

Chart of Arbitral Institutions

	ICC Rules 2012	KLRCA Rules (Malaysia)	VIAC Rules 2012 (Vietnam)	BANI (Indonesia)	SIAC Rules 2016 (Singapore)	UNCITRAL Ad Hoc Rules 2013	PDRCI Rules 2015 (Philippines)	SHIAC Rules 2016 (China)
Deemed start date of arbitration	Art 4.2, 3.3 Day Secretariat receives request for arbitration.	Rule 2(2) Day Director of the KLRCA receives request with all accompanying documentation and fee.	Art 5, 6.2 Day VIAC receives request for arbitration.	Art. 6.1 Day Secretariat receives petition for arbitration.	Rules 3.3, 2.2 Day request for arbitration is delivered to Registrar.	Art 3.2, 2.5 Day notice of arbitration is received by respondent.	Art 4 Day PDRCI receives notice of arbitration and filing fee, whichever is later.	Art 10 Day SHIAC receives request for arbitration.
Default deadline for response	Art 5.1 30 days from receipt of request from Secretariat by respondent.	Art 4 30 days from receipt of notice of arbitration by respondent.	Art 8.1 30 days from receipt of notice of arbitration by respondent.	Art. 8.2, 8.3 30 days from receipt of petition from Secretariat by respondent.	Rule 4.1 14 days from receipt of notice by respondent.	Art 4.1 30 days from receipt of notice of arbitration by respondent.	Art 5 30 days of receipt of PDRCI's notice to submit response to notice of arbitration.	Art 13.1 45 days from receipt of notice of arbitration by respondent.
Default number of arbitrators	Art 12.2 Sole arbitrator.	Rule 4(4) 3 arbitrators for international arbitration; sole arbitrator for domestic arbitration.	Art 10.2 3 arbitrators.	Art. 10.4 Agreed by parties, otherwise decided by Chairman.	Rule 9.1 Sole arbitrator.	Art 7 3 arbitrators.	Art 11 PDRCI to determine if no previous agreement.	Art 20.2 3 arbitrators.
Default appointment of a sole arbitrator	Art 12.2, 12.3 By ICC, unless sole arbitrator agreed by parties.	Rule 4(5) Joint appointment within 30 days of receipt of notice of arbitration, otherwise by Director of the KLRCA at either party's request.	Art 10.2, 12 Agreed by parties, otherwise appointment by President.	Art 6.2, 10.1, 10.2 Each party nominates arbitrator, otherwise appointed Chairman.	Rule 10 Joint appointment within 21 days of receipt of request by Registrar, otherwise by President.	Art 8.1 Joint appointment within 30 days, otherwise by appointing authority.	Art 13 Either party to propose. Failing agreement, appointment by PDRCI.	Art 23, 22.2 Joint appointment within 15 days of respondent's receipt of notice of arbitration, otherwise by Chairman upon parties' joint authorization.
Default appointment of three member tribunal	Art 12.2, 12.4, 12.5 Each party nominates an arbitrator; third arbitrator (president of tribunal) appointed by ICC.	Art 4(6) Each party appoints one arbitrator; the two arbitrators choose the third. Director appoints if either party fails to.	Art 11 Each party appoints one arbitrator; the two arbitrators choose the third. If they fail to select third arbitrator within 15 days, President appoints.	Art 10.2, 10.3 Each party nominates one arbitrator within 14 days, otherwise Chairman appoints. Chairman appoints third arbitrator.	Rule 11 Each party nominates one arbitrator within 14 days, otherwise President appoints. Third arbitrator agreed by parties or appointed by President.	Art 9 Each party appoints one arbitrator; the two arbitrators choose the third. Appointing authority appoints if either party fails to.	Art 14 Each party appoints one arbitrator; the two arbitrators choose the third. If either party or the two arbitrators fail to nominate, PDRCI appoints.	Art 22 Each party appoints one arbitrator within 15 days, otherwise Chairman appoints. Third arbitrator appointed by parties from Panel, or by Chairman upon parties' joint authorization.
Restrictions where parties of different nationalities	Art 13.5 Sole arbitrator/chair not of nationality of either party.	No restriction.	No restriction.	No restriction.	No restriction.	No restriction.	Art 13 Arbitrator not to be of nationality of either party.	No restriction.

