

The Rules of the Court of Arbitration of the Polish Blockchain and New Technology Chamber of Commerce

Warsaw, May 2019

The Court of Arbitration of the Polish Blockchain and New Technology Chamber of Commerce (hereinafter ‘Court of Arbitration’) shall apply the provisions of these Rules and act within the scope specified in the Polish or other countries Code of Civil Procedure depends on place of the lawsuit..

General Provisions

§ 1

1. The Court of Arbitration shall resolve property rights or non-property rights disputes which may be resolved by a settlement.
2. The proceedings before the Court of Arbitration shall be single-instance proceedings.

Seat

§ 2

1. The Court of Arbitration shall use a round seal bearing its name and the designation of its seat.

Arbitration Agreement

§ 3

1. The Court of Arbitration shall have jurisdiction over a dispute if the parties concluded a written agreement specifying the object of the dispute or the legal relationship out of which the dispute arose or may arise (arbitration agreement).
2. It is acceptable that the arbitration agreement has the form of:
 - a. a clause included in letters exchanged between the parties or declarations made by the parties by means of remote communication which enable the content of such declarations to be recorded,
 - b. a reference made in a written agreement to a document containing a provision on submitting disputes to resolution by the Court of Arbitration.

Court Governing Bodies

§ 4

1. The bodies of the Court of Arbitration are as follows:
 - a. the President of the Court of Arbitration,
 - b. the General Assembly.
2. The President of the Court of Arbitration shall represent the Court of Arbitration and direct its work. The President of the Court of Arbitration shall be appointed and dismissed by the Board of the Polish Blockchain and New Technology Chamber of Commerce.
3. The General Assembly shall consist of Court of Arbitration arbitrators entered on the list of arbitrators. The General Assembly shall act as a consultative and advisory body in matters concerning the functioning of the Court of Arbitration.
4. The General Assembly shall be convened by the President of the Court of Arbitration whenever he or she deems it advisable, however not less frequently than once in a calendar year.
5. The General Assembly shall be deemed to have been convened validly regardless of the number of arbitrators present.
6. The General Assembly shall adopt resolutions by a simple majority of votes.

Court Secretariat

§ 5

1. The Court Secretariat is a body assisting the President of the Arbitration Court. The Court Secretariat shall operate under the direction of the Court Secretary.
2. The Court Secretary shall be appointed and dismissed by the Board of the Polish Blockchain and New Technology Chamber of Commerce from among candidates with adequate qualifications.
3. The Court Secretariat shall be responsible for organising the work of the Court of Arbitration, assisting it in office and administrative matters as well as performing activities set out in the Rules.

List of Arbitrators

§ 6

1. The President of the Court of Arbitration shall maintain the list of arbitrators. The list shall not be binding. The parties may appoint arbitrators from outside the list. Arbitrators may appoint a presiding arbitrator from outside the list.
2. The list of arbitrators shall include the full name of each arbitrator, his or her occupation, place of residence and professional specialty.
3. Any candidate who meets the criteria specified in § 7 may submit an application to the President of the Court of Arbitration for entry on the list of arbitrators.
4. An arbitrator shall be removed from the list of arbitrators:
 - a. upon death,
 - b. if he or she loses full capacity for legal acts,
 - c. if he or she loses professional qualifications,
 - d. if he or she is convicted for a crime and the judgment is non-appealable,
 - e. if he or she resigns,
 - f. if he or she is dismissed by the President of the Court of Arbitration for gross or persistent failure to perform the arbitrator duties.

5. An arbitrator shall be entitled to a fee for his or her activities. The rules of awarding fees to arbitrators shall be specified by the Polish Blockchain and New Technology Chamber of Commerce.

Qualifications of Arbitrators

§ 7

A natural persons who:

- a. has appropriate qualifications to perform the function of an arbitrator,
 - b. stands out for his or her knowledge and professional experience in the scope covered by the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration,
 - c. has full capacity for legal acts,
 - d. guarantees that he or she will perform arbitrator's duties with due diligence
- may be an arbitrator.

