



EODID ATHENS MEDIATION
& ARBITRATION ORGANIZATION

www.eodid.org

ARBITRATION RULES

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EODID Arbitration Board (in alphabetical order)

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I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

EODID ATHENS

1. EODID Athens Mediation and Arbitration Organization (EODID) is a private-law legal entity (société anonyme), registered in Athens, involved in the provision of arbitration, mediation and ADR services in general, in Greece and abroad, as well as in the dissemination and promotion of ADR mechanisms, with a view to ensuring an expeditious and efficient resolution of disputes.
2. Where an arbitration is governed by these Rules, EODID shall provide administration and case management services pursuant to the following provisions.
3. EODID maintains a non-exclusive roster of arbitrators ('Roster of Arbitrators'), wherefrom arbitrators may be appointed in accordance with these Rules.
4. The supervision of arbitral proceedings conducted pursuant to these Rules lies exclusively with the EODID Arbitration Board ('Arbitration Board'), an independent body of EODID, authorised by the latter's Board of Directors ('BoD') to exercise the regulatory powers conferred to it pursuant to these Rules. The Arbitration Board shall be constituted and shall exercise its powers in accordance with its Internal Rules, which are attached as Annex II to these Rules and form an integral part hereof. It may take action in respect of arbitral proceedings only in instances expressly stipulated in these Rules, and it shall have no power to resolve a dispute brought to arbitration.

ARTICLE 2

OBJECTS AND SCOPE

1. These Rules shall apply to the resolution through arbitration of any dispute that is capable of being settled by arbitration.
2. Where the parties have agreed to submit their dispute to EODID arbitration, the provisions of these Rules as in effect on the date of the arbitration agreement shall be deemed part of that agreement.
3. These Rules and all provisions set out herein are subject to any contrary arrangements agreed between the parties, pursuant to the fundamental principle of party autonomy.

ARTICLE 3

PLACE AND LANGUAGE OF THE PROCEEDINGS

1. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the place of arbitration shall be Greece and, where the parties have not indicated a specific city, it shall be Athens. Regardless of the place of conduct of the arbitration, the arbitral tribunal may decide to hold the hearings, other

procedural acts or its deliberations in a place different from that of the arbitration, after hearing the parties.

2. The language of the arbitration shall be chosen by the parties. Where the parties have not determined a language, this shall be determined by the arbitral tribunal.

ARTICLE 4

REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION

1. The request for arbitration (the 'Request') shall contain at least the following information:
 - (a) name in full/trade name of the parties, their domicile - residence/registered office address, and contact details, including their email address, if any and if known, as well as any information that would enable EODID to proceed with the necessary notifications;
 - (b) the arbitration agreement, together with any other relevant particulars, such as any stipulation as to the number of arbitrators, the arbitrators' qualifications or the procedure for their appointment, the place of the arbitration, the language of the arbitral proceedings, as well as the law applicable to the dispute;
 - (c) a brief description of the facts of the dispute giving rise to the claims asserted and the relief sought from the arbitral tribunal;
 - (d) a particularised statement of the relief sought from the arbitral tribunal, including, to the extent possible, an assessment of the monetary value of the dispute;
 - (e) nomination of an arbitrator, in case of a panel of arbitrators;
 - (f) designation of the person or counsel who shall receive all documents relating to the arbitral proceedings on behalf of the claimant, and that individual's precise contact details, including an email address.
2. The Request shall be filed with EODID by email and shall be submitted in hard copy at the premises of EODID or sent by courier on the day following filing at the very latest. The Request shall be accompanied by a number of copies corresponding to the total number of parties and arbitrators, so that each party and each arbitrator will receive one copy, along with one extra copy for EODID. Upon receipt of the Request in hard copy, EODID shall certify filing on the original document and shall annotate each copy certifying its submission by the claimant.
3. The filing of the Request is deemed complete provided that the prerequisites established in paragraphs 1 and 2 are met, and that proof of payment of the filing fee ('proof of payment') has also been submitted, as stipulated in Article 25(2). The progress of the constitution of the arbitral tribunal shall not be affected by any objection as to whether the Request is complete.

