apply in relation to every arbitration under any other written law (other than the International Arbitration Order, 2009), as if the arbitration were commenced pursuant to an arbitration agreement, except in so far as this Order is inconsistent with that other written law.

#### **Immunity of arbitral institutions.**

59. (1) The appointing authority, or an arbitral or other institution or person designated or requested by the parties to appoint or nominate an arbitrator, shall not be liable for anything done or omitted in the discharge or purported discharge of that function unless the act or omission is shown to have been in bad faith.

(2) The appointing authority, or an arbitral or other institution or person by whom an arbitrator is appointed or nominated, shall not be liable, by reason only of having appointed or nominated him, for anything done or omitted by the arbitrator, his employees or agents in the discharge or purported discharge of his functions as arbitrator.

(3) This section shall apply to an employee or agent of the appointing authority or of an arbitral or other institution or person as it applies to the appointing authority, institution or person himself.

**Service of notices.**

60. (1) The parties may agree on the manner of service of any notice or other document required or authorised to be given or served in pursuance of the arbitration agreement or for the purposes of the arbitration proceedings.

(2) If or to the extent that there is no such agreement as is referred to in subsection (1), subsections (3) and (4) shall apply.

(3) A notice or other document may be served on a person by any effective means.

(4) If a notice or other document is addressed, prepaid and delivered by post —

(a) to the addressee's usual or last known place of residence or, if he is or has been carrying on a trade, profession or business, his usual or last known place of business; or

(b) if the addressee is a body corporate, to the body corporate's registered office,

it shall be treated as effectively served.

(5) This section shall not apply to the service of documents for the purposes of legal proceedings, for which provision is made by the Rules of Court.

(6) References in this Part to a notice or other document include any form of communication in writing and references to giving or serving a notice or other document shall be construed accordingly.

**Reckoning periods of time.**

61. (1) The parties may agree on the method of reckoning periods of time for the purposes of —

(a) any provision agreed by them; or

(b) any provision of this Order having effect in default of such agreement.

(2) If or to the extent that the parties have not agreed on the method of reckoning time, periods of time shall be reckoned in accordance with this section.

(3) Where the act is required to be done within a specified period after or from a specified date, the period shall begin immediately after that date.

(4) Where an act is required to be done within or not less than a specified period before a specified date, the period shall end immediately before that date.

(5) Where the act is required to be done, a specified number of clear days after a specified date, at least that number of days shall intervene between the day on which the act is done and that date.

(6) Where the period in question, being a period of 7 days or less, would include a Friday, Sunday or a public holiday, that day shall be excluded.

**Appointment of mediator.**

62. (1) In any case where an agreement provides for the appointment of a mediator by a person who is not one of the parties and that person refuses to make the appointment or does not make the appointment within the time specified in the agreement or, if no time is so specified, within a reasonable time of being requested by any party to the agreement to make the appointment, the President of the Arbitration Association of Brunei Darussalam may, on the application of any party to the agreement, appoint a mediator who shall have the like powers to act in the mediation proceedings as if he had been appointed in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

(2) The Chief Justice may, if he thinks fit, by notification published in the *Gazette*, appoint any other person to exercise the power of appointment under subsection (1).

(3) Where an arbitration agreement provides for the appointment of a mediator and further provides that the person so appointed shall act as an arbitrator in the event of the mediation proceedings failing to produce a settlement acceptable to the parties —

(a) no objection shall be taken to the appointment of such person as an arbitrator, or to his conduct of the arbitral proceedings, solely on the ground that he had acted previously as a mediator in connection with some or all of the matters referred to arbitration; and

(b) if such person declines to act as an arbitrator, any other person appointed as an arbitrator shall not be required first to act as a mediator unless a contrary intention appears in the arbitration agreement.

(4) Unless a contrary intention appears therein, an agreement which provides for the appointment of a mediator shall be deemed to contain a provision that in the event of the mediation proceedings failing to produce a settlement acceptable to the parties within 4 months, or such longer period as the parties may agree to, of the date of the appointment of the mediator or, where he is appointed by name in the agreement, of the receipt by him of written notification



of the existence of a dispute, the mediation proceedings shall thereupon terminate.

**Power of arbitrator to act as mediator.**

63. (1) If all parties to any arbitral proceedings consent in writing and for so long as no party has withdrawn his consent in writing, an arbitrator may act as a mediator.

(2) An arbitrator acting as a mediator —

*(a)* may communicate with the parties to the arbitral proceedings collectively or separately; and

*(b)* shall treat information obtained by him from a party to the arbitration proceedings as confidential, unless that party otherwise agrees or unless subsection (3) applies.

(3) Where confidential information is obtained by an arbitrator from a party to the arbitration proceedings during mediation proceedings and those proceedings terminate without the parties reaching agreement in settlement of their dispute, the arbitrator shall before resuming the arbitration proceedings disclose to all other parties to the arbitration proceedings as much of that information as he considers material to the arbitration proceedings.

(4) No objection shall be taken to the conduct of arbitration proceedings by a person solely on the ground that he had acted previously as a mediator in accordance with this section.

(5) For the purposes of this section and section 62 —

*(a)* any reference to a mediator shall include a reference to any person who acts as a conciliator;

*(b)* any reference to mediation proceedings shall include a reference to conciliation proceedings.

**Government to be bound.**

64. This Order shall apply to any arbitration to which the Government is a party.

**Transitional provisions.**

65. (1) This Order shall apply to arbitration proceedings commenced on or after the commencement of this Order but the parties may in writing agree that this Order shall apply to any arbitration proceedings commenced before that date.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Arbitration Act (Chapter 173), where the arbitration proceedings were commenced before the commencement of this Order, the law governing the arbitration agreement and the arbitration shall be the law which would have applied if this Order had not been made.

(3) Where an arbitration agreement made or entered into before the commencement of this Order provides for the appointment of an umpire or an arbitral tribunal comprising 2 arbitrators, the law to the extent that it governs the appointment, role and function of the umpire shall be the law which would have applied if this Order had not been made.

(4) For the purposes of this section, arbitration proceedings are to be taken as having commenced on the date of the receipt by the respondent of a request for the dispute to be referred to arbitration or, where the parties have agreed in writing that any other date is to be taken as the date of commencement of the arbitration proceedings, then on that date.

**Enabling power.**

66. His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan may by order make such provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient —

(a) for giving effect to the provisions of this Order;

(b) for the purpose of bringing the provisions of any other written law (other than the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam) into accord with the provisions of this Order or with any Rules of Court.

**Repeal.**

67. Subject to section 65, the Arbitration Act (Chapter 173) is repealed.

Made this 6th. day of Syaaban, 1430 Hijriah corresponding to the 28th. day of July, 2009 at Our Istana Nurul Iman, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam.