Independence and Challenge of Arbitrators

§ 8

1. An arbitrator shall be independent and not bound by any instructions.
2. An arbitrator shall perform his or her function to the best of his or her knowledge and skills in an impartial manner. An arbitrator shall not be a representative of any of the parties. An arbitrator is obliged to keep the circumstances revealed in the course of the proceedings confidential. An arbitrator may not accept his or her function if, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, a circumstance exists in the case which excludes the judge by law.
3. An arbitrator shall refuse to accept the function if there are circumstances which could raise doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence. An arbitrator shall submit a written declaration of his or her impartiality and independence, as well as of his or her availability to perform the duties of the arbitrator. The declaration shall be submitted to each party, to the other arbitrators and to the case file.

4. A party can challenge an arbitrator within two weeks of becoming aware of grounds for such challenge. Upon lapse of this time-limit, the party shall be deemed to have waived its right to challenge the arbitrator on such grounds.
5. A copy of the party's challenge of an arbitrator nominated by the adverse party shall be delivered to the adverse party with a request to nominate, within a period of not less than one week, another arbitrator for the event that the challenge is granted. Otherwise, the President of the Court of Arbitration shall appoint an arbitrator from the list of arbitrators to substitute the arbitrator that has been excluded.
6. The challenge of an arbitrator, together with the other party's response to the challenge, if any, shall be examined by the Court of Arbitration without the arbitrator to whom the challenge refers being present.
7. The Court of Arbitration shall make a decision on the challenge of an arbitrator.

Arbitrator's Entry on List

§ 9

1. An arbitrator shall be appointed by a resolution of the General Assembly of the Polish Blockchain and New Technology Chamber of Commerce, following the candidate's application. The application shall be reviewed for meeting the criteria set out in § 7 by the candidate. The resolution shall indicate the date of entry on the list of arbitrators.
2. Arbitrators shall be appointed for an indefinite period.

Fees

§ 10

For its activities, the Court of Arbitration shall charge fees set by the Polish Blockchain and New Technology Chamber of Commerce in the 'Schedule of Fees for Activities of the Court of Arbitration' effective as at the date of filing a statement of claim.

General Principles Governing Proceedings

§ 11

1. The Court of Arbitration shall conduct proceedings in accordance with the Rules of the Court of Arbitration effective as at the date of filing a statement of claim. The Court of Arbitration shall not be bound by the laws governing proceedings before common court of law.
2. The proceedings before the Court of Arbitration shall commence on the day of delivery of the statement of claim to the respondent.

Jurisdiction

§ 12

1. If the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration raises doubts, the President of the Court of Arbitration shall request the claimant to provide grounds for its position regarding the jurisdiction within two weeks. After receiving the position of claimant, The President of the Court of Arbitration shall make a decision on the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration.
2. In the event that the claimant's grounds referred to in paragraph 1 remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration, the President of the Court of Arbitration shall order the statement of claim, the Rules of the Court of Arbitration and the list of arbitrators to be delivered to the respondent.
3. If the claimant fails to demonstrate the existence of an arbitration agreement, the President of the Court of Arbitration shall order that the statement of claim be returned, and the case shall be considered as non-initiated.

Plea of No Jurisdiction

§ 13

1. A plea of no jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration may be raised in the answer to the statement of claim at the latest. The Court of Arbitration may examine a plea submitted later if it considers the delay to be justified.
2. An allegation that the relief sought by the adverse party goes beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement shall be included in the answer to the statement of claim or made immediately after the relief sought has been presented. The Court of Arbitration may examine the allegation made later if it considers the delay to be justified.
3. The Court of Arbitration may rule on the allegation referred to in paragraph 2 in a separate decision.
4. In the event of raising a plea of no jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration, the Court of Arbitration shall make a decision on the validity of the plea and on the Court's jurisdiction.
5. If it is recognised that the Court of Arbitration has no jurisdiction, the Court of Arbitration shall make a decision on rejection of the statement of claim.
6. In the decision referred to in paragraph 5, the Court may order *ex officio*, taking into account the circumstances of the case and the previous activities taken by the Court in the case, that a portion, however not more than 80% of the basic fee paid, be reimbursed.

