



المركز السعودي للتحكيم التجاري
Saudi Center for Commercial Arbitration

SCCA Arbitration Rules

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Saudi Center for Commercial Arbitration

King Fahad Branch Rd, Al Mutamarat, Riyadh, KSA

PO Box 3758, Riyadh 11481

Tel: 920003625

info@sadr.org

www.sadr.org

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Arbitration Rules

Section I

Introductory Rules

Article (1): Definitions

The following words shall have the meanings assigned thereto, unless otherwise required by context:

Kingdom	:	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
Tribunal	:	A panel which includes one or more arbitrators which decides arbitral disputes.
Rules	:	Saudi Center for Commercial Arbitration Rules.
Administrator	:	Saudi Center for Commercial Arbitration (SCCA).
Claim(s)	:	Any relief or remedy sought by any party.
Award	:	Includes, inter alia, an interim, partial or final award.
Day(s)	:	Means calendar day(s).

Article (2): Scope of Application

1. Where parties have agreed that disputes between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, shall be referred to arbitration under these Rules, or have provided for arbitration of a dispute by the SCCA without designating particular rules, then such disputes shall be settled in accordance with these Rules subject to such modification as the parties may agree in writing. They thereby authorize the SCCA to administer the arbitration.

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2. These Rules specify the duties and responsibilities of the SCCA, as the Administrator. The Administrator may provide services through any of the SCCA's case management offices or through the facilities of the SCCA or arbitral institutions with which the SCCA has agreements of cooperation. Arbitrations administered under these Rules shall be administered only by the SCCA or by an individual or organization authorized by the SCCA to do so.
3. These Rules shall govern the arbitration except that where any of these Rules is in conflict with a provision of the applicable law to the arbitration from which the parties cannot derogate, that provision shall prevail.

Article (3): Notice and Calculation of Periods of Time

1. A notice, including a notification, communication, proposal or request may be transmitted by any means of communication that provides or allows for a record of its transmission.
2. If an address has been designated by a party specifically for this purpose or authorized by the Tribunal, any notice shall be delivered to that party or its representative(s) at that address, and if so delivered shall be deemed to have been received.
3. In the absence of such designation or authorization, a notice is:
 - (a) Received if it is physically delivered to the addressee; or
 - (b) Deemed to have been received if it is delivered at the place of business, habitual residence or mailing address of the addressee.
4. If, after reasonable efforts, delivery cannot be effected in accordance with paragraphs 2 or 3, a notice is deemed to have been received if it is sent to the addressee's last-known place of business, habitual residence or mailing address by registered letter or any other means that provides a record of delivery or of attempted delivery.

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5. A notice shall be deemed to have been received on the day it is delivered in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 or 4 of this Article or attempted to be delivered in accordance with paragraph 4. A notice transmitted by electronic means is deemed to have been received on the day it is sent, except that a notice of arbitration so transmitted is only deemed to have been received on the day when it reaches the addressee's electronic address.
6. For the purpose of calculating a period of time under these Rules, such period shall begin to run on the day following the day when a notice is made or deemed to have been made in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 or 4 of this Article. If the last day of such period is an official holiday or a non-business day at the residence or place of business of the addressee, the period is extended until the first business day which follows. Official holidays or non-business days occurring during the running of the period of time are included in calculating the period.

Article (4): Notice of Arbitration

1. The party or parties initiating recourse to arbitration (the "Claimant") shall communicate to the other party or parties (the "Respondent") and to the Administrator a notice of arbitration.
2. Arbitral proceedings shall be deemed to commence on the date on which the Administrator receives the notice of arbitration.
3. The notice of arbitration shall include the following:
 - (a) A demand that the dispute be referred to arbitration;
 - (b) The names and contact details of the parties and, if known, of their representatives;
 - (c) Identification of the arbitration agreement that is invoked;
 - (d) Identification of any contract or other legal instrument out of or in relation to which the dispute arises or, in the absence of such contract or instrument, a brief description of the relevant relationship;

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- (e) A description of the Claim and of the facts supporting it;
 - (f) An indication of the relief or remedy sought and any amount claimed;
 - (g) A proposal as to the number of arbitrators, language and place of arbitration, if the parties have not previously agreed thereon.
4. The constitution of the Tribunal shall not be hindered by any controversy with respect to the sufficiency of the notice of arbitration, which shall be finally resolved by the Tribunal.
 5. The notice of arbitration shall be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee.

Article (5): Response to the Notice of Arbitration

1. Within 30 days after the commencement of the arbitration, the Respondent shall communicate to the Claimant a response to the notice of arbitration, which shall include:
 - (a) The name and contact details of each Respondent;
 - (b) A response to the information set forth in the notice of arbitration, pursuant to Article 4.3 (e) to (g).
2. The response to the notice of arbitration may also include:
 - (a) Any plea that an arbitral Tribunal to be constituted under these Rules lacks jurisdiction;
 - (b) A brief description of counterclaims or claims for the purpose of a set-off, if any. A counterclaim or set-off shall contain the same information required of a notice of arbitration under Article 4 (3) and shall be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee;
 - (d) A notice of arbitration in accordance with Article 4 in case the Respondent formulates a Claim against a party to the arbitration agreement other than the Claimant.