4. A copy of the Request, together with a copy of the proof of payment, shall be notified to the respondent by EODID without delay. EODID shall also, without delay, inform the claimant of the notification.
5. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitration commences on the day of receipt of the request for arbitration by the respondent, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 4.

ARTICLE 5

ANSWER TO THE REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION

1. In case of a panel of arbitrators, within fifteen (15) days of notification of the Request to the respondent, the respondent shall file with EODID a statement of nomination of an arbitrator. Article 4(2) shall apply by analogy.
2. The answer to the request for arbitration (the 'Answer') shall be filed with EODID within thirty (30) days of notification of the Request to the respondent and shall contain at least the following information:
 - (a) confirmation of the contact details contained in the Request under Article 4(1)(a), and any amendment or additional information thereto, in order to ensure that any information enabling EODID to proceed with the necessary notifications has been made available to EODID;
 - (b) a brief, to the extent possible, reply to the Request with regard to the information referred to in Article 4(1)(b), (c) and (d);
 - (c) designation of the person or counsel who shall receive all documents relating to the arbitral proceedings on behalf of the respondent, and that individual's precise contact details, including an email address.

Article 4(2) and (4) shall apply by analogy.

3. The Answer may include counterclaims against the claimant. The relevant part of the Answer shall also contain the minimum information referred to in Article 4(1)(c) and (d). Furthermore, where the counterclaims against the claimant arise from additional or different arbitration agreements compared to the claims submitted with the Request, the relevant part of the Answer must also contain the minimum information referred to in Article 4(1)(b). Article 4(3) shall apply by analogy.
4. In the case of paragraph 3, the original claimant may file a reply to the counterclaims (the 'Reply') within thirty (30) days of notification of the Answer. Article 4(2) shall apply by analogy.

II. ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

ARTICLE 6

NUMBER OF ARBITRATORS

1. Unless the parties agree otherwise and without prejudice to Articles 24 and 24A:
 - (a) where the amount in dispute (assessed on the basis of the Request and any counterclaims) does not exceed five hundred thousand (500,000) euros, the dispute shall be resolved by a sole arbitrator; and
 - (b) where the amount in dispute exceeds the amount indicated above, the dispute shall be resolved by three (3) arbitrators.
2. The amount in dispute shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

ARTICLE 7

CONSTITUTION OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

1. Where the dispute is to be resolved by a sole arbitrator, the parties shall jointly nominate the sole arbitrator and shall immediately inform EODID of their choice. If the parties, within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Answer by the claimant, are unable to agree on the sole arbitrator, he or she shall be appointed by the Arbitration Board, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 3.
2. Where the dispute is to be resolved by a panel of arbitrators, each party shall nominate one arbitrator, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 4(1)(e) and 5(1), and the two co-arbitrators shall jointly nominate the third arbitrator – presiding arbitrator, and shall immediately inform EODID of their choice. If, within fifteen (15) days of the second arbitrator's submission to EODID of his or her acceptance of appointment under Article 8(2), the two arbitrators have failed to nominate the presiding arbitrator, or if prior to the expiry of this time limit they have submitted to EODID a statement that they are unable to reach agreement, the presiding arbitrator shall be appointed by the Arbitration Board, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 3. If either party has failed to nominate an arbitrator, both that arbitrator and the presiding arbitrator shall be appointed directly by the Arbitration Board, without following the procedure set out in paragraph 3.
3. In order to appoint the sole arbitrator or the presiding arbitrator in the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, second sentence, the Arbitration Board, within five (5) days of being informed of the failure to nominate an arbitrator, shall communicate to the parties a list proposing six (6) arbitrators. Within five (5) days of the list being dispatched, each party shall return the list to the Arbitration Board, having the option to strike up to two (2) names and rank the remaining ones in order of preference. Within three (3) days of receipt of the parties' preferences, the Arbitration Board shall appoint as sole arbitrator or as presiding arbitrator one of the individuals

in the list whom neither party has struck, without being bound by the indicated orders of preference. If for any reason whatsoever it is not possible to make an appointment from the list, the Arbitration Board shall make the appointment at its discretion, without communicating an additional list.