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Time limit for challenging arbitrator	Art 14.2 Within 30 days of receipt of arbitrator's appointment or of becoming aware of relevant circumstances.	Rule 5 Within 15 days of receipt of notice of appointment or of becoming aware of relevant circumstances.	Art 14.3, 15 Within 15 days of receipt of the notice of selection or appointment of the arbitrator.	Art 11.1 Within 14 days of disclosure of arbitrator's identity or of becoming aware of relevant circumstances.	Rule 15.1 Within 14 days of appointment or 14 days after circumstances became known or should have reasonably been known.	Art 13.1 Within 15 days of appointment or of becoming aware of relevant circumstances.	Art 19 Within 15 days of notice of appointment or of becoming aware of relevant circumstances.	Art 26.2 Within 15 days of receipt of notice of constitution of tribunal or of becoming aware of relevant circumstances.
Joinder	Art 7.1 On request by a party and only permitted prior to confirmation/ appointment of any arbitrator.	Art 17(5) On request by a party provided third party is a party to the arbitration agreement.	Not available.	Art 10.5, Art 30 of Law No. 30/1999 Third parties outside arbitration agreement may join themselves to arbitral process if they have related interests and the parties and tribunal consent.	Rule 7.1 Upon application by a party or non-party provided third party is bound by arbitration agreement or all parties consent, including party to be joined.	Art 17.5 On request of any party, provided third party is a party to the arbitration agreement.	Art 7 On request by a party and subject to the tribunal's <i>prima facie</i> determination that an arbitration agreement under the PDRCI Rules exists and binds all parties.	Art 31 On joint request of parties provided third party consents, or on application of third party to be joined provided parties have consented in writing.
Consolidation	Art 10 On request by a party, Court can consolidate pending ICC arbitrations where: (a) parties agree; or (b) claims are made under same arbitration agreement; or (c) same parties in connection with same legal relationship and ICC finds arbitration agreements compatible.	Rule 8 Parties may agree to consolidate with other arbitration proceedings or concurrent hearings be held.	Not available.	Not available.	Rule 8 Upon application by a party, Court can consolidate pending SIAC arbitrations before constitution of tribunal where: (a) parties agree; or (b) claims made under same arbitration agreement; or (c) arbitration agreements are compatible and disputes arise out of same legal relationship, or principal and ancillary contracts, or same transaction(s). After constitution, tribunal decides whether to consolidate. Similar requirements apply but additionally the same tribunal must be constituted in each of the arbitrations to be consolidated, or no tribunal has been constituted in the other arbitrations.	Not available.	Art 10 PDRCI may, at the request of a party, and after consulting with the parties and any confirmed arbitrators, consolidate pending PDRCI arbitrations where: (a) parties agree; or (b) claims are made under same arbitration agreement; or (c) there is a common question of law or fact, the rights to relief claimed are in respect of, or arise out of, the same transaction(s), and the arbitration agreements are compatible.	Art 30 Tribunal may, upon the application of any party and with the consent of all other parties concerned, order consolidation of related arbitrations or arbitrations involving the same or same sort of subject matter.

