

**LAW
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

On International Commercial Arbitration

This Law:

is based on the recognition of the value of arbitration (arbitral tribunals) as a widely used method of settling disputes arising in international trade, as well as on the recognition of the need for a comprehensive regulation of international commercial arbitration by means of legislation;

takes into account the provisions on such arbitration contained in international treaties of the Russian Federation, as well as in the Model Law adopted in 1985 by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and approved by the United Nations General Assembly with a view to its possible use by States in their legislation.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Scope of Application

1. This Law applies to international commercial arbitration where the place of arbitration is in the territory of the Russian Federation. However, the provisions of Articles 8, 9, 35 and 36 apply also if the place of arbitration is abroad.

2. Pursuant to an agreement of the parties, the following may be referred to international commercial arbitration:

disputes resulting from contractual and other civil law relationships arising in the course of foreign trade and other forms of international economic relations, provided that the place of business of at least one of the parties is located abroad; as well as

disputes arising between enterprises with foreign investment, international associations and organizations established in the territory of the Russian Federation; disputes between the participants of such entities; as well as disputes between such entities and other subjects of the Russian Federation law.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 2 of this Article:

if a party has more than one place of business, the place of business is the one that has the closest relationship to the arbitration agreement;

if a party does not have a place of business, reference is to be made to his permanent residence.

4. This Law does not affect any other law of the Russian Federation by virtue of which certain disputes may not be submitted to arbitration or may be submitted to arbitration only according to provisions other than those of this Law.

5. If an international treaty of the Russian Federation establishes rules other than those which are contained in the Russian legislation on arbitration (arbitral tribunals), the rules of the international treaty shall apply.

Article 2. Definitions and Rules of Interpretation

For the purposes of this Law:

“arbitration” means any arbitration (arbitral tribunal) whether set up specifically for a given case or administered by a permanent arbitral institution, in particular the International Commercial Arbitration Court or the Maritime Arbitration Commission at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation (Appendices I and II to this Law);

“arbitral tribunal” means a sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators;

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“court” means a respective authority of the judicial system of the State;

where a provision of this Law, except Article 28, leaves the party free to determine a certain issue, such freedom includes the right of the parties to authorize a third party, including an institution, to make that determination;

where a provision of this Law 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 referred to in that agreement;

where a provision of this Law, other than in Articles 25(1) and 32(2), refers to a claim, it also applies to a counter-claim, and where it refers to a defense, it also applies to a defense to such counter-claim.

Article 3. Receipt of Written Communications

1. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties:

any written communication is deemed to have been received if it is delivered to the addressee personally or if it is delivered at his place of business, permanent residence or mailing address; if none of these can be found after making a reasonable inquiry, a written communication is deemed to have been received if it is sent to the addressee’s last-known place of business, permanent residence or mailing address by registered letter or any other means which provides a record of the attempt to deliver it;

the communication is deemed to have been received on the day it is so delivered.

2. The provisions of this Article do not apply to communications in court proceedings.

Article 4. Waiver of Right to Object

A party who knows that any provision of this Law from which the parties may derogate or any requirement under the arbitration agreement have not been complied with and yet continues participating in the arbitration without stating his objection to such non-compliance without undue delay or, if a time-limit is provided therefor, within such period of time, shall be deemed to have waived his right to object.

Article 5. Extent of Court Intervention

In matters governed by this Law, no court shall intervene except where so provided in this Law.

Article 6. Authority for Certain Functions of Arbitration Assistance and Supervision

1. The functions referred to in Articles 11(3), 11(4), 13(3) and 14 shall be performed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation.

2. The functions referred to in Articles 16(3) and 34(2) shall be performed by the Supreme Court of a republic forming part of the Russian Federation, the territorial, regional or city court, or the court of the autonomous region or autonomous area where the arbitration takes place.

CHAPTER II

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

Article 7. Definition and Form of Arbitration Agreement

1. Arbitration agreement is an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not. An arbitration agreement may be in the form of an arbitration clause in a contract or in the form of a separate agreement.

2. The arbitration agreement shall be in writing. An agreement is in writing if it is contained in a document signed by the parties or in an exchange of letters, telex, telegrams or other means of telecommunication which provide a record of the agreement, or in an exchange of statements of claim and defense in which the existence of an agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by another. The reference in a contract to a document containing an arbitration clause constitutes an arbitration agreement provided that the contract is in writing and the reference is such as to make that clause part of the contract.