Request to Claimant

§ 14

1. If the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration raises no doubts, the Court Secretary shall request that the claimant, within a prescribed time-limit not shorter than a week:
 - a. pay the basic fee and, if necessary, an advance on expenses,
 - b. nominate an arbitrator,
 - c. supplement the statement of claim if it does not meet the requirements for a pleading,

- d. submit a declaration as to whether it would like an emergency arbitrator to be appointed if the statement of claim contains a request referred to in § 29(1).
2. The request by the Court Secretary shall be accompanied by the list of arbitrators and the Rules of the Court.
3. If the claimant fails to pay within the prescribed time-limit full amounts referred to in paragraph 1(a), the statement of claim shall be returned and the case shall be deemed not initiated. If these amounts or their balance is paid at a later date, this shall be considered as initiation of a new case on the date of payment.
4. If the claimant fails to supplement the statement of claim within the prescribed time-limit in the event referred to in paragraph 1(c), the President of the Court of Arbitration may deem the case as non-initiated, and order that the statement of claim be returned and 80% of the basic fee paid reimbursed. If the statement of claim is supplemented at a later date, this shall be considered as filing a new statement of claim, which shall involve payment of a new fee.

Consequences of Withdrawal of Unpaid Statement of Claim

§ 15

In the event of withdrawal of a statement of claim which has not been paid for, the case shall be deemed not initiated.

Attachments to Statement of Claim

§ 16

1. Documentary evidence as well as texts of agreements concluded by and between the parties shall be attached to the statement of claim in the form of official copies or photocopies certified as true copies by an authorized person.
2. Each pleading shall be accompanied by official copies of such pleading and of attachments thereto, to be delivered to the participants in the case and to the arbitrators examining the case.

Answer to Statement of Claim

§ 17

1. If the statement of claim has been duly paid for (and supplemented), the Court Secretary shall deliver the statement of claim, the Rules of the Court of Arbitration and the list of arbitrators to the respondent, and shall request the respondent to submit an answer to the statement of claim to the Court of Arbitration and nominate an arbitrator within the prescribed time-limit of not less than two weeks.
2. Failure to submit an answer to the statement of claim within the prescribed time-limit shall not stay the proceedings.
3. If the arbitrator is not nominated at the time of filing the answer to the statement of claim, the Court Secretary shall request the claimant to nominate an arbitrator within a prescribed time-limit. If the arbitrator is not nominated by the respondent, the arbitrator shall be appointed by the President of the Court of Arbitration from the list of arbitrators maintained by the Court Secretariat.

Appointment of Arbitrators

§ 18

1. Each party shall appoint an equal number of arbitrators.
2. If there is more than one person acting as claimant or respondent, such persons shall appoint an arbitrator unanimously. If there is no unanimity, this shall be deemed as a failure to appoint an arbitrator.
3. If an arbitrator is appointed from outside the list of arbitrators, the party shall provide the arbitrator's full name, address and telephone number, as well as his or her profession and professional specialty.
4. If an arbitrator is not nominated within the prescribed time-limit, the arbitrator shall be appointed by the President of the Court of Arbitration instead, from the list of arbitrators maintained by the Court Secretariat.

Extended Composition of Arbitral Tribunal

§ 19

1. If the agreement between the parties specifies the number of arbitrators for resolution of the dispute as 5 or 7, or if such request is made by the claimant in the statement of claim, each party shall appoint an equal number of arbitrators.
2. In the cases provided for in paragraph 1, the claimant shall pay the fee referred to in § 10 increased by two-thirds if it nominates 2 arbitrators, or twice the amount of the fee if it nominates 3 arbitrators.

Sole Arbitrator

§ 20

1. The case may be resolved by one arbitrator (sole arbitrator).
2. The sole arbitrator shall have the rights and duties of the presiding arbitrator.

Presiding Arbitrator

§ 21

1. The presiding arbitrator or his or her deputy shall be appointed by arbitrators nominated by the parties.
2. If the above-mentioned appointment is not made within one week of the request made by the Court Secretariat, the presiding arbitrator or his or her deputy shall be appointed by the President of the Court of Arbitration from the list of arbitrators.