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Tribunal's discretion to order interim measures	Art 28.1 Any interim or conservatory measure tribunal deems appropriate.	Rule 7, Art 26 At a party's request, tribunal may grant interim measures including emergency interim reliefs prior to the constitution of the tribunal.	Art 19 At a party's request, the tribunal may order certain interim measures.	Art 26 Provisional, interlocutory, or partial award.	Rule 30.1 Order or award granting injunction or any other interim relief tribunal deems appropriate.	Art 26 At a party's request, tribunal may grant interim measures including measures to maintain/restore status quo pending determination of dispute and measures to preserve assets or evidence.	Art 33 At a party's request and generally after satisfying tribunal that: (a) harm not adequately reparable by damages will likely result and it outweighs harm against whom measure is directed; and (b) there is reasonable possibility that requesting party will succeed on merits of the claim.	Art 42 Proceedings may be suspended at the parties' request, or if other circumstances occur which make suspension necessary.
Confidentiality	Art 22.3 Tribunal may make orders concerning confidentiality of arbitral proceedings and take measures for protecting confidential information. Appendix II Art 1 Work of Court is confidential.	Rule 15 The tribunal, parties, experts, witnesses and KLRCA must keep all matters relating to the proceedings and award confidential, except where disclosure is necessary for purposes of implementation, challenge or enforcement, where legally required, or to protect or pursue a legal right.	Art 23.3 Hearings in camera unless parties agree otherwise.	Art 13.2 All proceedings conducted closed to public and all matters relating to proceedings kept in strict confidence, except where required by law or agreed by parties.	Rule 39 All matters relating to proceedings and award confidential, subject to stated exceptions related to enforcement and as required by law/regulators or tribunal and for consolidation /joinder purposes.	Art 28 Hearings in camera unless parties agree otherwise.	Art 41 Information relating to the subject of arbitration and expressly intended, or reasonably expected, by the source not to be disclosed.	Art 34 Hearings in camera and substantive and procedural matters of case to be kept confidential, unless parties request otherwise.
Time limit for issuing award	Art 30 Within 6 months of date of last signature of terms of reference.	Rule 11 Within 3 months of date of the closing submissions.	Art 30.3 Within 30 days of date on which the final hearing finishes.	Art 25 Within 30 days of conclusion of hearings, unless tribunal needs extensions.	Rule 32.3 Draft award to Registrar within 45 days of close of proceedings.	No limit.	No limit.	Art 44 For international/HKSAR/ Macao/ Taiwan disputes, within 6 months of constitution of tribunal; for domestic disputes, within 4 months of constitution.
Expedited / summary procedure	Not available.	Available under the KLRCA Fast Track Arbitration Rules (Revised 2013), an entirely different set of rules which applies to expedited procedures.	Not available.	Not available.	Rule 5 Applies where: (a) amount in dispute does not exceed SGD 6 million; (b) parties agree; or (c) exceptional urgency. Documents only at tribunal's discretion.	Not available.	Art 52 Applies where: (a) amount in dispute does not exceed PHP 25 million; (b) parties agree; or (c) exceptional urgency.	Art 52 Applies where: (a) amount in dispute does not exceed RMB 1 million; or (b) if amount exceeds RMB 1 million and a party applies for procedure and other party agrees.

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Availability of emergency arbitrator procedure (prior to constitution)	Art 29, Appendix V Appointment within as short a time as possible, normally within 2 days of receipt of application by Secretariat. Order made within 15 days of date file was transmitted to emergency arbitrator.	Part III, Schedule II Appointment within 2 business days of receipt of application and fees by Director. Order made within 15 days of date of appointment notification to parties.	Not available.	Not available.	Schedule 1, Para 1 Appointment within 1 day of receipt by Registrar of application and fees. Order or award made within 14 days of appointment.	Not available.	Art 53 PDRCI tries to appoint within 2 days of receipt of application and fee. Order or award made within 20 days of date file was transmitted to emergency arbitrator.	Not available.
Cost allocation	Art 37.4 Tribunal has discretion.	Art 42 Costs borne by unsuccessful party but tribunal has discretion to apportion costs between parties after taking into account the circumstances of the case.	Art 34.1 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, tribunal allocates costs of arbitration.	Art 37 Tribunal has discretion.	Rule 35.1 Tribunal has discretion unless otherwise agreed by parties.	Art 42 In principle costs borne by unsuccessful party but tribunal may apportion between parties if it decides it is reasonable to do so.	Art 50 In principle costs borne by unsuccessful party but tribunal may apportion between parties as may be appropriate.	Art 47 Tribunal has discretion.

Important Note: This is a simplified guide intended to provide an overview of the similarities and differences among some of the major institutional and ad hoc international arbitration rules. It is not intended as a substitute for detailed legal advice as to the procedures and laws which govern a particular dispute. Advice should be sought when agreeing to arbitration and at any early stage of any dispute. Correct as at 14 July 2016.

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