Article 8. Arbitration Agreement and Substantive Claim before Court

1. A court before which an action is brought in a matter which is the subject of an arbitration agreement shall, if any of the parties so requests not later than when submitting his first statement on the substance of the dispute, terminate the proceedings and refer the parties to arbitration unless it finds that the agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed.

2. Where an action referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has been brought, arbitral proceedings may nevertheless be commenced or continued, and an award may be made, while the issue of jurisdiction is pending before the court.

Article 9. Arbitration Agreement and Interim Measures by Court

It is not incompatible with an arbitration agreement for a party to request, before or during arbitral proceedings, from a court an interim measure of protection and for a court render a ruling granting such measure.

CHAPTER III

COMPOSITION OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

Article 10. Number of Arbitrators

1. The parties are free to determine the number of arbitrators.
2. If the parties have not determined such number, the number of arbitrators shall be three.

Article 11. Appointment of Arbitrators

1. No person shall be precluded by reason of his nationality from acting as an arbitrator, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

2. The parties are free to agree on a procedure of appointing the arbitrator or arbitrators, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article.

3. Failing such agreement:

in an arbitration with three arbitrators, each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators thus appointed shall appoint the third arbitrator; if a party fails to appoint the arbitrator within 30 days of receipt of a request to do so from the other party, or if the two arbitrators fail to agree on the third arbitrator within 30 days of their appointment, the appointment shall be made, upon request of a party, by the authority specified in Article 6(1);

in an arbitration with a sole arbitrator, if the parties are unable to agree on the arbitrator, he shall be appointed, upon request of a party, by the authority specified in Article 6(1).

4. Where, under an appointment procedure agreed upon by the parties,

a party fails to act as required under such procedure; or

the parties, or two arbitrators, are unable to reach an agreement expected of them under such procedure; or

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

any party may request the authority specified in Article 6(1) to take the necessary measures, unless the agreement on the appointment procedure provides other means for securing the appointment.

5. A decision on any matter entrusted by paragraph 3 or 4 of this Article to the authority specified in Article 6(1) shall be subject to no appeal. The authority, in appointing an arbitrator, shall have due regard to any qualifications required of the arbitrator by the agreement of the parties and to such considerations as are likely to secure the appointment of an independent and impartial arbitrator and, in the case of a sole or third arbitrator, shall also take into account the advisability of appointing an arbitrator of a nationality other than those of the parties.

Article 12. Grounds for Challenging Arbitrator

1. When a person is approached in connection with his possible appointment as an arbitrator, he shall disclose any circumstances which may give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence. An arbitrator, from the time of his appointment and throughout the arbitral proceedings, shall without delay disclose any such circumstances to the parties, unless they have already been informed of them by him.

2. An arbitrator may be challenged only if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence, or if he does not possess qualifications required by the agreement of the parties. A party may challenge an arbitrator appointed by him, or in whose appointment he has participated, only for reasons of which he becomes aware after the appointment has been made.

Article 13. Challenge Procedure

1. The parties are free to agree on a procedure for challenging an arbitrator, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. Failing such agreement, a party who intends to challenge an arbitrator shall, within 15 days after becoming aware of the constitution of the arbitral tribunal or after becoming aware of any circumstances referred to in Article 12(2), communicate the reasons for the challenge in writing to the arbitral tribunal. Unless the challenged arbitrator withdraws from his office or the other party agrees to the challenge, the arbitral tribunal shall decide on the challenge.

3. If a challenge under any procedure agreed upon by the parties or under the procedure of paragraph 2 of this Article is not successful, the challenging party may request, within 30 days after having received notice of the decision rejecting the challenge, the authority specified in Article 6(1) to decide on the challenge, which decision shall be subject to no appeal. While such a request is pending, the arbitral tribunal, including the challenged arbitrator, may continue the arbitral proceedings and make an award.

Article 14. Termination of Authority (Mandate) of Arbitrator

1. If an arbitrator becomes *de jure* or *de facto* unable to perform his functions or for other reasons fails to act without undue delay, his authority (mandate) terminates if he withdraws from his office or if the parties agree on the termination. Otherwise, if a controversy remains concerning any of these grounds, any party may request the authority specified in Article 6(1) to decide on the termination of the mandate, which decision shall be subject to no appeal.