4. In the event of multiple claimants or multiple respondents, if such multiple claimants or multiple respondents fail to agree on the nomination of an arbitrator, then all members of the arbitral tribunal shall be appointed directly by the Arbitration Board, which shall not follow the procedure set out in paragraph 3 and shall not be bound by any nomination previously made by any party.
5. The parties and the Arbitration Board may nominate or appoint arbitrators from the EODID Roster of Arbitrators or outside that list. When appointing an arbitrator, the Arbitration Board shall consider arbitrator qualifications that the parties' agreement may require as necessary and shall take into account any factor relevant to ensure the appointment of an independent and impartial arbitrator.
6. The arbitral tribunal is constituted when the sole arbitrator or the last of the three arbitrators accepts his or her appointment pursuant to Article 8(2), and after any issues arising under Article 8(3) have been resolved. EODID shall inform the parties and the arbitrators accordingly.
7. The parties may agree for the sole arbitrator or the presiding arbitrator to be appointed by EODID as the appointing authority. In this case, any party shall file a request with EODID and shall pay the arbitrator appointment fee established in Annex V. Article 4(2) and (4) shall apply by analogy. Upon payment of the fee, EODID shall, without delay, transmit the request to the Arbitration Board, which shall proceed to the appointment of an arbitrator. Unless the parties have agreed on a particular procedure, the Arbitration Board shall follow the procedure set out in paragraph 3.

ARTICLE 8

ARBITRATOR IMPARTIALITY, INDEPENDENCE AND NEUTRALITY

1. Throughout the arbitral proceedings, arbitrators must be independent and impartial in respect of the parties and their representatives.
2. EODID shall inform any person nominated or appointed as arbitrator upon completion of the procedure for his or her nomination or appointment. Within ten (10) days of having been informed, these individuals shall submit to EODID, by any available means, a signed statement of (a) their availability, impartiality, independence and absence of conflict of interest in the dispute in question, and (b) the acceptance of their nomination or appointment. Failure to do so within such time limit shall be considered as non-acceptance of the nomination or appointment, in which case the vacancy of the arbitrator who has expressly or implicitly declined his or her nomination or appointment shall be filled as follows: (a) in case of a party-nominated arbitrator, EODID shall notify the party concerned

in order for the latter to nominate a new arbitrator within a reasonable time, whereas (b) in case of an arbitrator appointed by the Arbitration Board, EODID shall appoint another arbitrator from the list of Article 7(3) or restart the procedure set out in that paragraph. Upon completion of the appointment of arbitrators, EODID shall inform the parties accordingly.

3. Within five (5) days of the parties having been informed under the previous paragraph, the parties may submit written observations to the independence and impartiality of the arbitrators nominated/appointed and shall notify them to the other party and EODID. The Arbitration Board shall consider these observations without delay and either confirm the appointment or appoint a new arbitrator in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 7.
4. An arbitrator, from the time of his or her appointment and throughout the arbitral proceedings, shall, without delay, disclose to the parties and EODID any circumstances likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his or her impartiality or independence, unless they have already been informed of such circumstances by him or her.
5. After an arbitrator's appointment has been confirmed, either party may challenge the arbitrator within ten (10) days of the day the party became aware or should have become aware of the appointment or of the circumstances constituting a conflict of interest likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence, by filing with EODID a request to that effect; the arbitral tribunal and the other party shall be notified of the request.
6. Within ten (10) days, the arbitrator concerned and the other party shall submit observations regarding a challenge made under paragraph 5.
7. If the challenged arbitrator does not resign or if the other party does not agree to the challenge, the Arbitration Board shall decide on the challenge. The resolution of the Arbitration Board may be challenged before the competent court.
8. The time limit for submitting observations under paragraph 3, as well as the submission of such observations, shall not prevent the arbitral proceedings from continuing. The time limit for making a challenge under paragraph 5, as well as the making of such challenge, shall not prevent the arbitral proceedings from continuing, unless the arbitral tribunal decides otherwise.
9. If the challenge is successful, a new arbitrator shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of Article 9.
10. In the case of Article 7(7), the party submitting the challenge shall pay the challenge fee established in Annex V. Article 4(2) and (4) shall apply by analogy. Upon payment of the fee, EODID shall, without delay, transmit the request to the Arbitration Board, which shall rule on the challenge in accordance with the provisions of this Article. The resolution of the Arbitration Board may be challenged before the competent court.

