

## WEBNYAY ARBITRATION RULES 2020

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTORY RULES.....	3
1. APPLICABILITY.....	3
2. DEFINITIONS.....	3
3. INTERPRETATION.....	4
CHAPTER II: COMMENCING ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS .....	5
4. COMMENCEMENT OF ARBITRATION.....	5
5. SERVICE.....	5
6. RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION.....	6
CHAPTER III: ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL AND EMERGENCY ARBITRATOR .....	7
7. APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATOR BY THE SECRETARIAT .....	7
8. APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATOR BY THE PARTIES .....	7
9. CONSTITUTION OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL .....	7
10. CHALLENGE TO APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATOR.....	8
11. EMERGENCY ARBITRATOR .....	8
CHAPTER IV: PROCEEDINGS.....	10
12. VALIDITY OF THE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT .....	10
13. INTERIM RELIEF .....	10
14. PRELIMINARY MEETING .....	10
15. STATEMENT OF CLAIM.....	10
16. STATEMENTS OF DEFENCE AND COUNTERCLAIM .....	11
17. ADDITIONAL PLEADINGS .....	11
18. EVIDENCE .....	11
19. HEARING .....	12
20. CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS.....	12
21. CONFIDENTIALITY.....	13
22. SEAT OF ARBITRATION .....	13
23. LANGUAGE .....	13
24. LAWYERS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES.....	13
25. CLOSURE OF THE PROCEEDINGS .....	13
CHAPTER V: AWARD .....	14
26. AWARDS .....	14
27. CORRECTION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE AWARD.....	14
28. AWARD BY MUTUAL CONSENT .....	15

29.	ENFORCEMENT .....	15
CHAPTER VI: MISCELLANEOUS .....		16
30.	EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY .....	16
31.	WAIVER .....	16
32.	APPOINTING AUTHORITY .....	16
33.	GOVERNING LAW AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.....	16

## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTORY RULES

### **1. Applicability**

- 1.1 The Webnyay Arbitration Rules apply where parties have submitted their dispute to Webnyay, in its capacity as an arbitral institution.
- 1.2 The Webnyay Arbitration Rules came into force on 01 October 2020 (superseding the earlier arbitration rules) and, unless the parties have agreed otherwise, shall apply to any arbitration which is commenced on or after that date.
- 1.3 Where parties have agreed to refer their disputes to Webnyay for arbitration (whether before or after a dispute has arisen), the parties shall be deemed to have agreed that the arbitration shall be conducted and administered under the Webnyay Arbitration Rules (unless the parties have agreed otherwise) and that these Arbitration Rules have been incorporated by reference into their agreement.
- 1.4 If any rule from the Webnyay Arbitration Rules conflict with a mandatory provision of law applicable to the arbitration or the arbitration agreement from which the parties cannot derogate, that mandatory provision will prevail.

### **2. Definitions**

- 2.1 "Arbitral Tribunal" refers to the sole Arbitrator or a panel of three Arbitrators.
- 2.2 "Arbitration Agreement" refers to either an arbitration clause incorporated in an agreement agreed by or between the parties or any other form of a written agreement between the parties providing for the settlement of disputes by arbitration. The agreement can be contained in a tangible form of a document, such as a contract, letter, telegram, telex, facsimile, electronic data interchange (EDI), email or message.
- 2.3 "Arbitrator" refers to an expert appointed (or to be appointed) to resolve any Dispute through arbitration under the Webnyay Arbitration Rules.
- 2.4 "Award" refers to the arbitral award passed by the Arbitral Tribunal under the Webnyay Arbitration Rules.
- 2.5 "Case" refers to a workspace that the Secretariat shall create on the Portal. Every Case will have a unique case ID that it will communicate to the parties. The date of commencement of the arbitration will be included in the case ID.
- 2.6 "Dispute" refers to any action, cause of action, claim, complaint or difference between parties arising out of certain transactions between them.
- 2.7 "Electronic Signature" refers to data in electronic form, in or attached to a data message, used to identify a signer and to express acknowledgment of the content of the data message.