2. If, under this Article or Article 13(2), an arbitrator withdraws from his office or a party agrees to the termination of the mandate of an arbitrator, this does not imply acceptance of the validity of any ground referred to in this Article or Article 12(2).

Article 15. Substitution of Arbitrator

Where the mandate of an arbitrator terminates under Article 13 or 14 or because of his withdrawal from office for any other reason or because of the revocation of his mandate by agreement of the parties or in any other case of termination of his mandate, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed according to the rules that were applicable to the appointment of the arbitrator being replaced.

CHAPTER IV

JURISDICTION OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

Article 16. Competence of Arbitral Tribunal to Rule on its Jurisdiction

1. The arbitral tribunal may rule on its own jurisdiction, in particular on any objections with respect to the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement. For that purpose, an arbitration clause which forms part of a contract shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitral tribunal that the contract is null and void shall not entail *ipso jure* the invalidity of the arbitration clause.

2. A plea that the arbitral tribunal does not have jurisdiction shall be raised not later than the submission of the statement of defense. A party is not precluded from raising such a plea by the fact that he has appointed, or participated in the appointment of, an arbitrator. 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 arbitral proceedings. The arbitral tribunal may, in either case, admit a later plea if it considers the delay justified.

3. The arbitral tribunal may rule on a plea referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article either as a preliminary question or in an award on the merits. If the arbitral tribunal rules as a preliminary question that it has jurisdiction, any party may request, within 30 days after having received notice of that ruling, the court specified in Article 6(2) to decide the matter, which decision shall be subject to no appeal. While such a request is pending, the arbitral tribunal may continue the arbitral proceedings and make an award.

Article 17. Power of Arbitral Tribunal to Order Interim Measures

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may, at the request of a party, order any party to take such interim measures of protection as the arbitral tribunal may consider necessary in respect of the subject-matter of the dispute. The arbitral tribunal may require any party to provide appropriate security in connection with such measures.

CHAPTER V

CONDUCT OF ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS

Article 18. Equal Treatment of Parties

The parties shall be treated with equality and each party shall be given a full opportunity of presenting his case.

Article 19. Determination of Rules of Procedure

1. Subject to the provisions of this Law, the parties are free to 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 Law, conduct the arbitration in such manner as it considers appropriate. The powers conferred upon the arbitral tribunal include the power to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence.

Article 20. Place of Arbitration

1. The parties are free to agree on the place of arbitration. Failing such agreement, the place of arbitration shall be determined by the arbitral tribunal having regard to the circumstances of the case, including the convenience of the parties.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the arbitral tribunal may, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, meet at any other place it considers appropriate for consultation among the arbitrators, for hearing witnesses, experts or the parties, or for inspection of goods, other property or documents.

Article 21. Commencement of Arbitral Proceedings

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

Article 22. Language

1. The parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings. Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings. This agreement or determination, unless otherwise specified therein, shall apply to any written statement by a party, any hearing and any award, decision or other communication by the arbitral tribunal.

2. The arbitral tribunal may order that any documentary evidence shall be accompanied by a translation into the language or languages agreed upon by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal.

Article 23. Statements of Claim and Defense

1. Within the period of time agreed by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal, the claimant shall state the facts supporting his claim, the points at issue and the relief sought, and the respondent shall state his defense in respect of these particulars, unless the parties have otherwise agreed as to the required elements of such statements. The parties may submit with their statements

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all documents they consider to be relevant or may add a reference to the documents or other evidence they will submit.

2. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, either party may amend or supplement his claim or defense during the course of the arbitral proceedings, unless the arbitral tribunal considers it inappropriate to allow such amendment having regard to the delay in making it.

Article 24. Hearings and Written Proceedings

1. Subject to any contrary agreement by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall decide whether to hold oral hearings for the presentation of evidence or for oral argument, or whether the proceedings shall be conducted on the basis of documents and other materials. However, unless the parties have agreed that no hearings shall be held, the arbitral tribunal shall hold such hearings at an appropriate stage of the proceedings, if so requested by a party.

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

3. All statements, documents or other information supplied to the arbitral tribunal by one party shall be communicated to the other party. Also any expert report or evidentiary document on which the arbitral tribunal may rely in making its decision shall be communicated to the parties.