Composition of Arbitral Tribunal

§ 22

The Court of Arbitration shall adjudicate in the panel composed of three arbitrators, unless the parties decide otherwise. The number of arbitrators should, however, always be odd.

Counterclaim

§ 23

1. Regardless of the answer to the statement of claim, the respondent may file a counterclaim up to the end of the trial, if its examination falls within the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration.
2. The counterclaim shall be governed by all provisions applicable to the statement of claim (also as regards the fee), provided that the counterclaim shall be examined by the Court of Arbitration in the panel appointed to examine the main statement of claim.
3. Suspension or discontinuation of the proceedings under the main statement of claim after a counterclaim has been filed, as well as rejection of the main statement of claim shall not stay the examination of the counterclaim.
4. However, parties' unanimous application for suspension the proceedings shall be considered as an application for the suspension of the proceedings both under the main statement of claim and under the counterclaim, unless the application clearly states otherwise.

Third-party Intervention

§ 24

1. If the outcome of the case could affect the claims of a party to the proceedings against a specific third party, the party to the proceedings may, before the end of the first hearing, submit an application for notifying that third party of the pending case and summoning that third party to participate in the case as an intervening party.
2. The application shall be submitted in as many copies as applicable to each pleading, plus a copy for the third party. The application shall be accompanied by one official copy of the parties' pleadings for the third party. A fee equal to half the basic fee due for the case shall be paid by the applicant for the application for notifying each third party.
3. After the fee referred to in paragraph 2 has been paid, the Court of Arbitration shall deliver one copy of the application together with attachments to the third party, requesting

it to declare within a prescribed time-limit not shorter than a week whether it will join the dispute as an intervening party.

4. The intervening party shall receive copies of all pleadings and may make declarations and present explanations in the case, but it shall not become a party to the proceedings and the award may not concern directly its rights and obligations.
5. Each party to the proceedings may be joined by more than one intervening party.
6. If the person summoned to participate in the proceedings as an intervening party fails to take part in the proceedings, the Court of Arbitration shall return *ex officio* 70% of the fee referred to in paragraph 2, which has been paid by the applicant.

Representatives

§ 25

1. At any stage of the proceedings, a party to the proceedings as well as an intervening party may appoint its representative.
2. Any natural person may act as a representative.

Stay of Proceedings

§ 26

1. No sooner than after the expiry of the time-limit set for submitting an answer to the statement of claim, the proceedings may be stayed at the request of either party or both parties.
2. Proceedings suspended at the request of the claimant or at a unanimous request of the parties shall be discontinued if none of the parties applied for its resumption within one year from the date of staying the procedure.
3. The provisions of § 27 apply accordingly.

Discontinuance of Proceedings

§ 27

The Court of Arbitration shall make a decision on discontinuance of proceedings if:

- a. the claimant withdrew the statement of claim, unless the respondent objected to that withdrawal and the Court of Arbitration decided that the respondent had reasonable interest in the final resolution of the dispute,
- b. the Court of Arbitration decided that it is otherwise irrelevant or impossible to continue proceedings,
- c. the respondent admitted the claim.

Reimbursement of Costs after Withdrawal of Statement of Claim

§ 28

In a decision made under § 27(a), the Court of Arbitration shall determine whether and to what extent one of the parties shall reimburse the other party for the costs incurred by it, and shall order *ex officio* the following reimbursement of the fee paid:

- a. 90% if the withdrawal of the statement of claim occurred before the Court made the order to deliver the statement of claim to the respondent,
- b. 70% if the withdrawal of the statement of claim occurred at a later stage, but not later than at the time of formation of the arbitral tribunal,
- c. 50% if the withdrawal of the statement of claim occurred at a later stage, but not later than at the time of commencement of the trial,
- d. 20% if the withdrawal of the statement of claim occurred after the commencement of the trial.

Granting of Interim Measure

§ 29

1. The Court of Arbitration may, following an application by the party who substantiated its claim, order any interim measure it deems appropriate, considering the object of the dispute. When making the order, the Court of Arbitration may make its implementation conditional on appropriate security being furnished.
2. Following an application by a party, the Court of Arbitration may change or set aside the order made under paragraph 1.