- 2.8 "Lawyer" refers to an advocate or senior advocate licenced to practice in India as well as any legal practitioner from another jurisdiction that has been admitted to the rolls of a professional body in a recognised jurisdiction or is otherwise licenced to practice law by a government or judicial authority.
- 2.9 "Portal" refers to the online arbitration platform available at [www.webnyay.in](http://www.webnyay.in) and that is available to download from the Android Play Store, Apple App Store and Windows Market Store. It includes various features (both in-built and interconnected with third-party applications) like video conferencing (with an option to record proceedings and have them transcribed), audio conferencing with telephone dial-in, chat messenger (supporting audio-recording and document exchange), calendar, cloud storage (for storing and exchanging documents), digital signatures and electronic hearing bundle.
- 2.10 "Respondent" refers to any party to the arbitration that is defending the Dispute and against whom relief is being claimed.
- 2.11 "Secretariat" refers to Webnyay's administrative and technical personnel that are responsible for coordinating the swift management and resolution of Disputes, including (but not limited to), processing requests for arbitration, financial administration, coordination and tracking progress of the arbitration proceedings and providing technical assistance.
- 2.12 "Webnyay" refers to Webnyay Private Limited, a private company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 and having its registered office at 1241, Sector 18-C, Chandigarh, and include its successors.
- 2.13 "Webnyay Panel" refers to a list of qualified arbitrators that Webnyay maintains as an internal database.
- 2.14 "Webnyay Arbitration Rules" refers to these rules (and any amendments made from time to time) that govern the conduct of arbitration proceedings.
- 2.15 "Webnyay Arbitration Fees Schedule" refers to a schedule of fees that Webnyay would charge the parties for providing secretarial, administrative, technical and other support during the arbitration as well as providing access to the Portal. The Webnyay Arbitration Fees Schedule shall form part of the Webnyay Arbitration Rules.

### **3. Interpretation**

- 3.1 In the Webnyay Arbitration Rules:
- 3.1.1 any pronoun shall be understood to be gender-neutral; and
- 3.1.2 any singular noun shall be understood to refer to the plural in the appropriate circumstances.

## CHAPTER II: COMMENCING ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

### **4. Commencement of arbitration**

- 4.1 Any party wishing to commence an arbitration (the “**Claimant**”) shall send an email to the Secretariat at admin@webnyay.in or contact the Secretariat by telephone (as provided at www.webnyay.in). When contacting the Secretariat, the Claimant should provide the following details (“**Request for Arbitration**”):
- 4.1.1 a demand that the Dispute be referred to arbitration;
  - 4.1.2 details of the Arbitration Agreement or a confirmation that the Claimant shall enter into (along with the Respondent) a submission agreement where the parties shall refer their Dispute to Webnyay and have it resolved under the Webnyay Arbitration Rules;
  - 4.1.3 full names and contact details (including postal address(es), telephone number(s), facsimile number(s) and electronic mail address(es), to the extent known) of the Respondent, other Claimants and their Lawyers, if any;
  - 4.1.4 a summary of the Dispute, including an estimate of the monetary value of the Dispute; and
  - 4.1.5 a confirmation that it shall pay, and shall be liable to pay the arbitration fees in accordance with the Webnyay Arbitration Fees Schedule.
- 4.2 The date of receipt of the complete Request for Arbitration by the Secretariat shall be deemed the date of commencement of the arbitration.
- 4.3 On receipt of a valid Request for Arbitration, the Secretariat shall provide the Claimant and the Claimant's Lawyers access to the Case on the Portal.

### **5. Service**

- 5.1 On receipt of a valid Request for Arbitration, the Secretariat shall, at the Claimant's expense, send a notice to the Respondent (“**Notice**”), in such format as adopted by the Secretariat. The Notice shall be sent by tracked email, fax, WhatsApp and by speed post or by registered post with acknowledgment due, to the address(es) of the Respondent as specified in the Request for Arbitration.
- 5.2 The Secretariat shall cause for any documentary proof of delivery of the Notice to the Respondent to be securely stored on the Portal.
- 5.3 The Notice shall include a mechanism using which the Respondent will be able to access the Case on the Portal.

5.4 If the Notice is refused by the Respondent or undelivered for any reason, or the Respondent, having accepted service of the Notice, does not register on the Portal within the period prescribed in the Notice, the arbitration shall proceed ex-parte.