Article 25. Failure to Submit Documents or to Appear at Hearing

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, if, without showing sufficient cause, the claimant fails to communicate his statement of claim in accordance with Article 23(1), the arbitral tribunal shall terminate the proceedings;

the respondent fails to communicate his statement of defense in accordance with Article 23(1), the arbitral tribunal shall continue the proceedings without treating such failure in itself as an admission of the claimant's allegations;

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

Article 26. Expert Appointed by Arbitral Tribunal

1. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may appoint one or more experts to report to it on specific issues to be determined by the arbitral tribunal;

may require a party to give the expert any relevant information or to produce or provide access to documents, goods or other property relevant to the case 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 put questions to him and to present expert witnesses in order to testify on the points at issue.

Article 27. Court Assistance in Taking Evidence

The arbitral tribunal or a party with the approval of the arbitral tribunal may request from a competent court of the Russian Federation assistance in taking evidence. The court may execute the request, being guided by its rules on taking evidence, including those on requests for judicial assistance.

CHAPTER VI

MAKING OF AWARD AND TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS

Article 28. Rules Applicable to Substance of Dispute

1. The arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with such rules of law as are chosen by the parties as applicable to the substance of the dispute. Any designation of the law or legal system of a given State shall be construed as directly referring to the substantive law of that State and not to its conflict of laws rules.

2. Failing any designation by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall apply the law determined by the conflict of laws rules which it considers applicable.

3. In all cases, the arbitral tribunal shall decide in accordance with the terms of the contract and shall take into account the usages of the trade applicable to the transaction.

Article 29. Decision Making by Panel of Arbitrators

In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, any decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be made, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, by a majority of all its members. However, questions of procedure may be decided by a presiding arbitrator, if so authorized by the parties or all the other arbitrators.

Article 30. Settlement

1. If, during arbitral 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 award on agreed terms shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 and shall state that it is an award. Such an award has the same status and effect as any other award on the merits of the case.

Article 31. Form and Contents of Award

1. The award shall be made in writing and shall be signed by the arbitrator or the arbitrators. In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of all members of the arbitral tribunal shall suffice, provided that the reason for any omitted signature is stated.

2. The award shall state the reasons upon which it is based, a decision on satisfaction or rejection of the claim, the amount of the arbitration fees and costs, and their apportioning between the parties.

3. The award shall state its date and the place of arbitration as determined in accordance with Article 20(1). The award shall be deemed to have been made at that place.

4. After the award is made, a copy signed by the arbitrators in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be delivered to each party.

Article 32. Termination of Arbitral Proceedings

1. The arbitral proceedings are terminated by the final award or by an order of the arbitral tribunal in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. The arbitral tribunal shall issue an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings when:

the claimant withdraws his claim, unless the respondent objects thereto and the arbitral tribunal recognizes a legitimate interest on his part in obtaining a final settlement of the dispute;

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the parties agree on the termination of the proceedings;
the arbitral tribunal finds that the continuation of the proceedings has for any other reason become unnecessary or impossible.

3. The mandate of the arbitral tribunal terminates with the termination of the arbitral proceedings, subject to the provisions of Articles 33 and 34(4).

Article 33. Correction and Interpretation of Award. Additional Award

1. Within 30 days of receipt of the award, unless another period of time has been agreed upon by the parties:

any of the parties, with notice to the other party, may request the arbitral tribunal to correct in the award any errors in computation, any clerical or typographical errors or any errors of similar nature;

if so agreed by the parties, a party, with notice to the other party, may request the arbitral tribunal to give an interpretation of a specific point or part of the award.

If the arbitral tribunal considers the request to be justified, it shall make the correction or give the interpretation within 30 days of receipt of the request. Such interpretation shall form part of the award.

2. The arbitral tribunal may correct any error of the type referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 1 of this Article on its own initiative within 30 days of the date of the award.

3. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, any of the parties, with notice to the other party, may request, within 30 days of receipt of the award, the arbitral tribunal to render an additional award as to claims presented in the arbitral proceedings but omitted from the award. If the arbitral tribunal considers the request to be justified, it shall render the additional award within 60 days.

4. The arbitral tribunal may extend, if necessary, the period of time within which it shall make a correction, interpretation or an additional award under paragraph 1 or 3 of this Article.