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3. The Tribunal, or the Administrator if the Tribunal has not yet been constituted, may extend any of the time limits established in this Article if it considers such an extension justified.
4. Failure of Respondent to submit an answer shall not preclude the arbitration from proceeding.
5. In arbitrations with multiple parties, Respondent may make claims or assert set-offs against another Respondent and Claimant may make claims or assert set-offs against another Claimant in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Article (6): Emergency, Provisional or Precautionary Measures

1. A party may apply for emergency relief before the constitution of the Tribunal by submitting a written notice to the Administrator and to all other parties setting forth the nature of the relief sought, the reasons why such relief is required on an emergency basis, and the reasons why the party is entitled to such relief.
2. A request for emergency measures shall be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee. The notice shall be submitted concurrent with or following the submission of a Notice of Arbitration. Such notice may be given by email, or as otherwise permitted by Article 4, and must include a statement certifying that all parties have been notified or an explanation of the steps taken in good faith to notify all parties.
3. Within one business day of receipt of the notice as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Administrator shall appoint a single emergency arbitrator. Prior to accepting appointment, a prospective emergency arbitrator shall, in accordance with Article 13, disclose to the Administrator any circumstances that may give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence. Any challenge to the appointment of the emergency arbitrator must be made within one business day of the communication by the Administrator to the parties of the appointment of the emergency arbitrator and the circumstances disclosed.

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4. The emergency arbitrator shall as soon as possible, and in any event within two business days of appointment, establish a schedule for consideration of the application for emergency relief. Such schedule shall provide a reasonable opportunity to all parties to be heard and may provide for proceedings by telephone, video, written submissions, or other suitable means, as alternatives to an in-person hearing. The emergency arbitrator shall have the authority vested in the Tribunal under Article 19, including the authority to rule on his own jurisdiction, and shall resolve any disputes over the applicability of this Article.
5. The emergency arbitrator shall have the power to order or Award any interim, provisional or precautionary measures that the emergency arbitrator deems necessary, including injunctive relief and measures for the protection or conservation of property. Any such measure may take the form of an interim Award or of an order. The emergency arbitrator shall give reasons in either case. The emergency arbitrator may modify or vacate the interim Award or order. Any interim Award or order shall have the same effect as an interim measure made pursuant to Article 23 and shall be binding on the parties when rendered. The parties shall undertake to comply with such an interim Award or order without delay.
6. The emergency arbitrator shall have no further power to act after the Tribunal is constituted. Once the Tribunal has been constituted, the Tribunal may reconsider, modify, or vacate the interim Award or order of emergency relief issued by the emergency arbitrator. The emergency arbitrator may not serve as a member of the Tribunal unless the parties agree otherwise.
7. Any interim Award or order of emergency relief may be conditioned on provision of appropriate security by the party seeking such relief.

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8. A request for interim measures addressed by a party to a judicial authority shall not be deemed incompatible with this Article or with the agreement to arbitrate or a waiver of the right to arbitrate.
9. The costs associated with applications for emergency relief, including arbitrator's fees, shall be addressed by the emergency arbitrator, subject to the power of the Tribunal to determine finally the allocation of such costs.

Article (7): Joinder

1. A party wishing to join an additional party to the arbitration shall submit to the Administrator a notice of arbitration against the additional party. No additional party may be joined after the appointment of any arbitrator, unless all parties, including the additional party, otherwise agree. The party wishing to join the additional party shall, at that same time, submit the notice of arbitration to the additional party and all other parties. The date on which such notice of arbitration is received by the Administrator shall be deemed to be the date of the commencement of arbitration against the additional party. Any joinder shall be subject to the appointment of arbitrators provisions included in these Rules.
2. The request for joinder shall contain the same information required of a notice of arbitration and shall be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee.
3. The additional party shall submit an answer in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.
4. The additional party may make claims, counterclaims, or assert set-offs against any other party in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.

Article (8): Amendments to the Claim or Defense

During the course of the arbitral proceedings, a party may amend or supplement its Claim or defense, including a counterclaim or a Claim for the purpose of a set-off, unless the Tribunal considers

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it inappropriate to allow such amendment or supplement having regard to the delay in making it or prejudice to other parties or any other circumstances. However, a Claim or defense, including a counterclaim or a Claim for the purpose of a set-off, may not be amended or supplemented in such a manner that the amended or supplemented Claim or defense falls outside the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. The Tribunal may permit an amendment or supplement subject to an Award of costs and/or the payment of filing fees as determined by the Administrator.

Article (9): Representation and Assistance

Each party may be represented or assisted by persons chosen by it. The names and addresses of such persons must be communicated to all parties and to the Tribunal. Such communication must specify whether the appointment is being made for purposes of representation or assistance. Where a person is to act as a representative of a party, the Tribunal, on its own initiative or at the request of any party, may at any time require proof of authority granted to the representative in such a form as the Tribunal may determine.

Article (10): Administrative Conference

The Administrator may conduct an administrative conference before the Tribunal is constituted to facilitate party discussion and agreement on issues such as arbitrator selection, process efficiencies, and any other administrative matters.



Section II

Composition of the Tribunal

Article (11): Number of Arbitrators

If the parties have not previously agreed on the number of arbitrators, one arbitrator shall be appointed unless the Administrator, after consultation with the parties, determines at its discretion that three arbitrators are appropriate because of the size, complexity, or other circumstances of the case.