## **6. Response to the Request for Arbitration**

6.1 Upon receipt of the Notice or otherwise having knowledge or information about the commencement of the arbitration, the Respondent (along with Respondent's Lawyers) should login to the Portal using the instructions mentioned in the Notice.

6.2 The Respondent may then serve a response to the Request for Arbitration ("**Response**") using the Portal within 14 days of receipt of the Request for Arbitration. The Response shall contain (or be accompanied by):

6.2.1 a confirmation or denial of all or part of the claims;

6.2.2 the full names and contact details (including postal address(es), telephone number(s), facsimile number(s) and electronic mail address(es)) of other Respondents and Lawyers, if any;

6.2.3 a statement briefly describing the nature and circumstances of the Dispute and the defence to the claim, including any counterclaims advanced against any other party to the arbitration, specifying the relief claimed, including the amounts of any quantified counterclaims and, to the extent possible, an estimate of the monetary value of any other counterclaims; and

6.2.4 a confirmation that it shall pay, and shall be liable to pay filing fee for the counterclaim in accordance with the Webnyay Arbitration Fees Schedule.

6.3 If the Respondent does not intend to serve a Response but otherwise seeks to defend the Claimant's claims, it shall inform the Secretariat within 4 days of receipt of the Request for Arbitration.

6.4 If the Respondent requires more than 14 days to submit the Response, it shall submit an application to the Secretariat on the Portal. The decision of the Secretariat on such an application shall be final.

### **CHAPTER III: ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL AND EMERGENCY ARBITRATOR**

#### **7. Appointment of Arbitrator by the Secretariat**

- 7.1 Unless agreed by the parties, the Arbitral Tribunal shall comprise a sole arbitrator that is appointed by the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall appoint the arbitrator from the Webnyay Panel while having due regard to:
- 7.1.1 the nature and circumstances of the Dispute;
  - 7.1.2 the nationality and location of the parties;
  - 7.1.3 any qualifications required of the arbitrator by the agreement of the parties;
  - 7.1.4 the arbitrator's availability and ability to conduct the arbitration promptly and efficiently; and
  - 7.1.5 other considerations that ensure that the arbitrator is independent and impartial.

#### **8. Appointment of Arbitrator by the parties**

- 8.1 If the parties have agreed that an arbitrator is to be appointed by one or more of the parties to the Dispute, or by arbitrators already appointed, then such agreement shall be treated as an agreement to nominate an arbitrator under the Webnyay Arbitration Rules.
- 8.2 The parties may nominate their arbitrators in the Request for Arbitration, Response or separately on the Portal in the following manner:
- 8.2.1 if a sole arbitrator is to be appointed, either party may propose to the other the names of one or more persons, one of whom would serve as the sole arbitrator. The parties shall then have to agree on the sole arbitrator within 5 days, failing which the Secretariat shall appoint the sole arbitrator from the Webnyay Panel; or
  - 8.2.2 if three arbitrators are to be appointed, the Claimant and Respondent shall each nominate one arbitrator. The presiding arbitrator shall then be nominated by the party-appointed arbitrators within 5 days, failing which the Secretariat shall appoint the presiding arbitrator from the Webnyay Panel.
- 8.3 The Secretariat shall review the parties' nominations and appoint the arbitrators having due regard to the nature and circumstances of the Dispute, the nationality, location and languages of the parties and (if more than two) the number of parties. Due consideration shall be given 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 appropriate for the arbitration. The Secretariat shall consider if the concerned arbitrator has sufficient time, availability and ability to conduct the arbitration promptly and efficiently.