HIS MAJESTY  
THE SULTAN AND YANG DI-PERTUAN  
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

**LAWS OF BRUNEI**

**CHAPTER 173**

**ARBITRATION**

**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

Section

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FIRST SCHEDULE

Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement  
of Foreign Arbitral Awards  
Done at New York, on 10th June, 1958

SECOND SCHEDULE

Application of this Act to Judge-Arbitrators

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## ARBITRATION ACT

An Act to make provisions for arbitration in civil matters

S.32/94  
S.32/98*Commencement : 24th November 1994*

## PART I

## CITATION AND INTERPRETATION

1. This Act may be cited as the Arbitration Act.

Citation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

Interpreta-  
tion

“arbitration agreement” means an agreement in writing (including an agreement contained in an exchange of letters, facsimiles or telegrams) to submit to arbitration present or future differences capable of settlement by arbitration whether an arbitrator is named therein or not ;

“Convention award” means an award to which Part IV applies, namely, an award made in pursuance of an arbitration agreement in a State or territory, other than Brunei Darussalam, which is a party to the New York Convention ;

“Court” means the High Court of Brunei Darussalam ;

“New York Convention” means the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards adopted by the United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration on 10th June 1958, the text of which is set out in the First Schedule.

First  
Schedule

## PART II

## CONCILIATION

Appoint-  
ment of  
conciliator

3. (1) If an arbitration agreement provides for the appointment of a conciliator by a person who is not one of the parties and that person refuses to make the appointment or does not make it within the time specified in the agreement or, if no time is so specified, within a reasonable time not exceeding 2 months of being informed of the existence of the dispute, any party to the agreement may serve the person in question with a written notice to appoint a conciliator (and shall forthwith serve a copy of the notice on the other parties to the agreement) and if the appointment is not made within 7 clear days after service of the notice the Court or a judge thereof may, on the application of any party to the agreement, appoint a conciliator who shall have the like powers to act in the conciliation proceedings as if he had been appointed in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

(2) Where an arbitration agreement provides for the appointment of a conciliator and further provides that the person so appointed shall act as an arbitrator in the event of the conciliation proceedings failing to produce a settlement acceptable to the parties —

(a) no objection shall be taken to the appointment of such person as an arbitrator, or to his conduct of the arbitration proceedings, solely on the ground that he had acted previously as a conciliator in connexion with some or all of the matters referred to arbitration ;

(b) if such person declines to act as an arbitrator any other person appointed as an arbitrator shall not be required first to act as a conciliator unless a contrary intention appears in the arbitration agreement.



(3) Unless a contrary intention appears therein, an arbitration agreement which provides for the appointment of a conciliator shall be deemed to contain a provision that in the event of the conciliation proceedings failing to produce a settlement acceptable to the parties within 3 months, or such longer period as the parties may agree to, of the date of the appointment of the conciliator or, where he is appointed by name in the arbitration agreement, of the receipt by him of written notification of the existence of a dispute the proceedings shall thereupon terminate.

(4) If the parties to an arbitration agreement which provides for the appointment of a conciliator reach agreement in settlement of their differences and sign an agreement containing the terms of settlement, such agreement shall, for the purposes of its enforcement, be treated as an award on an arbitration agreement and may, by leave of the Court or a judge thereof, be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order to the same effect and, where leave is so given, judgment may be entered in terms of the agreement.

### PART III

#### ARBITRATION WITHIN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

##### Effect of arbitration agreements etc.

4. The authority of an arbitrator or umpire appointed by or by virtue of an arbitration agreement shall, unless a contrary intention is expressed in the agreement, be irrevocable except by leave of the Court or a judge thereof.

Authority of  
arbitrators  
and umpires

5. (1) An arbitration agreement shall not be discharged by the death of any party thereto, either as respects the deceased or any other party, but shall in such an event be enforceable by or against the personal representative of the deceased.

Death of  
party

(2) The authority of an arbitrator shall not be revoked by the death of any party by whom he was appointed.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be taken to affect the operation of any law by virtue of which any right of action is extinguished by the death of a person.

## Bankruptcy

6. (1) Where it is provided by a term in a contract which a bankrupt is a party that any differences arising thereout or in connexion therewith shall be referred to arbitration, the said term shall, if the trustee in bankruptcy adopts the contract, be enforceable by or against him so far as it relates to any such differences.

(2) Where a person who has been adjudged bankrupt had, before the commencement of the bankruptcy, become a party to an arbitration agreement, and any matter to which the agreement applies requires to be determined in connexion with or for the purposes of the bankruptcy proceedings, then, if the case is one to which subsection (1) does not apply, any other party to the agreement, or, with the consent of the committee of inspection, the trustee in bankruptcy, may apply to the Court for an order directing that the matter in question shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the agreement, and the Court may, if it is of opinion that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, the matter ought to be determined by arbitration, make an order accordingly.

Staying  
Court  
proceedings  
if submission  
to arbitration

7. If any party to an arbitration agreement, or any person claiming through or under him, commences any legal proceedings in any court against any other party to the agreement, or any person claiming through or under him, in respect of any matter agreed to be referred, any party to those legal proceedings may at any time after appearance, and before delivering any pleadings or taking any other steps in the proceedings, apply to that court to stay the proceedings, and that court or a judge thereof, if satisfied that there is no sufficient reason why the matter should not be referred in accordance with the agreement, and that the applicant was,

at the time when the proceedings were commenced, and still remains, ready and willing to do all things necessary to the proper conduct of the arbitration, may make an order staying the proceedings.

8. (1) If any party to an arbitration agreement to which this section applies, or any person claiming through or under him, commences any legal proceedings in any Court against any other party to the agreement, or any person claiming through or under him, in respect of any matter agreed to be referred, any party to the proceedings may at any time after appearance, and before delivering any pleadings or taking any other steps in the proceedings, apply to the Court to stay the proceedings; and the Court, unless satisfied that the arbitration agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed or that there is not in fact any dispute between the parties with regard to the matter agreed to be referred, shall make an order staying the proceedings.

Staying  
Court  
proceedings  
if arbitration  
agreement

(2) Subsection (1) —

(a) does not apply in relation to a domestic arbitration agreement, but

(b) applies, in relation to other arbitration agreements, instead of section 7.

(3) In this section “domestic arbitration agreement” means an arbitration agreement which does not provide, expressly or by implication, for arbitration in a State or territory other than Brunei Darussalam and to which neither —

(a) an individual who is a national of, or habitually resident in, any State or territory other than Brunei Darussalam; nor

(b) a body corporate which is incorporated in, or whose central management and control is exercised in, any State or territory other than Brunei Darussalam,

is a party at the time the proceedings are commenced.

Consolidation of arbitration

9. (1) Where in relation to two or more arbitration proceedings it appears to the Court —

(a) that some common question of law or fact arises in both or all of them ;

(b) that the rights to relief claimed therein are in respect of or arise out of the same transactions or series of transactions ; or

(c) that for some other reason it is desirable to make an order under this section,

the Court may order those arbitration proceedings to be consolidated on such terms as it thinks just or may order them to be heard at the same time, or one immediately after another, or may order any of them to be stayed until after the determination of any other of them.