Article (12): Appointment of Arbitrators

1. The parties may agree upon any such procedure for appointing arbitrators and shall inform the Administrator as to such procedure. In the absence of parties' agreement as to such procedure, the Administrator may use the SCCA list method as provided in paragraph 6 of this Article.
2. The parties may agree to select arbitrators, with or without the assistance of the Administrator. When such selections are made, the parties shall take into account the arbitrator's availability to serve and shall notify the Administrator so that a notice of appointment can be conveyed to the arbitrators, together with a copy of these Rules.
3. If within 45 days after the commencement of the arbitration, all parties have not agreed on a procedure for appointing the arbitrator(s) or have not agreed on the selection of arbitrator(s), the Administrator shall, at the written request of any party, appoint the arbitrator(s). Where the parties have agreed upon a procedure for selecting the arbitrator(s), but all appointments have not been made within the time limits provided by that procedure, the Administrator shall, at the

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written request of any party, perform all functions provided for in that procedure that remain to be performed.

4. In making appointments, the Administrator shall, after inviting consultation with the parties, endeavor to appoint suitable arbitrators, taking into account their availability to serve.
5. If there are more than two parties to an arbitration, the Administrator may appoint all arbitrators unless the parties have agreed otherwise no later than 45 days after the commencement of the arbitration.
6. If the parties have not selected an arbitrator(s) and have not agreed on any other method of appointment, the Administrator, at its discretion, may appoint the arbitrator(s) in the following manner using the SCCA method:
 - (a) The Administrator shall send simultaneously to each party an identical list of names of persons for consideration as arbitrator(s). The parties are encouraged to agree to an arbitrator from the submitted list and shall advise the Administrator of their agreement;
 - (b) If, after receipt of the list, the parties are unable to agree upon an arbitrator(s), each party shall have 15 days from the transmittal date in which to strike names objected to, number the remaining names in order of preference, and return the list to the Administrator. If a party does not return the list within the time specified, all persons therein shall be deemed acceptable. The parties are not required to exchange selection lists;
 - (c) From among the persons who have been approved on the parties' lists, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the Administrator shall invite an arbitrator to serve;
 - (d) If the parties fail to agree on any of the persons listed, or if the appointment cannot be made from the submitted lists, the Administrator shall have the power to make the appointment without the submission of additional lists;

Section II: Composition of the Tribunal

(e) The Administrator shall designate the presiding arbitrator.

Article (13): Disclosure

1. Arbitrators acting under these Rules shall be impartial and independent and shall act in accordance with the terms of the Notice of Appointment provided by the Administrator.
2. Upon accepting appointment, an arbitrator shall sign the Notice of Appointment provided by the Administrator affirming that the arbitrator is available to serve and is independent and impartial. The arbitrator shall disclose any circumstances that may give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence.
3. If, at any stage during the arbitration, circumstances arise that may give rise to such doubts, an arbitrator or party shall promptly disclose such information to all parties and to the Administrator. Upon receipt of such information from an arbitrator or a party, the Administrator shall communicate it to all parties.
4. Disclosure by an arbitrator or party does not necessarily indicate belief by the arbitrator or party that the disclosed information gives rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence.
5. Failure of a party to disclose any circumstances that may give rise to justifiable doubts as to an arbitrator's impartiality or independence within a reasonable period after the party becomes aware of such information constitutes a waiver of the right to challenge an arbitrator based on those circumstances.
6. Parties, arbitrators, and prospective arbitrators shall avoid ex-parte communications regarding the arbitration. If any such communication is made, other parties and arbitrators shall be informed immediately of its substance and reasons for such communications.

Article (14): Challenge of Arbitrators

1. Any arbitrator may be challenged if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence.
2. The Administrator, on its own initiative, may, by a final decision, remove an arbitrator for failing to perform his duties.
3. A party that intends to challenge an arbitrator shall send notice of its challenge to the Administrator within 15 days after it has been notified of the appointment of the challenged arbitrator, or within 15 days after the circumstances mentioned in article 13 became known to that party. The notice shall state in writing the reasons for the challenge.
4. Upon receipt of such challenge, the Administrator shall notify the other party of the challenge and give such party an opportunity to respond. The Administrator will not send notice of the challenge to the any member of the Tribunal but will notify the Tribunal that a challenge has been received, without identifying the party challenging. The Administrator may advise the challenged arbitrator of the challenge and request information from the challenged arbitrator relating to the challenge.
5. When an arbitrator has been challenged by a party, all parties may agree to the challenge. The arbitrator may also, after the challenge, withdraw from his office. In neither case does this imply acceptance of the validity of the grounds for the challenge.
6. If all parties do not agree to the challenge or the challenged arbitrator does not withdraw, the Administrator in its sole discretion shall make the decision on the challenge.

Article (15): Replacement of an Arbitrator

If an arbitrator resigns, is incapable of performing his duties, or is removed for any reason and the office becomes vacant, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of Article 12.

Section II: Composition of the Tribunal

Article (16): Exclusion of Liability

The members of the Tribunal, the emergency arbitrator and the Administrator, and the SCCA board shall not be liable to any party for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration under these Rules, except to the extent that such a limitation of liability is prohibited by applicable law. The parties agree that no arbitrator nor the Administrator, and the SCCA board shall be under any obligation to make any statement about the arbitration, and no party shall seek to make any of these persons a party or witness in any judicial or other proceeding related to the arbitration.





Section III

Arbitral Proceedings

Article (17): Place of Arbitration

1. If the parties do not agree on the place of arbitration by a date established by the Administrator, the Administrator may initially determine the place of arbitration subject to a final determination to be made by the Tribunal.
2. A final determination of the place of arbitration shall be presented by the Tribunal having regard to the circumstances of the case and the convenience of the place for the parties.
3. The Tribunal may meet at any location it considers appropriate for deliberations, to preview the dispute, or to examine or review the documents. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the Tribunal may also meet at any location it considers appropriate for any other purpose, including hearings, witnesses' examination, experts and parties.
4. The Award shall be deemed to have been made at the place of arbitration.