#### **9. Constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal**

- 9.1 The Secretariat shall appoint the arbitrators under Rule 7 or 8 above within 7 days of receiving the Response or the parties nominations. If the Secretariat does not receive a Response or the parties nominations, then it shall appoint the arbitrators promptly after the period to file a Response has elapsed.
- 9.2 Every Arbitrator conducting the arbitration under the Webnyay Arbitration Rules shall be and remain at all times independent and impartial, and shall not act as an advocate for any party whether or not nominated by the parties. No Arbitrator shall advise any party or comment on the merits, or outcome, of the Dispute.
- 9.3 Before appointment or confirmation, the Arbitrator shall confirm on the Portal that the Arbitrator is independent, impartial and available to act as an arbitrator on the Dispute.
- 9.4 An Arbitrator shall immediately disclose to the parties, and to the other Arbitrators (as well as to the Secretariat), any circumstances which may arise at any time during the arbitration which may give rise to justifiable doubts as to the Arbitrator's impartiality or independence.
- 9.5 No party or anyone acting on its behalf shall, at any time, have any ex-parte communication relating to the Dispute with the Arbitral Tribunal.
- 9.6 After appointment, the Arbitrator will have access to the Case on the Portal. The terms of appointment of the Arbitrator shall be fixed by the Secretariat.
- 9.7 By accepting appointment, the Arbitrator undertakes to carry out his/her responsibilities in accordance with the Webnyay Arbitration Rules.

## **10. Challenge to appointment of arbitrator**

- 10.1 If any of the parties decides to challenge the appointment of the Arbitrator, whether for an alleged lack of impartiality or independence or otherwise, it shall do so within 5 days of it having been notified about the Arbitrator specifying: (a) the grounds on which the Arbitrator has been challenged; and (b) suggestions for an alternate arbitrator.
- 10.2 If an Arbitrator is challenged, the Secretariat shall decide on the challenge application within 5 days and take appropriate steps to change the Arbitrator (if required). While deciding on the challenge of an Arbitrator, it may give the other parties an opportunity of making representations.

## **11. Emergency Arbitrator**

- 11.1 A party that needs urgent interim or conservatory measures and cannot await the constitution of an Arbitral Tribunal ("**Emergency Measures**") may make an application for such measures to the Secretariat on the Portal. Any such application shall be accepted only if it is received by the Secretariat before the Arbitral Tribunal is constituted and irrespective of whether the party making the application has already submitted its Request for Arbitration or the Response.
- 11.2 The Secretariat shall appoint an emergency arbitrator within 24 hours of receipt of the application ("**Emergency Arbitrator**").

- 11.3 Before accepting appointment, the prospective Emergency Arbitrator must disclose any facts or circumstances which may give rise to justifiable doubts to the Emergency Arbitrator's impartiality or independence. Any challenge to the appointment of the Emergency Arbitrator must be made within 24 hours of the communication by the Secretariat to the parties of the appointment of the Emergency Arbitrator.
- 11.4 The Emergency Arbitrator's decision shall take the form of an order. The parties undertake to comply with the order made by the Emergency Arbitrator.
- 11.5 The Emergency Arbitrator's order shall not bind the Arbitral Tribunal with respect to any question, issue or dispute determined in the order. The Arbitral Tribunal may modify, terminate or annul the order or any modification thereto made by the Emergency Arbitrator.
- 11.6 The Arbitral Tribunal shall decide upon any party's requests or claims related to the emergency arbitrator proceedings, including the allocation of the costs of such proceedings and any claims arising out of or in connection with the compliance or non-compliance with the order.
- 11.7 The Emergency Arbitrator Provisions are not intended to prevent any party from seeking urgent interim or conservatory measures from a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction at any time before making an application for such measures, and in appropriate circumstances even thereafter, pursuant to the Webnyay Arbitration Rules. Any such application and any measures ordered by the court or tribunal must be notified without delay to the Secretariat.

## CHAPTER IV: PROCEEDINGS

### **12. Validity of the Arbitration Agreement**

- 12.1 The Arbitral Tribunal shall have the power to determine the existence and validity of an Arbitration Agreement and their jurisdiction over the Dispute.

### **13. Interim Relief**

- 13.1 The Arbitral Tribunal may, at the request of a party, issue an order granting an injunction or any other interim relief it deems appropriate. The Arbitral Tribunal may order the party requesting interim relief to provide appropriate security in connection with the relief sought.
- 13.2 Where permitted by law, a party may apply to any court or other judicial authority for interim or conservatory relief. Any application and any order for such measures shall be promptly communicated by the party to the Arbitral Tribunal and other parties.