Emergency Arbitrator

§ 30

A party that submits the application referred to in § 29(1) may, together with the statement of claim, submit an application for appointing an emergency arbitrator for examining an application for an interim measure before the fact-finding proceedings are commenced.

Application for Appointment of Emergency Arbitrator

§ 31

An application for the appointment of an emergency arbitrator shall include:

- a. an interim measure requested by the party and the circumstances substantiating the claim;
- b. proof of payment of the costs of the proceedings relating to the examination of the application for an interim measure, as per the Schedule of Fees for Activities of the Court of Arbitration effective as at the day of submitting the statement of claim.

Appointment and Challenge of Emergency Arbitrator

§ 32

1. The President of the Court of Arbitration shall, if he or she considers that the Court of Arbitration has jurisdiction, appoint an emergency arbitrator within 2 business days from the date of receipt by the Court of Arbitration of an application for appointment of an emergency arbitrator and payment of the costs of the proceedings before the emergency arbitrator.
2. Upon appointment of the emergency arbitrator, the Court Secretariat shall:
 - a. immediately inform the emergency arbitrator about his or her appointment and provide him or her with an official copy of the application for an interim measure,
 - b. provide the other party with a copy of the application for an interim measure together with information on the appointment of an emergency arbitrator, requesting that a reply to the application be submitted. The adverse party's failure to submit a reply to the application shall not stay the proceedings.
3. The person who has been appointed as an emergency arbitrator shall immediately disclose any circumstances likely to give rise to doubts as to his or her impartiality or independence.
4. An emergency arbitrator may be challenged within 2 business days after the relevant party learned of the circumstances likely to give rise to doubts as to the impartiality or independence of the emergency arbitrator. The challenge shall be examined by the President of the Court of Arbitration within 2 business days and, if it is granted, the President of the Court of Arbitration shall appoint another emergency arbitrator.
5. Unless the parties decide otherwise, an emergency arbitrator may not accept his or her appointment as an arbitrator in the fact-finding proceedings relating to the dispute.

Activities of Emergency Arbitrator

§ 33

1. An emergency arbitrator shall conduct proceedings in accordance with the Rules of the Court, in a manner he or she deems appropriate, taking into account the nature of the proceedings.
2. The place of the proceedings before an emergency arbitrator shall be the seat of the Court of Arbitration.

Granting of Interim Measure by Emergency Arbitrator

§ 34

1. The emergency arbitrator shall make an order regarding the interim measure not later than within 7 business days of receiving information and application referred to in § 32(2)(a). The President of the Court of Arbitration may, at the request of the emergency arbitrator or in other justified cases, extend the time-limit for making such order.
2. The emergency arbitrator may grant such an interim measure as he or she deems appropriate, including a measure involving the protection of evidence. The second sentence of the provision of § 29(1) shall apply accordingly.
3. The order by the emergency arbitrator, as referred to in paragraph 1, shall be drawn up in writing, state the date and place of the proceedings before the emergency arbitrator and the reasons for it, as well as bear the signature of the emergency arbitrator. The emergency arbitrator shall promptly deliver the order in triplicate to the Court Secretary, who shall send it to the parties, after affixing the seal of the Court of Arbitration to it and after signing it.
4. The order granting an interim measure shall become binding on the parties upon its delivery. The parties shall be obliged to comply without undue delay with the emergency arbitrator's order granting an interim measure. When examining the case, the Court of Arbitration shall not be bound by the findings of the emergency arbitrator.

Expiration of Interim Measure Granted by Emergency Arbitrator

§ 35

The order made by the emergency arbitrator about the interim measure shall become invalid if the Court of Arbitration examining the case so decides, when the statement of claim is returned, upon making the award or upon making the order regarding discontinuance of the proceedings.

Complaint about Decision of Emergency Arbitrator

§ 36

1. A complaint may be lodged to the President of the Court of Arbitration against the order of the emergency arbitrator on granting an interim measure.
2. The lodging of the complaint shall not stay the implementation of the order of the emergency arbitrator on granting an interim measure.