Article (18): Arbitration Language

1. If the parties do not agree on the language(s) of arbitration by a date established by the Administrator, the Administrator, may initially determine the language(s) of the arbitration subject to a final determination made by the Tribunal. The Administrator shall be guided by the language(s) of the arbitration agreement.
2. The Tribunal shall, promptly after its appointment, make a final determination regarding the language(s) to be used in the proceedings.

3. The Tribunal may order that any documents annexed to the statement of Claim or statement of defense, and any supplementary documents or exhibits submitted in the course of the proceedings, delivered in their original language, shall be accompanied by a translation into the language(s) agreed upon by the parties or determined by the Tribunal. In the case of multiple languages, the Tribunal may confine the translation to some of them.

Article (19): Arbitral Jurisdiction

1. Arbitration agreement shall be considered independent from the contract in dispute. Thus if the contract is voided or terminated for any reason, the arbitration shall continue regardless. The Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to decide on pleadings relating to its competency.
2. The Tribunal shall have the power to rule on its own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence, scope, or validity of the arbitration agreement(s), or with respect to whether all of the claims, counterclaims, and set-offs made in the arbitration may be determined in a single arbitration.
3. The Tribunal shall have the power to determine the existence or validity of a contract of which an arbitration clause forms a part. Such an arbitration clause shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the Tribunal that the contract is null and void shall not for that reason alone render invalid the arbitration clause.
4. A party must object to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal or to arbitral jurisdiction respecting the admissibility of a claim, counterclaim, or set-off no later than the filing of the answer, as provided in Article 5 of these Rules, to the claim, counterclaim, or set-off that gives rise to the objection. The Tribunal may extend such time limit and may rule on any objection under this Article as a preliminary matter or as part of the final Award on the merits.
5. The Tribunal may continue the arbitral proceedings and make an Award, notwithstanding any pending challenge to its jurisdiction before a court.

Section III: Arbitral Proceedings

6. Issues regarding arbitral jurisdiction raised prior to the constitution of the Tribunal shall not preclude the Administrator from proceeding with the constitution of the Tribunal and shall be referred to the Tribunal for determination once constituted.

Article (20): Conduct of Proceedings

1. Subject to these Rules, the Tribunal may conduct the arbitration in whatever manner it considers appropriate, provided that the parties are treated with equality and that each party has the right to be heard and is given a fair opportunity to present its case.
2. The Tribunal shall conduct the proceedings with a view to expediting the resolution of the dispute. The Tribunal may, promptly after being constituted, conduct a preparatory conference with the parties for the purpose of organizing, scheduling, and agreeing to procedures, including the setting of deadlines for any submissions by the parties. In establishing procedures for the case, the Tribunal and the parties may consider how technology, including electronic communications could be used.
3. The Tribunal may decide preliminary issues, bifurcate proceedings, direct the order of proof, exclude cumulative or irrelevant testimony or other evidence, and direct the parties to focus their presentations on issues whose resolution could dispose of all or part of the case.
4. At any time during the proceedings, the Tribunal may order the parties to produce documents, exhibits, or other evidence it deems necessary or appropriate. Unless the parties agree otherwise in writing, the Tribunal shall apply Article 21.
5. Documents or information submitted to the Tribunal by one party shall at the same time be transmitted by that party to all parties and, unless instructed otherwise by the Administrator, to the Administrator.

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6. The Tribunal shall determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality, and weight of the evidence.
7. The parties shall make every effort to avoid unnecessary delay and expense in the arbitration. The Tribunal may allocate costs, draw adverse inferences, and take such additional steps as are necessary to protect the efficiency and integrity of the arbitration.

Article (21): Exchange of Information

1. The Tribunal shall manage the exchange of information between the parties with a view to maintaining efficiency and economy. The Tribunal and the parties should endeavor to avoid unnecessary delay and expense while at the same time avoiding surprise, assuring equality of treatment, and safeguarding each party's opportunity to present its claims and defenses fairly.
2. The parties shall exchange all documents upon which each intends to rely on a schedule set by the Tribunal.
3. When documents to be exchanged are maintained in electronic form, the party in possession of such documents may make them available in the form most convenient and economical for it (which may be paper copies), unless the Tribunal determines, on application, that there is a compelling need for access to the documents in a different form. Requests for documents maintained in electronic form should be narrowly focused and structured to make searching for them as economical as possible. The Tribunal may direct testing or other means of focusing and limiting any search.
4. The Tribunal may, on application, require a party to permit inspection on reasonable notice of relevant premises or objects.

Section III: Arbitral Proceedings

5. In the event a party fails to comply with an order for information exchange, the Tribunal may draw adverse inferences and may take such failure into account in allocating costs.

Article (22): Privilege

The Tribunal shall take into account applicable principles of privilege, such as those involving the confidentiality of communications between a lawyer and client. When the parties, their counsel, or their documents would be subject under applicable law to different rules, the Tribunal should, to the extent possible, apply the same rule to all parties, giving preference to the rule that provides the highest level of protection.