ARTICLE 9

REPLACEMENT OF ARBITRATORS

1. The Arbitration Board shall, by reasoned resolution, appoint a substitute arbitrator in case an arbitrator:
 - (a) withdraws from his or her office, or
 - (b) becomes de facto or de jure unable to perform his or her functions.
2. The replacement referred to in paragraph 1(b) may be requested by either party, which shall notify such request to the other party, the arbitral tribunal and EODID. Within five (5) days of the filing of the request, the other party shall submit its observations. The Arbitration Board shall rule on the request within ten (10) days of submission of the other party's observations.
3. The substitute arbitrator shall be appointed according to the rules that were applicable to the appointment of the arbitrator being replaced.
4. Once reconstituted, the arbitral tribunal shall decide unanimously whether the proceedings will continue from where they stopped due to arbitrator replacement. Where a unanimous decision is not possible and the parties cannot reach agreement on the matter, and where a sole arbitrator is being replaced, the procedure shall recommence from the start.
5. This provision shall apply by analogy in case of replacement of an arbitrator appointed under Article 7(7).

III. ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS

ARTICLE 10

NOTIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS – TIME LIMITS

1. Until the constitution of the arbitral tribunal, all documents pertaining to the proceedings shall be submitted to EODID; such documents shall then be communicated by EODID to the persons designated by the claimant and the respondent respectively to receive documents relating to the arbitral proceedings.
2. Once the arbitral tribunal has been constituted, it shall be notified by EODID of the documents pertaining to the proceedings that are available to date. From the constitution of the arbitral tribunal onwards, documents shall be exchanged directly between the arbitral tribunal and the parties; EODID shall be informed of such exchanges.
3. Any document exchanged between EODID and the parties or the arbitral tribunal shall be communicated by email and, in the case of pleadings, they shall be submitted in hard copy or sent by courier no later than on the day following filing.

4. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the time limits fixed in these Rules may be shortened or extended:
 - (a) Until the constitution of the arbitral tribunal, by resolution of the Arbitration Board, acting at the request of a party.
 - (b) From the constitution of the arbitral tribunal onwards, exclusively by decision of the arbitral tribunal, acting at the request of a party or on its own initiative.

ARTICLE 11

JURISDICTION

1. A plea that the arbitral tribunal does not have jurisdiction shall be raised not later than the submission of the Answer, or the Reply to counterclaims, if any. A party is not precluded from raising such a plea by the fact that it has nominated an arbitrator or has participated in an arbitrator's appointment. A plea that the arbitral tribunal is exceeding the scope of its authority shall be raised as soon as the matter alleged to be beyond the scope of its authority is raised during the arbitral proceedings. The arbitral tribunal may, in either case, admit a later plea if it considers the delay justified. The nullity of the contract which contains the arbitration agreement shall not automatically entail the invalidity of the arbitration agreement.
2. If the arbitral tribunal rules that it has no jurisdiction to hear a dispute brought before it, it shall issue the relevant decision within thirty (30) days of the date on which it considered that the proceedings regarding the challenge of its jurisdiction have concluded. If the arbitral tribunal rules that it has jurisdiction, the relevant decision shall be set out either in a partial award or in the final award of the arbitral tribunal, of which it shall be an integral part.
3. A challenge to the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement put forward prior to the constitution of the arbitral tribunal shall not prevent the continuation of the arbitral proceedings.

ARTICLE 12

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Within thirty (30) days of communication of the arbitration-related documents to the arbitral tribunal under Article 10(2), the arbitral tribunal, on the basis of the documents already submitted and/or following a conference with the parties, shall draw up Terms of Reference, which shall include the following particulars:
 - (a) the names in full, address and other contact details of the parties and their counsel;
 - (b) the addresses to which notifications and any other communications may be made;
 - (c) a summary of claims and the relief sought, including, to the extent possible, an assessment of the monetary value of the claim (including any counterclaims, set-off claims etc.) – this part shall provide a brief outline of the facts of the dispute with reference to the parties' respective submissions;

- (d) a list of the questions to be resolved, unless the arbitral tribunal deems that such list is not required;
 - (e) the names in full, addresses and other contact details of the arbitrators;
 - (f) the place of the arbitration;
 - (g) particulars of the applicable procedural rules;
 - (h) if the parties so desire, an express reference to the power conferred upon the tribunal to decide *ex aequo et bono* (to act as *amiable compositeur*).
2. Within the time limit referred to in paragraph 1, the Terms of Reference shall be signed by the parties and by the arbitral tribunal, which shall transmit them to EODID.
 3. Where a party refuses to participate in the drawing up of the Terms of Reference or fails to sign such Terms, they shall be submitted to the Arbitration Board for approval.
 4. When the Terms of Reference have been signed by all parties or, in the absence of such signature, approved by the Arbitration Board, the arbitration shall proceed.