### **14. Preliminary Meeting**

- 14.1 Upon constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal, the Arbitral Tribunal shall conduct a preliminary meeting with the parties on the Portal to discuss the procedures that will be most appropriate and efficient in the arbitration.
- 14.2 During or following the preliminary meeting, the Arbitral Tribunal shall establish the procedural timetable that it intends to follow during the arbitration. The procedural timetable shall be promptly communicated to the Secretariat and the parties. The Secretariat shall diarise the dates in the calendar on the Portal.
- 14.3 The Arbitral Tribunal may also issue terms of reference for the arbitration proceedings if requested jointly by the parties or on its own motion.
- 14.4 During the preliminary meeting, the parties shall provide proof of the authority of any representative that would represent them in the arbitration proceedings, including any vakalatnama or power of attorney given to a Lawyer.

### **15. Statement of Claim**

- 15.1 The Claimant shall, within a period of time to be determined by the Arbitral Tribunal at the Preliminary Meeting, serve its **Statement of Claim** using the Portal. The Statement of Claim should set out:
- 15.1.1 a statement of facts supporting the claim;
  - 15.1.2 the legal grounds or arguments supporting the claim;
  - 15.1.3 the relief claimed, together with the amount of all quantifiable claims; and

- 15.1.4 if the Arbitral Tribunal so determines at the Preliminary Meeting, the Claimant shall also attach witness-of-fact statements supporting its claim.
- 15.2 The Claimant may make claims arising out of or in connection with more than one agreement in a single arbitration.

## **16. Statements of Defence and Counterclaim**

- 16.1 After receipt of the Statement of Claim, the Respondent shall, within a period of time to be determined by the Arbitral Tribunal, serve a **Statement of Defence** using the Portal. The Statement of Defence must set out the Respondent's defence to the Statement of Claim, including a statement of facts and submissions on legal issues. The Statement of Defence must include any counterclaim, which shall comply with the requirements of Rule 15 above.
- 16.2 If the Statement of Claim was accompanied by witness-of-fact statements from the Claimant, then the Statements of Defence and Counterclaim should also be accompanied by any witness-of-fact statements from the Respondent.
- 16.3 If a counterclaim is submitted by the Respondent, the Claimant shall, within a period of time to be determined by the Arbitral Tribunal, send to the Respondent a **Defence to Counterclaim** setting out its full defence to the counterclaim, including, without limitation, a statement of facts and contentions of law on which it relies.

## **17. Additional Pleadings**

- 17.1 Failure of any party to submit the Statement of Claim, Statement of Defence or other pleadings will not automatically result in a delay to the arbitration proceedings.
- 17.2 The Arbitral Tribunal along with the parties shall decide if any pleadings (after the exchange of the Statement of Claim, Statement of Defence and a Defence to Counterclaim, as applicable) are required. If additional pleadings are required, the Arbitral Tribunal shall fix the period of time for exchanging such pleadings.

## **18. Evidence**

- 18.1 The Arbitral Tribunal may conduct proceedings in the manner it considers appropriate, including in determining the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence submitted by the parties.
- 18.2 At any time during the arbitration, the Arbitral Tribunal may at the request of a party or on its own motion, order a party to produce such documents or other evidence as it considers necessary or appropriate and may order a party to make available to the Arbitral Tribunal or the other party, any property in its possession or control for inspection or testing.
- 18.3 If the parties are submitting reports and opinions from independent experts or the Arbitral Tribunal appoints an independent expert to assist it on certain disputed issues, then the Arbitral Tribunal shall decide a procedural timetable for the reports to be submitted as well as issue directions on how it intends to treat expert evidence.

## **19. Hearing**

- 19.1 The Arbitral Tribunal may, with the consent of all the parties participating in the proceedings, issue the Award without any hearing.
- 19.2 If a hearing takes place, it shall be conducted exclusively on the Portal. If any party requires a physical and in-person hearing, it shall make an application to the Arbitral Tribunal and provide reasons. The Arbitral Tribunal shall decide the application after providing the other party an opportunity to respond to the application.
- 19.3 No party shall record the hearings or have them independently transcribed without the express permission of the other party and the Arbitral Tribunal. If either party objects to such recording, the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be final.
- 19.4 The Arbitral Tribunal shall control the hearing at which all the parties are entitled to be present. Except with the approval of the Arbitral Tribunal, persons not involved in the proceedings cannot attend the hearings on the Portal.