Article (23): Interim, Provisional, Precautionary or other Measures

1. At the request of any party, the Tribunal may order or Award any interim, provisional or precautionary measures it deems necessary, including injunctive relief and measures for the protection or conservation of property.
2. An interim measure is any temporary measure by which, at any time prior to the issuance of the Award by which the dispute is finally decided, the Tribunal orders a party, for example and without limitation, to:
 - (a) Maintain or restore the status quo pending determination of the dispute;
 - (b) Take action that would prevent, or refrain from taking action that is likely to cause, (i) current or imminent harm or, (ii) prejudice to the arbitral process itself;
 - (c) Provide a means of preserving assets out of which a subsequent Award may be satisfied; or
 - (d) Preserve evidence that may be relevant and material to the resolution of the dispute.

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3. The party requesting an interim measure under paragraphs 2 (a) to (c) shall satisfy the Tribunal that:
 - (a) Harm not adequately reparable by an Award of damages is likely to result if the measure is not ordered, and such harm substantially outweighs the harm that is likely to result to the party against whom the measure is directed if the measure is granted; and
 - (b) There is a reasonable possibility that the requesting party will succeed on the merits of the claim. The determination on this possibility shall not affect the discretion of the Tribunal in making any subsequent determination.
4. The Tribunal may modify, suspend or terminate an interim measure it has granted, upon application of any party or, in exceptional circumstances and upon prior notice to the parties, on the Tribunal's own initiative.
5. Such interim measures may take the form of an interim order, giving reasons, or Award, and the Tribunal may require security for the costs of such measures.
6. A request for interim measures addressed by a party to a judicial authority shall not be deemed incompatible with the agreement to arbitrate or a waiver of the right to arbitrate.
7. The Tribunal may in its discretion allocate costs associated with applications for interim relief in any interim order or Award or in the final Award.
8. An application for emergency relief prior to the constitution of the Tribunal may be made as provided for in Article 6.

Article (24): Hearing

1. The Tribunal shall give the parties reasonable notice of the date, time, and place of any oral hearing.

Section III: Arbitral Proceedings

2. At least 15 days before the hearings, each party shall give the Tribunal and the other parties the names and addresses of any witnesses it intends to present, the subject of their testimony, and the language(s) in which such witnesses will give their testimony.
3. The Tribunal shall determine the manner in which witnesses are examined and who shall be present during witness examination.
4. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or directed by the Tribunal, evidence of witnesses may be presented in the form of written statements signed by them. In accordance with a schedule set by the Tribunal, each party shall notify the Tribunal and the other parties of the names of any witnesses who have presented a witness statement whom it requests to examine. The Tribunal may require any witness to appear at a hearing. If a witness whose appearance has been requested fails to appear without valid excuse as determined by the Tribunal, the Tribunal may disregard any written statement by that witness.
5. The Tribunal may direct that witnesses be examined through means that do not require their physical presence.
6. Hearings are private unless the parties agree otherwise or the law provides to the contrary.
7. The Tribunal may decide the case solely on the documents submitted by the parties unless any of the parties requests a hearing.

Article (25): Expert Appointed by the Tribunal

1. After consultation with the parties, the Tribunal may appoint one or more independent experts to report to it, in writing, on specific issues to be determined by the arbitral Tribunal, which shall be communicated to the parties.
2. The expert shall, before accepting appointment, submit to the Tribunal and to the parties a description of his qualifications and a statement of his impartiality and independence. Within

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the time ordered by the Tribunal, the parties shall inform the Tribunal whether they have any objections as to the expert's qualifications, impartiality or independence. The Tribunal shall decide promptly whether to accept any such objections. After an expert's appointment, a party may object to the expert's qualifications, impartiality or independence only if the objection is for reasons of which the party becomes aware after the appointment has been made. The Tribunal shall decide promptly what, if any, action to take.

3. The parties shall give the expert any relevant information or produce for his inspection any relevant documents or goods that he may require of them. Any dispute between a party and such expert as to the relevance of the required information or production shall be referred to the Tribunal for decision.
4. Upon receipt of the expert's report, the Tribunal shall communicate a copy of the report to the parties, which shall be given the opportunity to express, in writing, their opinion on the report. A party shall be entitled to examine any document on which the expert has relied in his report.
5. At the request of any party, the Tribunal shall give the parties an opportunity to question the expert at a hearing. At this hearing, parties may present expert witnesses to testify on the points at issue. The provisions of article 24 shall be applicable to such proceedings.
6. The Tribunal may not delegate its decision-making authority to the expert or anyone.

Article (26): Default

1. If a party fails to submit an answer in accordance with Article 5, the Tribunal may proceed with the arbitration.
2. If a party, duly notified under these Rules, fails to appear at a hearing without showing sufficient cause for such failure, the Tribunal may proceed with the hearing.
3. If a party, duly invited to produce evidence or take any other steps in the proceedings, fails to do so within the time

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established by the Tribunal without showing sufficient cause for such failure, the Tribunal may make the Award on the evidence before it.

Article (27): Closure of Hearing

1. The Tribunal may inquire of the parties if they have any further proof to offer or witnesses to be heard or submissions to make and, if there are none, or if it is satisfied that the record is complete, it may declare the hearing closed.
2. After the proceedings are closed, no further submission or argument may be made, or evidence produced. However, in exceptional circumstances The Tribunal may, decide, on its own initiative or upon application of a party, to reopen the hearing at any time before the Award is made.

Article (28): Waiver of Right to Object

A party who knows of any non-compliance with any provision or requirement of the Rules or the arbitration agreement, and proceeds with the arbitration without promptly stating an objection in writing, shall be deemed to have waived its right to object.