(2) Where the Court orders arbitration proceedings to be consolidated under subsection (1) and all parties to the consolidated arbitration proceedings are in agreement as to the choice of arbitrator or umpire for those proceedings the same shall be appointed by the Court but if all parties cannot agree the Court shall have power to appoint an arbitrator or umpire for those proceedings.

(3) Where the Court makes an appointment under subsection (2) of an arbitrator or umpire for consolidated arbitration proceedings, any appointment of any other arbitrator or umpire that has been made for any of the arbitration proceedings forming part of the consolidation shall for all purposes cease to have effect on and from the appointment under subsection (2).

10. Where relief by way of interpleader is granted and it appears to the Court that the claims in question are matters to which an arbitration agreement, to which the claimants are parties, applies, the Court may direct the issue between the claimants to be determined in accordance with the agreement.

Reference of interpleader issues to arbitration

### Arbitrators and umpires

11. Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, if no other mode of reference is provided, be deemed to include a provision that the reference shall be to a single arbitrator.

When reference is to a single arbitrator

12. (1) Where an arbitration agreement provides that the reference shall be to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party, then, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein —

Power of parties to fill vacancy

(a) if either of the appointed arbitrators refuses to act, or is incapable of acting, or dies, the party who appointed him may appoint a new arbitrator in his place ;

(b) if, on such a reference, one party fails to appoint an arbitrator, either originally, or by way of substitution as aforesaid, for 7 clear days after the other party, having appointed his arbitrator, has served the party making default with notice to make the appointment, the party who has appointed an arbitrator may appoint that arbitrator to act as sole arbitrator in the reference and his award shall be binding on both parties as if he had been appointed by consent.

(2) The Court or a judge thereof may set aside any appointment made in pursuance of this section.

Umpires

13. (1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, where the reference is to two arbitrators, be deemed to include a provision that the two arbitrators may appoint an umpire at any time after they are themselves appointed and shall do so forthwith if they cannot agree.

(2) Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, where such a provision is applicable to the reference, be deemed to include a provision that if the arbitrators have delivered to any party to the arbitration agreement, or to the umpire, a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree, the umpire may forthwith enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators.

(3) At any time after the appointment of an umpire, however appointed, the Court may, on the application of any party to the reference and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the arbitration agreement, order that the umpire shall enter upon the reference in lieu of the arbitrators as if he were a sole arbitrator.

Majority award of three arbitrators

14. Unless the contrary intention is expressed in the arbitration agreement, in any case where there is a reference to three arbitrators, the award of any two of the arbitrators shall be binding and in the event that no two of the arbitrators agree the award, the award of the arbitrator appointed by the arbitrators to be chairman shall be binding.

Power of Court to appoint

15. (1) In any of the following cases —

(a) where an arbitration agreement provides that the reference shall be to a single arbitrator, and all the parties do not, after differences have arisen, concur in the appointment of an arbitrator ;

(b) if an appointed arbitrator refuses to act, or is incapable of acting, or dies, and the arbitration agreement does not show that it was intended that the vacancy should not be filled and the parties do not fill the vacancy ;

(c) where a party or an arbitrator is required or is at liberty to appoint, or concur in the appointment of, an umpire or an arbitrator and does not do so ;

(d) where an appointed umpire or third arbitrator refuses to act, or is incapable of acting, or dies, and the arbitration agreement does not show that it was intended that the vacancy should not be supplied, and the parties or arbitrators do not supply the vacancy,

any party may serve the other parties or the arbitrators, as the case may be, with a written notice to appoint or concur in appointing, an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator, and if the appointment is not made within 7 clear days after the service of the notice, the Court or a judge thereof may, on application by the party who gave the notice, appoint an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator who shall have the like powers to act in the reference and make an award as if he had been appointed by consent of all parties.

(2) In any case where —

(a) an arbitration agreement provides for the appointment of an arbitrator or umpire by a person who is neither one of the parties nor an existing arbitrator (whether the provision applies directly or in default of agreement by the parties or otherwise) ; and

(b) that person refuses to make the appointment or does not make it within the time specified in the agreement or, if no time is so specified, within a reasonable time,

any party to the agreement may serve the person in question with a written notice to appoint an arbitrator or umpire and, if the appointment is not made within 7 clear days after the service of the notice, the Court or a judge thereof may, on



the application of the party who gave the notice, appoint an arbitrator or umpire who shall have the like powers to act in the reference and make an award as if he had been appointed in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Power of  
judges to  
take  
arbitrations

**16.** (1) Subject to the following provisions of this section a judge, magistrate or public officer may accept appointment as a sole or joint arbitrator, or as umpire, by virtue of an arbitration agreement.

(2) A judge or magistrate shall not accept appointment as an arbitrator or umpire unless the Chief Justice has informed him that, having regard to the state of business in the Courts, he can be made available to do so.

(3) A public officer shall not accept appointment as an arbitrator or umpire unless the chairman of the Public Service Commission. Minister of Law has informed him that he can be made available to do so.

(4) The fees payable for the services of a judge, magistrate or public officer as an arbitrator or umpire shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Second  
Schedule

(5) The Second Schedule shall have effect for modifying, and in certain cases replacing, provisions of this Act in relation to arbitration by a judge as a sole arbitrator or umpire and, in particular, for substituting the Court of Appeal for the Court in provisions whereby arbitrators and umpires, their proceedings and awards, are subject to control and review by the Court.

(6) Subject to section 31(3) any jurisdiction which is exercisable by the Court in relation to arbitrators and umpires otherwise than under this Act shall, in relation to a judge appointed as a sole arbitrator or umpire, be exercisable instead by the Court of Appeal.



## Conduct of proceedings

17. (1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, where such a provision is applicable to the reference, be deemed to contain a provision that the parties to the reference, and all persons claiming through them respectively, shall, subject to any legal objection, submit to be examined by the arbitrator or umpire, on oath or affirmation, in relation to the matters in dispute, and shall, subject as aforesaid, produce before the arbitrator or umpire all documents within their possession or power respectively which may be required or called for, and do all other things which during the proceedings on the reference the arbitrator or umpire may require.

Conduct of  
proceedings

(2) Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, where such a provision is applicable to the reference, be deemed to contain a provision that the witnesses on the reference shall, if the arbitrator or umpire thinks fit, be examined on oath or affirmation.

(3) An arbitrator or umpire shall, unless a contrary intention is expressed in the arbitration agreement, have power to administer oaths, to, or take the affirmations of, the parties and witnesses on a reference under the agreement.

(4) Any party to a reference under an arbitration agreement may sue out a writ of subpoena ad testificandum or a writ of subpoena duces tecum, but no person shall be compelled under any such writ to produce any document which he could not be compelled to produce on the trial of an action, and the Court or a judge thereof may order that a writ of subpoena ad testificandum or of subpoena duces tecum shall issue to compel the attendance before an arbitrator or umpire of a witness wherever he may be within Brunei Darussalam.