ARTICLE 13

AMENDMENTS OF CLAIMS BY THE PARTIES

After the Terms of Reference have been signed or approved, no party may amend its claims or make new ones unless it has been authorised to do so by the arbitral tribunal, which shall consider the nature of such amendments or new claims, the stage of the arbitral proceedings and any other relevant circumstances, with a view to avoiding unnecessary delay.

ARTICLE 14

CONSOLIDATION OF ARBITRATIONS

1. The arbitral tribunal (or, if the tribunal has not been constituted, the Arbitration Board) may, at the request of a party, consolidate two or more pending arbitrations into a single arbitration where:
 - (a) the parties have agreed to consolidation; or
 - (b) all of the claims are based on the same arbitration agreement; or
 - (c) the claims are based on more than one arbitration agreement, but the arbitrations are between the same parties, the disputes arise in connection with the same legal relationship, and the arbitral tribunal (or, if the tribunal has not been constituted, the Arbitration Board) considers the arbitration agreements to be compatible.

2. In deciding whether to consolidate, the arbitral tribunal (or, if the tribunal has not been constituted, the Arbitration Board) may take into account any circumstances it considers to be relevant, such as the progress of the arbitrator appointment procedure, whether the same or different persons have been appointed as arbitrators in the arbitrations concerned, whether the places and languages of the arbitrations are the same, and whether consolidation will facilitate or accelerate the proceedings or reduce cost.
3. Disputes between the same parties arising out of or in connection with more than one contract may be made in a single arbitration, regardless of whether such claims are based on one or more arbitration agreement under these Rules.

ARTICLE 15

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Throughout the arbitral proceedings, the parties shall be treated with equality. Each party shall be given the opportunity of presenting its case and producing evidence.
2. Subject to mandatory provisions of law, the parties are free to agree on the procedure to be followed by the arbitral tribunal in conducting the proceedings.
3. Failing such an agreement, the arbitral tribunal may conduct the arbitration in such manner as it considers appropriate. The power conferred upon the arbitral tribunal includes the power to determine the admissibility, relevance and materiality of the evidence.
4. Questions of procedure may be decided by the presiding arbitrator, if so authorised by the parties or all members of the arbitral tribunal.
5. The arbitral tribunal shall declare the closure of the evidential process.

ARTICLE 16

LAW APPLICABLE TO SUBSTANCE OF DISPUTE

1. The arbitral tribunal shall apply the substantive law chosen by the parties. Any designation of the law or legal system of a given State shall be construed, unless expressly agreed otherwise, as referring to the substantive law of that State and not to its conflict of laws rules.
2. Failing any designation by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall apply the substantive law determined by the conflict of laws rules which it considers most appropriate in the circumstances of the case.
3. The arbitral tribunal shall decide *ex aequo et bono* (as *amiable compositeur*) only if the parties have expressly agreed so in writing.

ARTICLE 17

DEFAULT OF A PARTY

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal:

- (a) shall terminate the arbitration pursuant to Article 41(2)(a) of [Greek] Law No 5016/2023, if the claimant fails without good cause to communicate its statement of claim in accordance with Article 31(1) of [Greek] Law No 5016/2023;
- (b) shall continue the proceedings, if the respondent fails without good cause to communicate its statement of defence in accordance with Article 31(1) of [Greek] Law No 5016/2023, without treating such failure in itself as an admission of the claimant's allegations;
- (c) may continue the proceedings and make an award on the evidence before it, if a party fails to appear at a hearing or present evidence without good cause.