5. The provisions of Article 31 shall apply to a correction or interpretation of the award or to an additional award.

CHAPTER VII

RECOURSE AGAINST ARBITRAL AWARD

Article 34. Application for Setting Aside as Exclusive Recourse against Arbitral Award

1. Recourse to a court against an arbitral award may be made only by an application for setting aside in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

2. An arbitral award may be set aside by the court specified in Article 6(2) only if:

1) the party making the application for setting aside furnishes proof that:

a party to the arbitration agreement referred to in Article 7 was 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 Russian Federation; or

he was not given proper notice of the appointment of an arbitrator or of the arbitral proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case; or

the award was made regarding a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the arbitration agreement, or contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement, provided that, if the decisions on matters covered by the arbitration agreement can be separated from those which are not covered by such agreement, only that part of the award which contains decisions on matters not covered by the arbitration agreement may be set aside; or

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the composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties, unless such agreement was in conflict with a provision of this Law from which the parties cannot derogate, or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with this Law; or

2) the court finds that:

the subject-matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of the Russian Federation; or

the award is contrary to the public policy of the Russian Federation.

3. An application for setting aside may not be made after three months have elapsed from the date on which the party making that application had received the award and, if a request had been made under Article 33, from the date on which the arbitral tribunal decided on that request.

4. The court, when asked to set aside an award, may, where appropriate and so requested by a party, suspend the setting aside proceedings for a period of time determined by it in order to give the arbitral tribunal an opportunity to resume the arbitral proceedings or to take such other action as in the arbitral tribunal's opinion will eliminate the grounds for setting aside.

CHAPTER VIII

RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF ARBITRAL AWARDS

Article 35. Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Award

1. An arbitral award, irrespective of the country in which it was made, shall be recognized as binding and, upon application in writing to the competent court, shall be enforced subject to the provisions of this Article and of Article 36.

2. The party relying on an award or applying for its enforcement shall supply the duly authenticated original award or a duly certified copy thereof, and the original arbitration agreement referred to in Article 7 or a duly certified copy thereof. If the award or agreement is made in a foreign language, the party shall supply a duly certified translation thereof into the Russian language.

Article 36. Grounds for Refusing Recognition or Enforcement of Arbitral Award

1. Recognition or enforcement of an arbitral award, irrespective of the country in which it was made, may be refused only:

1) at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, if that party furnishes to the competent court where recognition or enforcement is sought proof that:

a party to the arbitration agreement referred to in Article 7 was 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

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

the award was made regarding a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the arbitration agreement, or it contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement, provided that, if the decisions on matters covered by the arbitration agreement can be separated from those which are not covered by such agreement, that part of the award which contains decisions on matters covered by the arbitration agreement may be recognized and enforced; or

the composition of the arbitral tribunal 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

the award has not yet become binding on the parties or has been set aside or suspended by a court of the country in which, or under the law of which, that award was made; or

2) if the court finds that:

the subject-matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of the Russian Federation; or

the recognition or enforcement of the award would be contrary to the public policy of the Russian Federation.

2. If an application for setting aside or suspension of an award has been made to a court referred to in the fifth point of subparagraph 1 of paragraph 1 of this Article, the court where recognition or enforcement is sought may, if it considers it proper, adjourn its decision and may also, on the application of the party claiming recognition or enforcement of the award, order the other party to provide appropriate security.

President of the Russian Federation **B. YELTSIN**

Moscow , House of the Soviets of Russia
7 July 1993
No. 5338-I

APPENDIX I
to Law of the Russian Federation
“On International Commercial
Arbitration”
of 7 July 1993
No. 5338-I

**Statute of the International Commercial Arbitration Court
at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry
of the Russian Federation**

1. The International Commercial Arbitration Court is an independent, permanent arbitral institution (arbitral tribunal) that performs its functions pursuant to the Law of the Russian Federation “On International Commercial Arbitration”.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation shall approve the Rules of the International Commercial Arbitration Court, the schedule of arbitration fees, the rates of arbitrators’ fees and other expenses of the Court, and shall assist the Court in other ways in the performance of its functions.

2. Pursuant to an agreement of the parties, the following may be referred to the International Commercial Arbitration Court:

disputes resulting from contractual and other civil law relationships arising in the course of foreign trade and other forms of international economic relations, provided that the place of business of at least one of the parties is located abroad; as well as

disputes arising between enterprises with foreign investment, international associations and organizations established in the territory of the Russian Federation; disputes between the participants of such entities; as well as disputes between such entities and other subjects of the Russian Federation law.