(5) The Court or judge thereof may also order that a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum shall issue to bring up a prisoner for examination before an arbitrator or umpire.

(6) The Court shall have, for the purpose of and in relation to a reference, the same power of making orders in respect of—

- (a) security for costs ;
- (b) discovery of documents and interrogatories ;
- (c) the giving of evidence by affidavit ;

(d) examination on oath of any witness before an officer of the Court or any other person, and the issue of a commission or request for the examination of a witness out of the jurisdiction ;

(e) the preservation, interim custody or sale of any goods which are the subject matter of the reference ;

(f) securing the amount in dispute in the reference ;

(g) the detention, preservation or inspection of any property or thing which is the subject of the reference or as to which any question may arise therein, and authorizing for any of the purposes aforesaid any person to enter upon or into any land or building in the possession of any party to the reference, or authorizing any samples to be taken or any observation to be made or experiment to be tried which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of obtaining full information or evidence ; and

(h) interim injunctions or the appointment of a receiver,

as it has for the purpose of and in relation to an action or matter in the Court.

(7) Nothing in subsection (6) shall be taken prejudice any power which may be vested in an arbitrator or umpire for making orders with respect to any of the matters aforesaid.

18. For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that sections 17, 18, 19 of the Legal Profession Act do not apply to —

Represent-  
tation  
Cap. 132

(a) arbitration proceedings ;

(b) the giving of advice and the preparation of documents for the purpose of arbitration proceedings ; and

(c) any other thing done in relation to arbitration proceedings, except where it is done in connection with court proceedings arising out of an arbitration agreement or arising in the course of, or resulting from, arbitration proceedings.

#### Provisions as to awards

19. (1) Subject to the provision of section 32(2) and anything to the contrary in the arbitration agreement, an arbitrator or umpire shall have power to make an award at any time.

Time for  
making  
award

(2) The time, if any, limited for making an award, whether under this Act or otherwise, may from time to time be enlarged by order of the Court or a judge thereof, whether that time has expired or not.

(3) The Court may, on the application of any party to a reference, remove an arbitrator or umpire who fails to use all reasonable dispatch in entering on and proceeding with the

reference and making an award, and an arbitrator or umpire who is removed by the Court under this subsection shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration in respect of his services.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the expression “proceeding with the reference” includes, in a case where two arbitrators are unable to agree, giving notice of that fact to the parties and to the umpire.

Interim  
awards

**20.** Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, where such a provision is applicable to the reference, be deemed to contain a provision that the arbitrator or umpire may make an interim award, and any reference in this Part to an award includes a reference to an interim award.

Specific  
perform-  
ance

**21.** Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, where such a provision is applicable to the reference, be deemed to contain a provision that the arbitrator or umpire shall have the same power as the Court to order specific performance of any contract other than a contract relating to land or any interest in land.

Awards to  
be final

**22.** Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, where such a provision is applicable to the reference, be deemed to contain a provision that the award to be made by the arbitrator or umpire shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming under them respectively.

Power to  
correct slips

**23.** Unless a contrary intention is expressed in the arbitration agreement, the arbitrator or umpire shall have power to correct in an award any clerical mistake or error arising from any accidental slip or omission.

## Costs, fees and interest

24. (1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall be deemed to include a provision that the costs of the reference and award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator or umpire, who may direct to and by whom and in what manner those costs or any part thereof shall be paid, and may tax or settle the amount of costs to be so paid or any part thereof, and may award costs to be paid as between solicitor and client. Costs

(2) Any costs directed by an award to be paid shall, unless the award otherwise directs, be taxable in the Court.

(3) Any provision of any law which provides that no costs in respect of anything done by an unqualified person acting as a solicitor shall be recoverable in any action, suit or matter shall not apply to the recovery of costs directed by an award.

(4) Any provision in an arbitration agreement to the effect that any party thereto shall in any event pay his own costs of the reference or award or any Part thereof shall be void, and this Part shall, in the case of an arbitration agreement containing any such provision, have effect as if that provision were not contained therein :

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall invalidate such a provision when it is a part of an agreement to submit to arbitration a dispute which has arisen before the making of that agreement.

(5) If no provision is made by an award with respect to the costs of the reference, any party to the reference may, within 14 days of the publication of the award or such further time as the Court or a judge thereof may direct, apply to the arbitrator for an order directing by and to whom those costs shall be paid, and thereupon the arbitrator shall, after hearing

any party who may desire to be heard, amend his award by adding thereto such directions as he may think proper with respect to the payment of the costs of the reference.

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(6) Section 58 of the Legal Profession Act, which empowers a court to declare an advocate and solicitor employed in any suit, matter or proceeding entitled to a charge on any property recovered or preserved therein for his taxed costs in relation thereto, shall apply as if an arbitration were a suit, matter or proceeding in the Court, and the Court may make declarations and orders accordingly.

Taxation of  
arbitrator's  
or umpire's  
fees

**25.** (1) If in any case an arbitrator or umpire refuses to deliver his award except on payment of the fees demanded by him, the Court may, on an application for the purpose, order that the arbitrator or umpire shall deliver the award to the applicant on payment into Court by the applicant of the fees demanded, and further that the fees demanded shall be taxed by the taxing officer and that out of the money paid into Court there shall be paid out to the arbitrator or umpire by way of fees such sum as may be found reasonable on taxation and that the balance of the money, if any, shall be paid out to the applicant.

(2) An application for the purposes of this section may be made by any party to the reference unless the fees demanded have been fixed by a written agreement between him and the arbitrator or umpire.

(3) A taxation of fees under this section may be reviewed in the same manner as a taxation of costs.

(4) The arbitrator or umpire shall be entitled to appear and be heard on any taxation or review of taxation under this section.

Interest on  
awards

**26.** A sum directed to be paid by an award shall, unless the award otherwise directs, carry interest as from the date of the award at the same rate as a judgment debt.

27. (1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, every arbitration agreement shall, where such a provision is applicable to the reference, be deemed to contain a provision that the arbitrator or umpire may award interest at such rate as he thinks fit —

Interest for  
period prior  
to payment.

(a) on any sum which is the subject of the reference but which is paid before the award, for such period ending not later than the date of payment as he thinks fit ; and

(b) on any sum which he awards, for such period ending not later than the date of payment of that sum as he thinks fit.

(2) The power to award interest conferred on an arbitrator or umpire by subsection (1) is without prejudice to any other power of an arbitrator or umpire to award interest.

#### Miscellaneous

28. (1) Without prejudice to the right of appeal conferred by subsection (2) the Court shall not have jurisdiction to set aside or remit an award on an arbitration agreement on the ground of errors of fact or law on the face of the award.