Section IV

The Award

Article (29): Awards, Orders, Decisions

1. In addition to making a final Award, the Tribunal may make interim, interlocutory, or partial Awards, orders, decisions, and rulings.
2. When there is more than one arbitrator, any Award, order, decision, or other ruling of the Tribunal shall be made by a majority of the arbitrators.
3. In the case of questions of procedure, when the Tribunal so authorizes, the presiding arbitrator may decide alone, subject to revision, if any, by the Tribunal.

Article (30): Time, Form, and Effect of the Award

1. All Awards rendered shall be reasoned and made in writing. The Tribunal shall make every effort to deliberate and prepare the Award. The Award shall be signed by the arbitrators, and it shall contain the date on which the Award was made and indicate the place of arbitration. Where there is more than one arbitrator and any of them fails to sign, the Award shall state the reason for the absence of the signature.
2. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, specified by law, or determined by the Administrator, the final Award shall be made no later than 60 days from the date of the closing of the hearing.

SCCA Arbitration Rules

3. The Award shall be final and binding on the parties, and the parties shall carry out all Awards without delay.
4. An Award may only be made public with the consent of all parties or where and to the extent disclosure is required of a party by legal duty, to protect or pursue a legal right or in relation to legal proceedings before a court or other competent authority.
5. The Award shall be transmitted in draft form by the Tribunal to the Administrator. The Award shall be communicated to the parties by the Administrator.
6. If applicable law requires an Award to be filed or registered, the Tribunal shall cause such requirement to be satisfied. It is the responsibility of the parties to bring such requirements or any other procedural requirements of the place of arbitration to the attention of the Tribunal.

Article (31): Applicable Law

1. Without prejudice to the rules of Sharia, The Tribunal shall apply the rules of law designated by the parties as applicable to the substance of the dispute. Failing such designation by the parties, the Tribunal shall apply the law which it determines to be appropriate.
2. If the two parties to arbitration expressly agree to authorize the Tribunal to decide the dispute equitably, it may rule on the dispute in accordance with the principles of equity and justice.
3. In all cases, the Tribunal shall decide in accordance with the terms of the contract, if any, and shall take into account any usage of trade applicable to the transaction.
4. This set of Rules will apply without prejudice to the rules of Sharia, and any international convention(s) to which the Kingdom is a party.

Article (32): Settlement or other Reasons for Termination

1. If the parties settle the dispute before a final Award is made,

Section IV: The Award

the Tribunal shall terminate the arbitration and, if requested by all parties, may record the settlement in the form of a consent Award on agreed terms. The Tribunal is not obliged to give reasons for such an Award. Where an arbitral Award on agreed terms is made, the provisions of article 30, paragraphs, 4 and 5, shall apply.

2. If continuation of the arbitration becomes unnecessary or impossible due to the non-payment of deposits required by the Administrator, the arbitration may be suspended or terminated as provided in Article 37 (3).
3. If continuation of the arbitration becomes unnecessary or impossible for any reason other than as stated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the Tribunal shall inform the parties of its intention to terminate the arbitration. The Tribunal shall, thereafter, issue an order terminating the arbitration, unless a party raises justifiable grounds for objection.

Article (33): Interpretation, and Correction of Award

1. Within 30 days after the receipt of an Award, any party, with notice to the other party, may request the Tribunal to interpret the Award or correct any clerical, typographical, or computational errors or make an additional Award as to claims, counterclaims, or set-offs presented but omitted from the Award.
2. If the Tribunal considers such a request justified after considering the contentions of the parties, it shall comply with such a request within 30 days after receipt of the parties' last submissions respecting the requested interpretation, correction, or additional Award. Any interpretation, correction, or additional Award made by the Tribunal shall contain reasoning and shall form part of the Award. The provisions of article 30, paragraphs, 4 and 5, shall apply.

SCCA Arbitration Rules

3. The Tribunal on its own initiative may, within 30 days of the date of the Award, correct any clerical, typographical, or computational errors, or make an additional Award as to claims presented but omitted from the Award. The provisions of article 30, paragraphs, 4 and 5, shall apply.
4. The parties shall be responsible for all costs associated with any request for interpretation, correction, or an additional Award, and the Tribunal may allocate such costs.

Article (34): Costs of Arbitration

1. The Tribunal shall fix the costs of arbitration in its Award. The Tribunal may allocate such costs among the parties if it determines that allocation is reasonable, taking into account the circumstances of the case including the extent to which each party has conducted the arbitration in an expeditious and cost-effective manner.
2. Such costs may include:
 - (a) the fees and expenses of the arbitrators;
 - (b) the costs of assistance required by the Tribunal, including its experts;
 - (c) the fees and expenses of the Administrator;
 - (d) the reasonable legal and other costs incurred by the parties;
 - (e) any costs incurred in connection with a notice for interim or emergency relief pursuant to Articles 6 or 23;
 - (f) any costs associated with information exchange.

Section IV: The Award

Article (35): Administrative Fees

1. The administrative fees shall be determined based on the amount in dispute in accordance with Appendix annexed to these Rules. The administrative fee schedule shall also apply to counterclaims.
2. In exceptional circumstances, the amount of any fees and expenses fixed by the Administrator may be subject to readjustment at any time during the arbitration. In all cases, any party shall be free to pay any other party's share of any advance on costs should such other party fail to pay its share.