Civil law relationships resulting in disputes that may be referred to the International Commercial Arbitration Court include, in particular, relationships arising from the sale/purchase (delivery) of goods, performance of works, rendering of services, exchange of goods and/or services, carriage of goods or passengers, commercial representation and agency, renting (leasing), scientific and technical exchange, exchange of other results of intellectual activity, construction of industrial and other facilities, licensing operations, investment, credit and payment operations, insurance, joint ventures and other forms of industrial and business cooperation.

3. The International Commercial Arbitration Court shall also examine disputes subject to its jurisdiction by virtue of international treaties of the Russian Federation.

4. The International Commercial Arbitration Court at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation is the successor of the Arbitration Court at the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, established in 1932, and shall have the competence, in particular, to settle

disputes under agreements of the parties referring to the Arbitration Court at the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

5. An award of the International Commercial Arbitration Court shall be executed by the parties voluntarily within the time limit determined by the Court. If the award does not indicate any time limit, it shall be executed immediately. Awards not executed within the applicable time limit shall be enforced in accordance with the law and international treaties.

6. In matters subject to the jurisdiction of the International Commercial Arbitration Court, the Chairman of the Court may, at the request of a party, determine the amount and the form of the security for a claim.

APPENDIX II
to Law of the Russian Federation
“On International Commercial
Arbitration”
of 7 July 1993
No. 5338-I

**Statute of the Maritime Arbitration Commission
at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry
of the Russian Federation**

1. The Maritime Arbitration Commission is an independent, permanent arbitral institution (arbitral tribunal) that performs its functions in settling disputes within its jurisdiction in accordance with Article 2 of this Statute, in conformity with the Law of the Russian Federation “On International Commercial Arbitration”.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation shall approve the Rules of the Maritime Arbitration Commission, the schedule of arbitration fees, the rates of arbitrators’ fees and other expenses of the Commission, and shall assist the Commission in other ways in the performance of its functions.

2. The Maritime Arbitration Commission shall settle disputes arising from contractual and other civil law relationships in the area of merchant maritime shipping, irrespective of whether the parties to a relationship include both Russian and foreign entities, or whether the parties are only Russian entities or only foreign entities. In particular, the Maritime Arbitration Commission shall settle disputes arising from relationships concerning the following matters:

- 1) chartering of vessels, carriage of goods by sea, and carriage of goods in mixed navigation (river-sea);
- 2) maritime towage of vessels or other floating objects;
- 3) maritime insurance and reinsurance;
- 4) sale of maritime vessels and other floating objects, repairing and pledge thereof;
- 5) piloting, ice-breaker navigation, agency or other services for maritime vessels, as well as for inland vessels insofar as the relevant operations are connected with the navigation of such vessels on maritime routes;
- 6) use of vessels for scientific research, extraction of minerals and hydro-technical or other works;
- 7) salvation of maritime vessels or inland vessels by maritime vessels, as well as salvation in sea waters of an inland vessel by another inland vessel;
- 8) raising of vessels and other property sunken in sea waters;
- 9) collisions between maritime vessels, or between a maritime vessel and an inland vessel, or between inland vessels in sea waters, as well as damage caused by a vessel to harbor facilities, navigational aids or other objects;
- 10) damage to fishing nets or other fishing gear, as well as other damage in conducting maritime fishing.

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3. The Maritime Arbitration Commission shall examine disputes that the parties have agreed to refer to it.

The Commission shall also examine disputes subject to its jurisdiction by virtue of international treaties of the Russian Federation.

4. In matters subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, the Chairman of the Commission may, at the request of a party, determine the amount and the form of the security for a claim and, in particular, may order to seize the other party's vessel or cargo in a Russian harbor.

5. The awards of the Commission shall be executed by the parties voluntarily. An award not executed voluntarily by a party shall be enforced in accordance with the law and international treaties.

6. The procedure for implementing decisions regarding the security in accordance with Article 4 of this Statute shall be determined by the Chairman of the Maritime Arbitration Commission upon the entry into force of the decision.

7. The Maritime Arbitration Commission at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation is the successor of the Maritime Arbitration Commission at the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, established in 1930, and has the competence, in particular, to settle disputes under agreements of the parties referring to the Maritime Arbitration Commission at the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.