Judicial  
review

(2) Subject to subsection (3) an appeal shall lie to the Court on any question of law arising out of an award made on an arbitration agreement ; and on the determination of such an appeal the Court may by order —

(a) confirm, vary or set aside the award ; or

(b) remit the award to the reconsideration of the arbitrator or umpire together with the Court's opinion on the question of law which was the subject of the appeal,

and where the award is remitted under paragraph (b) the arbitrator or umpire shall, unless the order otherwise directs, make his award within three months after the date of the order.

(3) An appeal under this section may be brought by any of the parties to the reference —

(a) with the consent of all the other parties to the reference ; or

(b) subject to section 30, with the leave of the Court.

(4) The Court shall not grant leave under subsection (3)(b) unless it considers that, having regard to all the circumstances, the determination of the question of law concerned could substantially affect the rights of one or more of the parties to the arbitration agreement ; and the Court may make any leave which it gives conditional upon the applicant complying with such conditions as it considers appropriate.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), if an award is made and, on an application made by any of the parties to the reference —

(a) with the consent of all the other parties to the reference ; or

(b) subject to section 30, with the leave of the Court,

it appears to the Court that the award does not, or does not sufficiently, set out the reasons for the award, the Court may order the arbitrator or umpire concerned to state the reasons for his award in sufficient detail to enable the Court, should an appeal be brought under this section, to consider any question of law arising out of the award.



(6) In any case where an award is made without any reason being given, the Court shall not make an order under subsection (5) unless it is satisfied —

(a) that before the award was made one of the parties to the reference gave notice to the arbitrator or umpire concerned that a reasoned award would be required ; or

(b) that there is some special reason why such a notice was not given.

(7) No appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from a decision of the Court on an appeal under this section unless the Court or the Court of Appeal gives leave.

(8) Where the award of an arbitrator or umpire is varied on appeal, the award as varied shall have effect (except for the purposes of this section) as if it were the award of the arbitrator or umpire.

29. (1) Subject to subsection (2) and section 30, on an application to the Court made by any of the parties to a reference —

Preliminary  
point of law

(a) with the consent of an arbitrator who has entered on the reference or, if an umpire has entered on the reference, with his consent ; or

(b) with the consent of all the other parties,

the Court shall have jurisdiction to determine any question of law arising in the course of the reference.

(2) The Court shall not entertain an application under subsection (1)(a) with respect to any question of law unless it is satisfied that —

(a) the determination of the application might produce substantial savings in costs to the parties ; and

(b) the question of law is one in respect of which leave to appeal would be likely to be given under section 28(3)(b).

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(3) A decision of the Court under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be a judgment of the Court within the meaning of section 20 of the Supreme Court Act (appeals to the Court of Appeal), but no appeal shall lie from such a decision unless the Court or the Court of Appeal gives leave.

(4) In the absence of such circumstances as may be prescribed by rules of court, proceedings in the Court or Court of Appeal under this section and section 28 shall, on the application of any party to the proceedings, be conducted otherwise than in open court.

Exclusion  
agreements  
affecting  
rights

**30.** (1) Subject to the following provisions of this section and section 31 —

(a) the Court shall not, under section 28(3)(b), grant leave to appeal with respect to a question of law arising out of an award ; and

(b) the Court shall not, under section 28(5)(b), grant leave to make an application with respect to an award ; and

(c) no application may be made under section 29(1)(a) with respect to a question of law,

if the parties to the reference in question have entered into an agreement in writing (in this section referred to as an “exclusion agreement”) which excludes the right of appeal under section 28 in relation to that award or, in a case falling within paragraph (c), in relation to an award to which the determination of the question of law is material.

(2) If the parties to an exclusion agreement subsequently enter into an agreement in writing to revoke the exclusion agreement, the provisions of subsection (1) shall cease to apply to the reference in question until such time as a further exclusion agreement is entered into by the parties.

(3) An exclusion agreement may be expressed so as to relate to a particular award, to awards under a particular reference or to any other description of awards, whether arising out of the same reference or not ; and an agreement may be an exclusion agreement for the purposes of this section whether it is entered into before or after the date of coming into force of this Act and whether or not it forms part of an arbitration agreement.

(4) In any case where —

(a) an arbitration agreement, other than a domestic arbitration agreement, provides for disputes between the parties to be referred to arbitration ; and

(b) a dispute to which the agreement relates involves the question whether a party has been guilty of fraud ; and

(c) the parties have entered into an exclusion agreement which is applicable to any award made on the reference of that dispute,

then, except in so far as the exclusion agreement otherwise provides, the Court shall not exercise its powers under section 34(2) in relation to that dispute.

(5) Except as provided by subsection (1), sections 28 and 29 shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any agreement purporting —

(a) to prohibit or restrict access to the Court ;

(b) to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court ; or

(c) to prohibit or restrict the making of a reasoned award.

(6) An exclusion agreement shall be of no effect in relation to an award made on, or a question of law arising in the course of a reference under, a statutory arbitration, that is to say, such an arbitration as is referred to in section 42(1).

(7) An exclusion agreement shall be of no effect in relation to an award made on, or a question of law arising in the course of a reference under, an arbitration agreement which is a domestic arbitration agreement unless the exclusion agreement is entered into after the commencement of the arbitration in which the award is made or, as the case may be, in which the question of law arises.

(8) In this section “domestic arbitration agreement” means an arbitration agreement which does not provide, expressly or by implication, for arbitration in a State or territory other than Brunei Darussalam and to which neither —

(a) an individual who is a national of, or habitually resident in, any State or territory other than Brunei Darussalam ; nor

(b) a body corporate which is incorporated in, or whose central management and control is exercised in, any State or territory other than Brunei Darussalam,

is a party at the time the arbitration agreement is entered into.

Interlocutory  
orders

**31.** (1) If any party to a reference under an arbitration agreement fails within the time specified in the order or, if no time is so specified, within a reasonable time to comply with an order made by the arbitrator or umpire in the course of the reference, then, on the application of the arbitrator or umpire

or of any party to the reference, the Court may make an order extending the powers of the arbitrator or umpire as mentioned in subsection (2).

(2) If an order is made by the Court under this section, the arbitrator or umpire shall have power, to the extent and subject to any conditions specified in that order, to continue with the reference in default of appearance or of any other act by one of the parties in like manner as a judge of the Court might continue with proceedings in that Court where a party fails to comply with an order of that Court or a requirement of rules of Court.

(3) Section 16(6) shall not apply in relation to the power of the Court to make an order under this section, but in the case of a reference to a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire that power shall be exercisable as in the case of any other reference to arbitration and also by the judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire himself.

(4) Anything done by a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire in the exercise of the power conferred by subsection (3) shall be done by him in his capacity as judge of the Court and have effect as if done by that court.

(5) The preceding provisions of this section have effect notwithstanding anything in any agreement but do not derogate from any powers conferred on an arbitrator or umpire, whether by an arbitration agreement or otherwise.