Article (36): Fees and Expenses of Arbitrators

1. The fees and expenses of the arbitrators shall be reasonable in amount. The fee schedule shall be in accordance with Appendix annexed to these Rules and shall also apply to counterclaims.
2. As soon as practicable, the Administrator shall fix the advance on costs in an amount likely to cover the fees and expenses of the Tribunal.
3. In exceptional circumstances, the amount of any fees and expenses fixed by the Administrator may be subject to readjustment at any time during the arbitration. In all cases, any party shall be free to pay any other party's share of any advance of costs should such other party fail to pay its share.
4. Any dispute regarding the fees and expenses of the Tribunal shall be determined by the Administrator.

Article (37): Deposits

1. The Administrator may request the parties to deposit appropriate amounts as an advance for the costs referred to in Article 34.

SCCA Arbitration Rules

2. During the course of the arbitral proceedings the Administrator may request supplementary deposits from the parties.
3. If the deposits requested are not paid promptly and in full, the Administrator shall so inform the parties in order that one or more of them may make the required payment. If such payment is not made, the Tribunal may order the suspension or termination of the proceedings. If the Tribunal has not yet been appointed, the Administrator may suspend or terminate the proceedings.
4. Failure of a party asserting a Claim or counterclaim to pay the required deposits shall be deemed a withdrawal of the Claim or counterclaim.
5. After a termination order or final Award has been made, the Administrator shall render an accounting to the parties of the deposits received and return any unexpended balance to the parties.

Article (38): Confidentiality

1. Confidential information disclosed during the arbitration by the parties or by witnesses shall not be divulged by an arbitrator, nor by the Administrator. Except as provided in Article 22, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or required by applicable law, the members of the Tribunal and the Administrator shall keep confidential all matters relating to the arbitration or the Award.
2. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the Tribunal may make orders concerning the confidentiality of the arbitration or any matters in connection with the arbitration and may take measures for protecting trade secrets and confidential information.

Article (39): Interpretation of Rules

1. The Tribunal, or any emergency arbitrator appointed under Article 6, shall interpret and apply these Rules insofar as they

Section IV: The Award

relate to their powers and duties. The Administrator shall interpret and apply all other Rules.

2. In case of conflict with regards to the interpretation of the Rules, the Arabic language shall prevail as official language.





Appendix

Arbitration Costs and Fees

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Article (1): Definition of Costs

- (1) The term “Costs” includes:
 - (a) Administrative fee which includes filing fee to be determined in accordance with Article 2 of this Appendix, and final fee to be determined in accordance with Article 3 of this Appendix;
 - (b) Arbitrators’ fee to be determined in accordance with Article 4 of this Appendix;
 - (c) Expenses incurred to be determined in accordance with Article 6 of this Appendix;
 - (d) The reasonable travel and other expenses of witnesses to the extent such expenses are approved by the Tribunal; and
 - (e) The legal and other Costs incurred by the parties in relation to the arbitration to the extent that the Tribunal determines that the amount of such Costs is reasonable.
- (2) Costs, except for the filing fee, are payable in equal shares by the parties. The Tribunal shall decide ultimately the allocation of Costs in the Award.

Article (2): Filing Fee

1. Upon filing the notice of arbitration, pursuant to the Rules, the Claimant shall pay the filing fee in accordance with the SCCA Administrator and Arbitrators’ Fee schedule “The Schedule”.

SCCA Arbitration Rules

Such payment is non-refundable and shall be credited to the Claimant's portion of the deposits. Filing fee shall be paid by the Respondent upon filing a counterclaim and by the party wishing to join an additional party to the arbitration.

2. If the filing fee is not paid upon filing the notice of arbitration, the counterclaim or the joinder, the Administrator shall not register the case, the counterclaim or the request for joinder.

Article (3): Final Fee

1. The final fee shall be determined based on the sum in dispute in accordance with the schedule.
2. In exceptional circumstances, the Administrator may deviate, at any time during the arbitration, from the amounts of any fee set out in the schedule.
3. Parties shall pay the final fee before referring the dispute to the Tribunal.

Article (4): Arbitrators' Fee

1. Subject to Article 36(1) of the Rules, arbitrators' fee shall be determined based on the sum in dispute in accordance with the schedule.
2. The arbitrator is entitled only to the fee determined in accordance with that schedule, which are deemed to be approved by the arbitrator upon accepting appointment. Separate fee arrangements between the parties and the arbitrator are contrary to the Rules.
3. In exceptional circumstances, the amount of any fee set out in the schedule fixed by the Administrator may be subject to readjustment at any time during the arbitration.
4. The total arbitrators' fee shall be distributed as follows; 40% for the Chairman of the Tribunal and 30% for each co-arbitrator, unless otherwise agreed upon by the members of the Tribunal.

Appendix: Arbitration Costs and Fees

5. Fee shall be paid to the Tribunal upon rendering its final Award signed by the arbitrators. The Administrator may pay an advance not exceeding half of the deposited arbitrators' fee, before rendering the final Award at the request of the Tribunal, but not before the hearing referred to in Article 24 of the Rules.
6. In case of any exceptional circumstances beyond an arbitrator's will that render him incapable of performing his duties or in case of an arbitrator's death after accepting appointment and before rendering the Award, the Administrator in consultation with the remaining arbitrators, shall determine the fee of this arbitrator, having regard to the work he has performed and all other relevant circumstances. The fee for an arbitrator who withdraws, removed or successfully challenged according to Article 14 of the Rules shall be determined by the Administrator.
7. Arbitrators' expenses shall be fixed exclusively by the Administrator as required by Article 36 (1) of the Rules.