## **20. Conduct of Proceedings**

- 20.1 The Arbitral Tribunal may conduct the arbitration in such manner as it considers appropriate to ensure the avoidance of unnecessary delay and expense, having regard to the complexity of the issues involved and the amount in dispute, and provided that such procedures ensure fair and equal treatment of the parties and afford the parties a reasonable opportunity to present their case.
- 20.2 The proceedings will be conducted entirely on the Portal including audio-video or audio-only hearings and exchange of correspondence.
- 20.3 The parties and the Arbitral Tribunal shall use the cloud storage and virtual arbitration room on the Portal to exchange and store documents.
- 20.4 The Arbitral Tribunal, after consulting the parties, may adopt procedural measures or modify existing directions from time to time.
- 20.5 The Arbitral Tribunal may proceed with the arbitration despite any party's failure or refusal to comply with the Webnyay Arbitration Rules or with the Arbitral Tribunal's orders or directions, or any partial or interim Award, and may impose such sanctions as the Arbitral Tribunal deems appropriate in such circumstances.
- 20.6 In all matters not expressly provided for in the Webnyay Arbitration Rules, the Secretariat and the Arbitral Tribunal shall act in the spirit of the Webnyay Arbitration Rules and shall make every effort to make sure that the Award is enforceable at law.
- 20.7 All pleadings submitted by the parties (including Request for Arbitration, Response, Statement of Claim, Statement of Defence and Counterclaim and Defence to Counterclaim) and witness-of-fact statements and expert reports must be duly signed. The signatures can be Electronic Signatures.

## **21. Confidentiality**

- 21.1 The parties agree that no information concerning the existence of arbitration proceedings may be disclosed to any third party unless it is required to do so by law or by an order of a competent regulatory authority.
- 21.2 All documentary or other evidence produced or exchanged during the arbitration shall be treated as completely confidential (unless it already exists in the public domain).

## **22. Seat of Arbitration**

- 22.1 Unless expressly agreed in a written document by the parties, the seat of the arbitration shall be decided by the Arbitral Tribunal.
- 22.2 The proceedings of the arbitration will be conducted over the Portal and the parties may access the Portal from anywhere in the world.

## **23. Language**

- 23.1 Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the proceedings shall be conducted in English.

## **24. Lawyers and other representatives**

- 24.1 Each party must promptly inform the Secretariat, the Arbitral Tribunal and the other parties of any changes to its Lawyers or other representatives.
- 24.2 The Arbitral Tribunal may take necessary measures to avoid any conflict of interest of an Arbitrator arising from a change in party representation.

## **25. Closure of the proceedings**

- 25.1 As soon as possible after the last hearing concerning matters to be decided in an Award or the filing of the last authorised submissions concerning such matters, whichever is later, the Arbitral Tribunal shall:
  - 25.1.1 declare the proceedings closed concerning the matters to be decided in the Award; and
  - 25.1.2 inform the Secretariat and the parties of the date by which it expects to submit its draft award to the Secretariat.
- 25.2 After the proceedings are closed, no further submission or argument may be made, or evidence produced, concerning the matters to be decided in the Award, unless requested or authorised by the Arbitral Tribunal.

## CHAPTER V: AWARD

### **26. Awards**

- 26.1 Other than in arbitration proceedings with a sole arbitrator, all decisions by the Arbitral Tribunal shall be made by a simple majority.
- 26.2 The Arbitral Tribunal shall endeavour to render its final Award within 12 months from the date of commencement of the arbitration. If it becomes apparent to the Arbitral Tribunal that the final Award cannot be rendered within 12 months, it shall promptly notify the parties and the Secretariat in writing, with brief reasons, of the estimated length of time required for the Arbitral Tribunal to render its final Award.
- 26.3 The Award shall be in writing and signed by the Arbitral Tribunal.
- 26.4 The Award shall include detailed reasons upon which it is based.
- 26.5 The Award shall be reviewed by the Secretariat before being signed by the Arbitral Tribunal. The Secretariat may lay down modifications as to the form of the Award and, without affecting the Arbitral Tribunal's liberty of decision, draw the attention of the Arbitral Tribunal to any substantive issues. No Award shall be issued to the parties until it has been approved by the Secretariat as to its form.
- 26.6 The Award shall be released to the parties by the Secretariat on the Portal.
- 26.7 The Arbitral Tribunal shall use its best endeavours to render the Award that is made in accordance with the law of the seat of the arbitration.
- 26.8 The Award shall be treated as confidential by the parties and may only be disclosed to a third party if:
- 26.8.1 all parties provide written consent;
  - 26.8.2 it falls into the public domain as a result of an action before a court of competent jurisdiction;
  - 26.8.3 it falls into the public domain as a result of an action before a tribunal or competent authority; or
  - 26.8.4 it is required to be disclosed to comply with a legal requirement imposed on a Party or to establish or protect a party's legal rights against a third party.
- 26.9 The Arbitral Tribunal shall deposit the original Award, together with the record of the arbitration proceedings, with the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall have the power to file the original Award in any court of competent jurisdiction, where required by law or at the request of a party.