(6) In this section "judge-arbitrator" and "judge-umpire" have the same meaning as in the Second Schedule.

Second  
Schedule

**32.** (1) In all cases of reference to arbitration the Court or a judge thereof may from time to time remit the matters referred, or any of them, to the reconsideration of the arbitrator or umpire.

Power to  
remit award

(2) Where an award is remitted, the arbitrator or umpire shall, unless the order otherwise directs, make his award within three months after the date of the order.

Removal of  
arbitrator  
and setting  
aside of  
award

**33.** (1) Where an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself or the proceedings, the Court may remove him.

(2) Where an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself or the proceedings, or an arbitration or award has been improperly procured, the Court may set the award aside.

(3) Where an application is made to set aside an award, the Court may order that any money made payable by the award shall be brought into Court or otherwise secured pending the determination of the application.

Power of  
Court to  
give relief

**34.** (1) Where an agreement between any parties provides that disputes which may arise in the future between them shall be referred to an arbitrator named or designated in the agreement, and after a dispute has arisen any party applies, on the ground that the arbitrator so named or designated is not or may not be impartial, for leave to revoke the authority of the arbitrator or for an injunction to restrain any other party or the arbitrator from proceeding with the arbitration, it shall not be a ground for refusing the application that the said party at the time when he made the agreement knew, or ought to have known, that the arbitrator, by reason of his relation towards any other party to the agreement or of his connexion with the subject referred, might not be capable of impartiality.

(2) Where an agreement between any parties provides that disputes which may arise in the future between them shall be referred to arbitration, and a dispute which so arises involves the question whether any such party has been guilty of fraud, the Court shall, so far as may be necessary to enable that question to be determined by the Court, have power to order that the agreement shall cease to have effect and power to give leave to revoke the authority of any arbitrator or umpire appointed by or by virtue of the agreement.

(3) In any case where by virtue of this section the Court has power to order that an arbitration agreement shall cease to have effect or to give leave to revoke the authority of an arbitrator or umpire, the Court may refuse to stay any action brought in breach of the agreement.

35. (1) Where an arbitrator, not being a sole arbitrator, or two or more arbitrators, not being all the arbitrators, or an umpire who has entered on the reference, is or are removed by the Court, the Court may, on the application of any party to the arbitration agreement, appoint a person or persons to act as arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire in place of the person or persons so removed.

Power of  
Court where  
arbitrator  
is removed

(2) Where the authority of an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire is revoked by leave of the Court, or a sole arbitrator or all the arbitrators or an umpire who has entered on the reference is or are removed by the Court, the Court may, on the application of any party to the arbitration agreement, either —

(a) appoint a person to act as sole arbitrator in place of the person or persons removed ; or

(b) order that the arbitration agreement shall cease to have effect with respect to the dispute referred.

(3) A person appointed under this section by the Court as an arbitrator or umpire shall have the like power to act in the reference and to make an award as if he had been appointed in accordance with the terms of the arbitration agreement.

(4) Where it is provided, whether by means of a provision in the arbitration agreement or otherwise, that an award under an arbitration agreement shall be a condition precedent to the bringing of an action with respect to any matter to which the agreement applies, the Court, if it orders, whether under this section or under any other law, that the



agreement shall cease to have effect as regards any particular dispute, may further order that the provision making an award a condition precedent to the bringing of an action shall also cease to have effect as regards that dispute.

Enforcement  
of award

**36.** An award on an arbitration agreement may, by leave of the Court or a judge thereof, be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order to the same effect, and where leave is so given, judgment may be entered in terms of the award.

Power of  
Court to  
extend time

**37.** Where the terms of an agreement to refer future disputes to arbitration provide that any claims to which the agreement applies shall be barred unless notice to appoint an arbitrator is given or an arbitrator is appointed or some other step to commence arbitration proceedings is taken within a time fixed by the agreement, and a dispute arises to which the agreement applies, the Court, if it is of opinion that undue hardship would otherwise be caused, and notwithstanding that the time so fixed has expired, may, on such terms, if any, as the justice of the case may require, but without prejudice to the provisions of any law limiting the time for the commencement of arbitration proceedings, extend the time for such period as it thinks proper.

Delay in  
prosecuting  
claims

**38.** (1) In every arbitration agreement, unless the contrary be expressly provided therein, there is an implied term that in the event of a difference arising which is capable of settlement by arbitration it shall be the duty of the claimant to exercise due diligence in the prosecution of his claim.

(2) Where there has been undue delay by a claimant in instituting or prosecuting his claim pursuant to an arbitration agreement, then, on the application of the arbitrator or umpire or of any party to the arbitration proceedings, the Court may make an order terminating the arbitration proceedings and prohibiting the claimant from commencing further arbitration proceedings in respect of any matter which was the subject of the terminated proceedings.



(3) The Court shall not make an order under subsection (2) unless it is satisfied that —

(a) there has been inordinate and inexcusable delay on the part of the claimant or his advisers ; and

(b) such delay will give rise to a substantial risk that it is not possible to have a fair trial of the issues in the arbitration proceedings or is such as is likely to cause or to have caused serious prejudice to the other parties to the arbitration proceedings either as between themselves and the claimant or between each other or between them and a third party.

(4) A decision of the Court under subsection (2) shall be deemed to be a judgment of the Court within the meaning of section 20 of the Supreme Court Act (appeals to the Court of Appeal), but no appeal shall lie from such a decision unless the Court or the Court of Appeal gives leave.

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**39.** Any order made under this Part may be made on such terms as to costs or otherwise (including in the case of an order under section 9 or 38, the remuneration of the arbitrator or umpire in respect of his services) as the authority making the order thinks just.

Terms as to costs etc.

**40.** (1) An arbitration shall be deemed to be commenced when one party to the arbitration agreement serves on the other parties a notice requiring them to appoint or concur in appointing an arbitrator, or, where the arbitration agreement provides that the reference shall be to a person named or designated in the agreement, requiring them to submit the dispute to the person so named or designated.

Commencement of arbitration

(2) Any such notice as is mentioned in subsection (1) may be served either by —

(a) delivering it to the person on whom it is to be served ;

(b) leaving it at the usual or last known place of abode in Brunei Darussalam of that person ; or

(c) sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to that person at his usual or last known place of abode in Brunei Darussalam,

as well as in any other manner provided in the arbitration agreement, and where a notice is sent by post in the manner prescribed by paragraph (c), service thereof shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been effected at the time at which the letter would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Government  
to be bound

**41.** This Part shall apply to any arbitration to which the Government of Brunei Darussalam is a party.

Application  
of Part III  
to statutory  
arbitrations

**42.** (1) This Part, except the provisions thereof specified in subsection (2), shall apply to every arbitration under any other law, whether it came into force before or after the date of coming into force of this Act, as if the arbitration were pursuant to an arbitration agreement and as if that other law were an arbitration agreement, except in so far as this Act is inconsistent with that other law or with any rules or procedure authorized or recognized thereby.