Article (5): Methods of Calculation

To calculate administrative and arbitrators' fees, the amount in dispute shall be calculated by adding together the amounts for each successive Claim.

Article (6): Expenses

Expenses referred to in article 1 of this Appendix include:

- (1) The reasonable travel, accommodation and other expenses incurred by the arbitrators;
- (2) The reasonable costs of expert(s) advice and any other assistance for the Tribunal (case reporting or secretariat, supporting services, interpretation, translation, hearing room rental, etc.).

Article (7): Deposits

1. The deposits fixed by the Administrator according to Articles 37 (1) of the Rules comprise arbitrators' fee, administrative fee, and expenses.

SCCA Arbitration Rules

2. If the required deposits are not paid in full within 15 days after the receipt of the request, Article 37(3) shall apply.
3. Supplementary deposits requested according to Article 37(2) of the Rules will take into account fluctuations in the amount in dispute, changes in the amount of the estimated expenses, the use of experts or the evolving difficulty or complexity of arbitration proceedings.

Article (8): Methods of Payment

1. All amounts paid on the account of the arbitration Costs shall be deposited with the SCCA and shall remain there until a termination order or final Award is made. Amounts paid as advances on Costs do not yield interest for the parties, the arbitrator or the SCCA.
2. The payment of the Costs shall not engage any charges on the SCCA.

Article (9): Award Interpretation and Correction Fee

1. The Administrator shall fix, at its discretion, the Costs of the procedure following an application made under Article 33 of the Rules, which shall include any possible arbitrators' and administrative fees and expenses, arising in relation to such request.
2. The Administrator may request the parties to deposit appropriate amounts as an advance of the Cost to cover additional fee and expenses of the Tribunal and additional administrative fee and expenses.

Appendix: Arbitration Costs and Fees

3. Requests made under Article 33 of the Rules shall not be transmitted to the Tribunal until deposits are paid in full.

Article (10): Fees and Expenses Refund

If an arbitration terminates before the rendering of a final Award, the Administrator shall fix the fee and expenses of the arbitrators and the SCCA administrative fee and expenses at its discretion, and refund the amount exceeding the costs, taking into account the stage attained by the arbitral proceedings and any other relevant circumstances.



SCCA Administrator and Arbitrators' Fee Schedule *

No.	Amount in Dispute		Administrative Fee		Tribunal Fee
	From	To	Filing Fee	Final Fee	
1	From 1 to 200,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	One Arbitrator Tribunal Fee** 14,4160%
2	200,001	400,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00 + 3.7840%	28,832.00 + 10.8544% of amount over 200,000.00
3	400,001	800,000.00	10,000.00	12,568.00 + 2.0240%	50,540.80 + 6.1480% of amount over 400,000.00
4	800,001	2,000,000.00	10,000.00	20,664.00 + 1.6720%	75,132.80 + 5.4696% of amount over 800,000.00
5	2,000,001	4,000,000.00	10,000.00	40,728.00 + 1.2080%	140,768.00 + 3.2224% of amount over 2,000,000.00
6	4,000,001	8,000,000.00	10,000.00	64,888.00 + 0.7600%	205,216.00 + 2.8832% of amount over 4,000,000.00
7	8,000,001	20,000,000.00	10,000.00	95,288.00 + 0.3680%	320,544.00 + 1.1128% of amount over 8,000,000.00
8	20,000,001	40,000,000.00	10,000.00	139,448.00 + 0.2000%	454,080.00 + 0.7280% of amount over 20,000,000.00
9	40,000,001	100,000,000.00	10,000.00	179,448.00 + 0.0800%	599,680.00 + 0.1928% of amount over 40,000,000.00
10	100,000,001	200,000,000.00	10,000.00	227,448.00 + 0.0720%	715,360.00 + 0.1824% of amount over 100,000,000.00
11	200,000,001	300,000,000.00	10,000.00	299,448.00 + %0800	897,760.00 + 0.1256% of amount over 200,000,000.00
12	300,000,001	400,000,000.00	10,000.00	307,448.00 + 0.0028%	1,023,360.00 + 0.0920% of amount over 300,000,000.00
13	400,000,001	1,000,000,000.00	10,000.00	310,248.00 + 0.0028%	1,115,360.00 + 0.0464% of amount over 400,000,000.00
14	Over 1,000,000,000		10,000.00	327,048.00 + 0.0028%	1,393,760.00 + 0.0320% of amount over 1,000,000,000.00
15	Undetermined Amount		10,000.00	299,448.00	897,760.00

* All amounts are in SAR.

** Fee for the Tribunal constituted of three arbitrators will be three times one arbitrator Tribunal fee.

Arbitration Clauses

It is recommended that parties wishing to make reference to SCCA arbitration in their contracts use the standard clauses below.⁽¹⁾

Standard SCCA Arbitration Clause

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, shall be settled by arbitration administered by the Saudi Center for Commercial Arbitration (SCCA) in accordance with its Arbitration Rules.

Standard SCCA Step Clause

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or a breach, termination or invalidity thereof, the parties hereto agree first to try to settle it by mediation, administered by the Saudi Center for Commercial Arbitration (SCCA) in accordance with its Mediation Rules. If settlement is not reached within 45 days after service of a written request for mediation, any unresolved dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract shall be settled by arbitration administered by the SCCA in accordance with its Arbitration Rules.



(1) These clauses is merely a suggestion. Ideally, a licensed lawyer would be consulted before incorporating the clauses into a contract.