Delivery

§ 37

1. Delivery made by the Court of Arbitration shall be considered to be correct if there is proof of delivery to the party or its representative. If the obtaining of the proof of delivery is significantly impeded, the delivery may be made by registered letter to the address indicated by the parties in the pleadings, and in the absence of a pleading from the respondent – to the address provided in the agreement or on the letterhead of correspondence between the parties.
2. Delivery may also be made in another manner at the request and cost of the party or *ex officio*.

Trial

§ 38

1. The presiding arbitrator shall, within 1 month of receiving the case file, prepare a schedule of planned activities, which, after consultation with other arbitrators, shall be left in the case file.
2. Unless the parties agreed otherwise, the Court of Arbitration shall decide whether to hold a hearing in order to enable the parties to present their respective allegations and supporting evidence, or to conduct proceedings on the basis of documents and other pleadings without scheduling a hearing, subject to paragraph 3.
3. Unless the parties agreed on the proceedings to be conducted without scheduling a hearing, the Court of Arbitration shall be obliged to examine the case at a hearing if this is requested by one of the parties.
4. The presiding arbitrator shall prepare the trial in such a way that it may be conducted at one hearing. For this purpose, he or she may order the exchange of further pleadings and make other appropriate orders.
5. The date of the hearing shall be scheduled by the presiding arbitrator. The date set should enable the parties to take part in the hearing and the evidentiary proceedings to be conducted.
6. The place of the hearing and of adjudication shall be the seat of the Court of Arbitration. At the request of both parties or *ex officio*, when appropriate, the Court of Arbitration may order the hearing to be held in another place, taking into account the circumstances of the case and convenience for the parties.
7. Failure of the parties who have been duly notified of the date of the hearing to appear shall not stay the proceedings.

Participation in Hearing

§ 39

1. Hearings shall be held in private.

2. The President of the Court of Arbitration and arbitrators from the list of arbitrators maintained by the Court Secretariat may participate in the hearing without the right to vote or express opinions. In addition, two persons of trust invited by the parties may listen to the hearing, as well as other persons with the consent of the parties and the Court of Arbitration.

Language of Hearing and of Record of Hearing

§ 40

1. The hearing before the Court of Arbitration shall be held in Polish.
2. At the request of a party, the presiding arbitrator may order a hearing to be held in a foreign language and appoint an interpreter.
3. The record of the hearing and the award shall be in Polish.

General Course of Hearing

§ 41

1. The presiding arbitrator shall preside over the hearing.
2. It is also the responsibility of the presiding arbitrator to prepare for the arbitral tribunal the draft reasons for the award, unless the arbitrators decide otherwise.
3. The parties should be given the opportunity to present what they consider appropriate, both as to the facts and legal issues, to justify their position.
4. At any stage of the proceedings, the presiding arbitrator may urge parties to reach a settlement.
5. The Court of Arbitration may take evidence by interrogation of witnesses, by review of documents and by inspection as well as any other necessary evidence. The Court of Arbitration may not, however, apply any coercive measures.
6. If there is a need to take evidence outside the place of the hearing, the Court of Arbitration may request a district court in whose area evidence should be taken or activity performed to take evidence or perform another activity which the Court of Arbitration is unable to perform.

Record of Hearing

§ 42

1. A record of the hearing shall be drawn up. It shall be written down by the recording clerk under the direction and supervision of the presiding arbitrator and signed by the presiding arbitrator and the recording clerk.
2. At a party's request, the course of activities included in the record may be recorded by means of sound recording equipment, of which all participants in the activities shall be warned before the equipment is started, unless the other party to the proceedings objects to such recording.
3. The Court Secretary shall designate the recording clerk.
4. The Court Secretariat shall issue, to parties and their representatives at their request, official copies or copies of records, against receipt, including in electronic form, and enable them to inspect the case file during the office hours of the Court Secretariat.

Closure of Trial

§ 43

1. After the Court of Arbitration has considered the case sufficiently clarified for resolution, the presiding arbitrator shall close the trial. However, if the Court of Arbitration deems it necessary before pronouncing the award, it may reopen a closed trial.
2. If the proceedings are conducted without scheduling a hearing, the Court of Arbitration shall, after collecting all the evidence, make an order closing the evidentiary proceedings.