(2) The provisions referred to in subsection (1) are sections 5(1), 6, 10, 24(4), 34, 35 and 37.

## PART IV

### ENFORCEMENT OF CONVENTION AWARDS

When Part  
IV applies

**43.** This Part shall have effect with respect to the enforcement of Convention awards.

Effect of  
Convention  
awards

**44.** (1) A Convention award shall, subject to this Part, be enforceable either by action or in the same manner as the award of an arbitrator is enforceable by virtue of section 36.

(2) Any Convention award which would be enforceable under this Part shall be treated as binding for all purposes on the persons as between whom it was made, and may accordingly be relied on by any of those persons by way of defence, set off or otherwise in any legal proceedings in Brunei Darussalam and any reference in this Part to enforcing a Convention award shall be construed as including references to relying on such an award.

**45.** The party seeking to enforce a Convention award must produce — Evidence

(a) the duly authenticated original award or a duly certified copy of it ;

(b) the original arbitration agreement or a duly certified copy of it ; and

(c) where the award or agreement is in a foreign language, a translation of it certified by an official or sworn translator or by a diplomatic or consular agent.

**46.** (1) Enforcement of a Convention award shall not be refused except in the cases mentioned in this section. Refusal of enforcement

(2) Enforcement of a Convention award may be refused if the person against whom it is invoked proves —

(a) that a party to the arbitration agreement was (under the law applicable to him) under some incapacity ;

(b) that the arbitration agreement was not valid under the law to which the parties subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the award was made ;

(c) that a party was not given proper notice of the appointment of the arbitrator or of the arbitration proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case ;

(d) subject to subsection (4), that the award deals with a difference not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration or contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration ;

(e) that the composition of the arbitral authority or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties or, failing such agreement, with the law of the country where the arbitration took place ; or

(f) that the award has not yet become binding on the parties, or has been set aside or suspended by a competent authority of the country in which, or under the law of which, it was made.

(3) Enforcement of a Convention award may also be refused if the award is in respect of a matter which is not capable of settlement by arbitration, or if it would be contrary to public policy to enforce the award.

(4) A Convention award which contains decisions on matters not submitted to arbitration may be enforced to the extent that it contains decisions on matters submitted to arbitration which can be separated from those on matters not so submitted.

(5) Where an application for the setting aside or suspension of a Convention award has been made to such a competent authority as is mentioned in subsection (2)(f), the court before which enforcement of the award is sought

may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the proceedings and may, on the application of the party seeking to enforce the award, order the other party to give security.

47. Nothing in this Part shall prejudice any right to enforce or rely on an award otherwise than under this Part. Saving

48. If the Attorney General by notification in the *Gazette* declares that any State or territory specified in the notification is a party to the New York Convention the notification shall, while in force, be conclusive evidence that that State or territory is a party to that Convention. Order to be conclusive evidence

## FIRST SCHEDULE

CONVENTION ON THE RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT  
OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS  
DONE AT NEW YORK, ON 10TH JUNE, 1958

## Article I

1. This Convention shall apply to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of a State other than the State where the recognition and enforcement of such awards are sought, and arising out of differences between persons, whether physical or legal. It shall also apply to arbitral awards not considered as domestic awards in the State where their recognition and enforcement are sought.

2. The term "arbitral awards" shall include not only awards made by arbitrators appointed for each case but also those made by permanent arbitral bodies to which the parties have submitted.

3. When signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, or notifying extension under article X hereof, any State may on the basis of reciprocity declare that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State. It may also declare that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of the State making such declaration.

## Article II

1. Each Contracting State shall recognize an agreement in writing under which the parties undertake to submit to arbitration all or any differences which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, concerning a subject matter capable of settlement by arbitration.

2. The term "agreement in writing" shall include an arbitral clause in a contract or an arbitration agreement, signed by the parties or contained in an exchange of letters or telegrams.

3. The court of a Contracting State may, when seized of an action in a matter in respect of which the parties have made an agreement within the meaning of this article, at the request of one of the parties, refer the parties to arbitration unless it finds that the said agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed.

## Article III

Each Contracting State shall recognize arbitral awards as binding and enforce them in accordance with the rules of procedure of the territory where the award is relied upon, under the conditions laid down in the following articles. There shall not be imposed substantially more onerous conditions or higher fees or charges on the recognition or enforcement of arbitral awards to which this Convention applies than are imposed on the recognition or enforcement of domestic arbitral awards.

## Article IV

1. To obtain the recognition and enforcement mentioned in the preceding article, the party applying for recognition and enforcement shall, at the time of the application, supply —

(a) the duly authenticated original award or a duly certified copy thereof ;

(b) the original agreement referred to in Article II or a duly certified copy thereof.

2. If the said award or agreement is not made in an official language of the country in which the award is relied upon, the party applying for recognition and enforcement of the award shall produce a translation of these documents into such language. The translation shall be certified by an official or sworn translator or by a diplomatic or consular agent.

## Article V

1. Recognition and enforcement of the award may be refused, at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, only if that party furnishes to the competent authority where the recognition and enforcement is sought, proof that —

(a) the parties to the agreement referred to in article II were, under the law applicable to them, under some incapacity, or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the award was made ; or

(b) the party against whom the award is invoked was not given proper notice of the appointment of the arbitrator or of the arbitration proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case ; or

(c) the award deals with a difference not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration, or it contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration, provided that, if the decisions on matters submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not so submitted, that part of the award which contains decision on matters submitted to arbitration may be recognized and enforced ; or

(d) the composition of the arbitral authority or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties, or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with the law of the country where the arbitration took place ; or

(e) the award has not yet become binding on the parties, or has been set aside or suspended by a competent authority of the country in which, or under the law of which, the award was made.

2. Recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award may also be refused if the competent authority in the country where recognition and enforcement is sought finds that —

(a) the subject matter of the difference is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of that country ; or

(b) the recognition or enforcement of the award would be contrary to the public policy of that country.

#### Article VI

If an application for the setting aside or suspension of the award has been made to a competent authority referred to in article V(1)(e), the authority before which the award is sought to be relied upon may, if it considers it proper, adjourn the decision on the enforcement of the award and may also, on the application of the party claiming enforcement of the award, order the other party to give suitable security.

#### Article VII

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect the validity of multilateral or bilateral agreements concerning the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards entered into by the Contracting States nor deprive any interested party of any right he may have to avail himself of an arbitral award in the manner and to the extent allowed by the law of the treaties of the country where such award is sought to be relied upon.



2. The Geneva Protocol on Arbitration Clauses of 1923 and the Geneva Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1927 shall cease to have effect between Contracting States on their becoming bound and to the extent that they become bound, by this Convention.