ARTICLE 18

DURATION OF ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS

1. The arbitral proceedings are terminated by the final award or an order of the arbitral tribunal in accordance with paragraph 3 hereof.
2. The arbitral award shall be rendered within six (6) months of the date of signature of the Terms of Reference and, in any case, no later than three (3) months of the closure of the proceedings. Time limits may be extended for a reasonable time either by agreement of the parties or by decision of the arbitral tribunal.
3. The arbitral tribunal shall issue an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings when:
 - (a) the claimant withdraws the request for arbitration, unless the respondent objects thereto and the arbitral tribunal recognizes a legitimate interest on its part in obtaining a final award;
 - (b) the parties agree on the termination of the proceedings, subject to Article 21;
 - (c) the arbitral tribunal finds that the continuation of the proceedings has for any other reason become unnecessary or impossible.
4. The mandate of the arbitral tribunal expires upon the termination of the arbitral proceedings, subject to the provisions of Article 23.
5. Unless the parties agree otherwise and where the arbitral award is to be enforced in Greece, the arbitrator or, where the arbitral tribunal is composed of more than one arbitrator, an arbitrator designated by the arbitral tribunal shall have the duty, upon request, to file an original copy of the arbitral award with the Registry of the Single-Member Court of First Instance in the district of the place of arbitration.

ARTICLE 19

INTERIM MEASURES

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may order interim measures pursuant to Article 25 of [Greek] Law No 5016/2023.

IV. COMPLETION OF THE PROCEEDINGS

ARTICLE 20

ARBITRAL AWARD

1. An arbitral award, whether partial or final, shall be made by majority. If majority may not be formed, the award shall be made by the presiding arbitrator alone.
2. The arbitral award shall state the reasons upon which it is based, unless the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given or the award is an award on agreed terms under Article 21.
3. The arbitral award shall be in writing and must contain:
 - (a) the full name and other contact details of the arbitrator or arbitrators;
 - (b) the full names and other contact details of the parties and their counsel, if they were so represented;
 - (c) the arbitration agreement;
 - (d) a statement of the reasons, without prejudice to paragraph 2 hereof;
 - (e) the dispositive part;
 - (f) a final determination of the arbitration fees and expenses, and their allocation under Article 25, if the award is final;
 - (g) the place and date of issuance of the arbitral award. The arbitral award shall be deemed to have been made at that place.
 - (h) the arbitrator's or arbitrators' handwritten signatures. In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of the arbitral tribunal shall suffice, without prejudice to the following paragraph.
4. In the event that one of the arbitrators refuses or fails to sign the award, that award shall be signed by the remaining arbitrators, mention being made of the refusal or impediment for signature by that arbitrator.
5. The arbitral award shall be binding on the parties, which expressly undertake to comply with it voluntarily and without delay.
6. The arbitral tribunal shall deposit the arbitral award with EODID.

ARTICLE 21

SETTLEMENT

1. If in the course of the arbitral proceedings the parties settle the dispute, the arbitral tribunal shall issue an order terminating the proceedings. If requested by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall record the settlement in the form of an arbitral award on agreed terms, provided that the substance of the settlement is not contrary to public policy.
2. An award on agreed terms under paragraph 1 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 20, shall state that it is an arbitral award, and shall have the same status and effect as any other award on the merits of a dispute.

ARTICLE 22

NOTIFICATION OF THE ARBITRAL AWARD OR ORDER FOR THE TERMINATION OF THE ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS

Following the issuance of the arbitral award or order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings, EODID shall notify the parties of the award or order without delay and shall keep a copy thereof.

ARTICLE 23

CORRECTION – INTERPRETATION OF AWARD

1. Within thirty (30) days of the notification of the arbitral award, unless a different period of time has been agreed by the parties, a party may request the arbitral tribunal:
 - (a) to correct in the award any errors in computation, any clerical or typographical errors or any other errors of a similar nature;
 - (b) to give an interpretation of a specific part of the award, without changing its dispositive part.

In either case, the relevant request shall be notified to the other party, which shall have the opportunity to be heard. The arbitral tribunal shall decide on the request within thirty (30) days of its receipt.

2. The arbitral tribunal may correct any error within the scope of paragraph 1(a) hereof on its own initiative, within thirty (30) days of the date of issuance of the award.
3. The arbitral tribunal may extend the period of time within which it may make a correction or interpretation of the award under paragraph 1 hereof.
4. The provisions of Article 20 shall apply to a correction or interpretation of an award.
5. A decision correcting or interpreting an award shall form an integral and indispensable part of the award. The arbitral tribunal shall deposit the corrected award with EODID anew, in order for the parties to be notified of it pursuant to Article 22.