Deliberations, Voting and Dissenting Opinion

§ 44

1. The deliberations and voting shall be held in private without the parties and other persons being present.

2. The ordinary majority of votes shall be sufficient for the effectiveness of all resolutions made by the Court of Arbitration.
3. An arbitrator who has been outvoted may attach his or her dissenting opinion to the case file by making a relevant mention on the award.
4. A recording clerk may be present during the deliberations.

Award Made by the Court of Arbitration

§ 45

1. An award made by the Court of Arbitration shall be pronounced at the same hearing at which the trial is closed. When pronouncing the award, the presiding arbitrator shall state orally the main reasons upon which such award is based.
2. The party's failure to appear at a hearing of the Court of Arbitration shall not stay the consideration of the case and the making of the award. The decision shall be made, depending on the circumstances, by the presiding arbitrator. If no party appears for the hearing, the award shall not be pronounced, but it shall be delivered in accordance with paragraph 4.
3. An award made by the Court of Arbitration shall contain a reference to the arbitration agreement based on which the award was made, it shall identify the parties, the arbitrators and the recording clerk, specify the date and place of making the award and the decision regarding the relief sought by the parties. The award shall also state whether and to what extent one of the parties shall reimburse the other party for the costs incurred.
4. The award together with the written reasons for such award shall be made in writing, and its official copies shall be sent to the parties within 2 weeks from the pronouncement of the award, and if no trial is conducted – within 2 weeks from the closure of the evidentiary proceedings.
5. In the reasons for the award, the Court of Arbitration shall specifically indicate the facts on which the award was based and the circumstances it deemed necessary for the resolution of the dispute.

6. The time-limit referred to in paragraph 1 may be extended by the President of the Court of Arbitration at the request of the presiding arbitrator by a fixed period of time no longer than two weeks.
7. The award shall be signed by at least the majority of members of the arbitral tribunal (and if not all arbitrators have signed the award, the reason for it shall be indicated), and additionally by the President of the Court of Arbitration and the Court Secretary, and the seal of the Court of Arbitration shall be affixed on the award.

Finality of Awards Made by Court of Arbitration

§ 46

The award made by the Court of Arbitration shall be final and enforceable as from the day following the day when it was made.

Official Copies, Corrections and Interpretation of Award

§ 47

1. Official copies of the award shall be issued to the parties after being certified as true copies by the Court Secretary and after the round seal to the Court of Arbitration has been affixed to them.
2. Within one month of receipt of the award, each party may, after notifying the other party, request the Court of Arbitration to correct any inaccuracies, clerical errors, error in computation or any other evident mistakes in the text of the award.
3. Within one month of receipt of the award, each party, after notifying the other party, may apply to the Court of Arbitration for interpretation of the award.
4. Both the correction and interpretation of the award shall be made within one month from the date of receipt of the application by the Court of Arbitration.
5. The Court of Arbitration may correct *ex officio* within one month from the date of making the award any clerical errors or any error in calculation, or any other evident mistakes. The Court of Arbitration shall notify the parties of any corrections made.

Settlement Agreement Concluded Before Court of Arbitration

§ 48

If the parties enter into settlement before the Court of Arbitration, the essentials of the settlement agreement shall be included in the record and confirmed by the signatures of the parties. At the request of the parties, the Court of Arbitration may give the settlement agreement the form of an award. An award made on the basis of a settlement agreement reached by the parties shall comply with the requirements for an award made by the Court of Arbitration. An award made under a settlement agreement shall have the same effects as any other award of the Court of Arbitration.

Confidentiality of Arbitration

§ 49

Arbitrators shall be obliged to keep confidential all facts related to the proceedings.

Information on Proceedings

§ 50

The Polish Blockchain and New Technology Chamber of Commerce shall not be liable for the consequences of dissemination of information in connection with the conducted proceedings without the consent of the President of the Court of Arbitration.

Retention of Files

§ 51

The case file shall be kept in the archives of the Polish Blockchain and New Technology Chamber of Commerce for ten years of the end of the proceedings, after which period the file may be destroyed.