### **27. Correction and Interpretation of the Award**

- 27.1 Within 14 days from the notification of the Award to the parties on the Portal, any party, with notice to the other party and the Secretariat, may request the Arbitral Tribunal, to correct any computation errors, clerical or typographical errors or any other errors of a similar nature in the Award.
- 27.2 The Arbitral Tribunal shall consider a request for correction and either: (a) reject the request; or (b) issue a revised Award, after inviting comments and inputs from the other party.
- 27.3 A party may make an application for an additional award in respect of claims made in the arbitration proceedings which the Arbitral Tribunal has omitted to decide in the Award. Such an application must be made to the Secretariat on the Portal within 14 days from receipt of the Award by such party.

## **28. Award by mutual consent**

- 28.1 If the parties settle during the arbitration proceedings, the settlement may be recorded in the form of an Award made by consent of the parties, if so requested by the parties jointly and if the Arbitral Tribunal agrees to do so.

## **29. Enforcement**

- 29.1 If any enforcement procedures are commenced to have the Award recognised and/or enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction, the party seeking to enforce the Award shall inform the Secretariat about its attempt to do so.

## CHAPTER VI: MISCELLANEOUS

### **30. Exclusion of Liability**

- 30.1 Without prejudice to any existing rule of law, the Arbitral Tribunal and Emergency Arbitrator shall not be liable to the parties (or any third party) for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration conducted under the Webnyay Arbitration Rules, except for actions directly arising out of gross negligence.
- 30.2 The Secretariat or Webnyay shall not be liable to the parties (or any third party) for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration conducted under the Webnyay Arbitration Rules, except for actions directly arising out of gross negligence.
- 30.3 After an award has been made and the possibilities of interpretation and correction have lapsed or been exhausted, the Arbitral Tribunal, Emergency Arbitrator, Webnyay and the Secretariat shall not be under any obligation to make any statement to any person about any matter concerning the arbitration, and no party shall seek to make the Arbitral Tribunal, Emergency Arbitrator, Webnyay or the Secretariat a witness in any legal proceedings arising out of the arbitration.
- 30.4 No action for defamation, libel, slander, or similar causes of action can be taken against the Arbitral Tribunal, Emergency Arbitrator, Webnyay or the Secretariat in connection with any statement given, comment or discussion that took place during the arbitration process.

### **31. Waiver**

- 31.1 A party which knew or ought to have known of non-compliance with the Webnyay Arbitration Rules but proceeds with the arbitration without promptly objecting to such non-compliance, shall be deemed to have waived its right to object.
- 31.2 The Arbitral Tribunal shall determine any issue which may arise as to whether a party has waived its right to object to the non-compliance by any other party.

### **32. Appointing Authority**

- 32.1 Nothing in the Webnyay Arbitration Rules shall prevent parties to a Dispute or Arbitration Agreement from having Webnyay as the authority to appoint arbitrators in an *ad hoc* arbitration, without subjecting the arbitration to the Webnyay Arbitration Rules. The party requesting appointment of the arbitrators shall pay fees in accordance with the Webnyay Arbitration Fees Schedule.

### **33. Governing Law and Settlement of Disputes**

- 33.1 Any claims arising out of or in connection with the administration of the arbitration proceedings by the Secretariat under the Webnyay Arbitration Rules shall be governed by the laws of India and settled by the courts in Chandigarh, India which shall have exclusive jurisdiction.