#### Article VIII

1. This Convention shall be open until 31st. December, 1958 for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other State which is or hereafter becomes a member of any specialized agency of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. This Convention shall be ratified and the instrument of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### Article IX

1. This Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in article VIII.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### Article X

1. Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned.

2. At any time thereafter any such extension shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned, whichever is the later.

3. With respect to those territories to which this Convention is not extended at the time of signature, ratification or accession, each State concerned shall consider the possibility of taking the necessary steps in

order to extend the application of this Convention to such territories, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the Governments of such territories.

#### Article XI

In the case of a federal or non-unitary States, the following provisions shall apply —

(a) with respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal authority, the obligations of the federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of Contracting States which are not federal States ;

(b) with respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituted states or provinces which are not, under the constitutional system of the federation, bound to take legislative action, the federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of constituent states or provinces at the earliest possible moment ;

(c) a federal State Party to this Convention shall, at the request of any other Contracting State transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, supply a statement of the law and practice of the federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of this Convention, showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

#### Article XII

1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

#### Article XIII

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by a written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. Any State which has made a declaration or notification under article X may, at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Convention shall cease to extend to the territory concerned one year after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

3. This Convention shall continue to be applicable to arbitral awards in respect of which recognition or enforcement proceedings have been instituted before the denunciation takes effect.

#### Article XIV

A Contracting State shall not be entitled to avail itself of the present Convention against other Contracting States except to the extent that it is itself bound to apply the Convention.

#### Article XV

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States contemplated in article VIII of the following —

- (a) signatures and ratifications in accordance with article VIII ;
- (b) accessions in accordance with article IX ;
- (c) declarations and notifications under articles I, X and XI ;
- (d) the date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article XII ;
- (e) denunciations and notifications in accordance with article XIII.

#### Article XVI

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of this Convention to the States contemplated in article VIII.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

## APPLICATION OF THIS ACT TO JUDGE-ARBITRATORS

1. In this Schedule “judge-arbitrator” and “judge-umpire” mean a judge appointed as sole arbitrator or, as the case may be, as umpire by or by virtue of an arbitration agreement.

2. In section 4 (authority of arbitrator to be irrevocable except by leave of the court), in its application to a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire, the Court of Appeal shall be substituted for the Court.

3. The power of the Court under section 12 (vacancy among arbitrators filled by parties) to set aside the appointment of an arbitrator shall not be exercisable in the case of the appointment of a judge-arbitrator.

4. Section 13(3) (power of Court to order umpire to enter immediately on reference as sole arbitrator) shall not apply to a judge-umpire, but a judge-umpire may, on the application of any party to the reference and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the arbitration agreement, enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators and as if he were the sole arbitrator.

5. (1) The powers conferred on the Court or a judge thereof by section 17(4), (5) and (6) (summoning of witnesses, interlocutory orders, etc.) shall be exercisable in the case of a reference to a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire as in the case of any other reference to arbitration, but shall in any such case be exercisable also by the judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire himself.

(2) Anything done by an arbitrator or umpire in the exercise of powers conferred by this paragraph shall be done by him in his capacity as judge of the Court and have effect as if done by that court ; but nothing in this paragraph prejudices any power vested in the arbitrator or umpire in his capacity as such.

6. Sections 19(2) and (3) (extension of time for making award ; provision for ensuring that reference is conducted with reasonable dispatch) shall not apply to a reference to a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire ; but a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire may enlarge any time limited for making his award (whether under this Act or otherwise), whether that time has expired or not.

7. (1) Section 24(5) (provision enabling a party in an arbitration to obtain an order for costs) shall apply, in the case of a reference to a judge-arbitrator, with the omission of the following —

“within 14 days of the publication of the award or such further time as the Court or a judge thereof may direct.”

(2) The power of the Court to make declarations and orders for the purposes of section 24(6) (charging order for solicitor's costs) shall be exercisable in the case of an arbitration by a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire as in the case of any other arbitration, but shall in any such case be exercisable also by the judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire himself.

(3) A declaration or order made by an arbitrator or umpire in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (2) shall be made by him in his capacity as judge of the Court and have effect as if made by that court.

8. (1) Section 25 (power of Court to order delivery of award on payment of arbitrator's fees into Court) shall not apply with respect to the award of a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire.

(2) A judge-umpire may withhold his award until the fees payable to the arbitrators have been paid into the Court.

(3) Arbitrators' fees paid into court under this paragraph shall be paid out in accordance with rules of court, subject to the right of any party to the reference to apply in accordance with the rules for any fee to be taxed, not being a fee which has been fixed by written agreement between him and the arbitrator.

(4) A taxation under this paragraph may be reviewed in the same manner as a taxation of the costs of an award.

(5) On a taxation under this paragraph, or on a review thereof, an arbitrator shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

9. (1) In the application of —

(a) section 28 (appeal on a question of law) to the award of a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire ; and

(b) section 29(4) (conduct of proceedings in open court), and section 30 (exclusion of certain agreements) other than subsection (5) thereof, to proceedings under section 28 relating to the award of a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire,

the Court of Appeal shall be substituted for the Court.

(2) Where sub-paragraph (1) applies —

(a) section 28 shall have effect as if subsection (7) thereof were omitted ; and

(b) in section 30(5) references to the Court included references to the Court of Appeal.

10. Section 29 (determination of a preliminary point of law by Court), other than subsection (4) thereof as modified by virtue of paragraph 9, shall not apply to a reference to a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire.

11. In sections 32 and 33 (remission and setting aside of awards, etc.), in their application to a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire, and to a reference to him and to his award thereon, the Court of Appeal shall be substituted for the Court.

12. (1) Section 34(2) (removal of issue of fraud for trial in the Court) shall not apply to an agreement under or by virtue of which a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire has been appointed ; nor shall leave be given by the Court under that subsection to revoke the authority of a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire.

(2) Where, on a reference of a dispute to a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire, it appears to the judge that the dispute involves the question whether a party to the dispute has been guilty of fraud, he may, so far as may be necessary to enable that question to be determined by the Court, order that the agreement by or by virtue of which he was appointed shall cease to have effect and revoke his authority as arbitrator or umpire.

(3) An order made by a judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire under this paragraph shall have effect as if made by the Court.

13. Section 35 (powers of Court on removal of arbitrator or revocation of arbitration agreement) shall be amended as follows —

(a) after the words “the Court” where they first occur in subsection (1), where they occur for the first and second time in subsection (2), and in subsections (3) and (4), there shall be inserted the words “or the Court of Appeal” ; and

(b) after those words where they occur for the second time in subsection (1) and for the third time in subsection (2) there shall be inserted the words “or the Court of Appeal, as the case may be”.

14. The leave required by section 36 (enforcement in Court) for an award on an arbitration agreement to be enforced as mentioned in that section may, in the case of an award by a judge-arbitrator or a judge-umpire, be given by the judge-arbitrator or judge-umpire himself.