ARTICLE 24

APPLICATION OF FAST-TRACK ARBITRATION RULES

1. The provisions of Article 24A ('Fast-Track Arbitration Rules') shall apply if:
 - (a) the amount in dispute (assessed on the basis of the Request and any counterclaims) does not exceed two hundred thousand euros (€200,000); or
 - (b) the parties so agree.
2. The Fast-Track Arbitration Rules shall not apply if:
 - (a) the parties have agreed to opt out of the Fast-Track Arbitration Rules; or
 - (b) the Arbitration Board, upon the request of a party before the constitution of the arbitral tribunal or on its own initiative, determines that it is inappropriate in the circumstances to apply the Fast-Track Arbitration Rules.
3. Upon receipt of the Answer, pursuant to Article 5 of the Rules, or upon expiry of the time limit for its filing, EODID shall inform the parties that the Fast-Track Arbitration Rules shall apply to the case in question.
4. At any stage of the arbitral proceedings, the Arbitration Board, on its own initiative or upon the request of the parties and after consultation with the arbitral tribunal and the parties, may determine that the Fast-Track Arbitration Rules shall no longer apply to the case in question. In this case, provided that the Arbitration Board decides that the arbitral tribunal does not need to be replaced or constituted anew, the current composition of the latter shall remain in place.

ARTICLE 24A

FAST-TRACK ARBITRATION RULES

1. A claim made under the Fast-Track Arbitration Rules shall be decided by a sole arbitrator. Articles 7(1)-(4), 12, 13 and 18(2), as well as Article 19 of these Rules are not applicable to an arbitration conducted under the Fast-Track Arbitration Rules.
2. The parties shall jointly nominate the sole arbitrator within the time limit fixed by EODID and shall immediately inform EODID of their choice. If the parties fail to agree on the sole arbitrator, he or she shall be appointed directly by the Arbitration Board as soon as possible. In arbitrations conducted under the Fast-Track Arbitration Rules, the time limits set in Article 8(2), (5) and (6) shall be seven (7) days.
3. The arbitral tribunal shall convene a case management conference with the parties no later than within fifteen (15) days of its constitution. This time limit may be extended by the arbitral tribunal in consultation with the parties. During the case management conference, the arbitral tribunal, after hearing the parties, shall determine the details of the conduct of the arbitral proceedings and set a time-

table with a view to ensuring that the proceedings are conducted in an expeditious and effective manner. The arbitral tribunal shall notify EODID of the timetable and of any subsequent modification thereto.

4. After the arbitral tribunal has been constituted, no party shall amend their claims or make new ones, unless it has been authorised to do so by the arbitral tribunal, which shall consider the nature of such new claims, the stage of the arbitration and any other relevant circumstances.
5. Upon consultation with the parties, the arbitral tribunal may decide on the merits solely on the basis of the documents submitted by the parties, without holding a hearing and without examining witnesses and experts. If a hearing is scheduled, the arbitral tribunal may hold it through teleconference, by telephone or by other similar means of communication.
6. The arbitral tribunal may order any procedural measure it deems appropriate at its discretion. In particular, upon consultation with the parties, the arbitral tribunal may reject any requests for the disclosure of documents or impose restrictions on the number, length and scope of the written submissions and written statements (of both witnesses and experts).
7. The arbitral award shall be rendered within four (4) months of the constitution of the arbitral tribunal. This time limit may be extended for a reasonable period either upon agreement of the parties or by decision of the arbitral tribunal.
8. The fees of the arbitral tribunal shall be determined in accordance with the fast-track arbitration scale of costs as set forth in Annex V.

V. FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 25

ARBITRATION FEES AND EXPENSES

1. The cost of the arbitration includes:
 - (a) the arbitrators' fees and the EODID administrative fee, both of which are exclusively calculated based on the corresponding scales of costs in Annex V, which forms an integral part of these Rules, as in force at the date of commencement of the arbitration;
 - (b) the procedural expenses, including but not limited to expenses for communications, service, notification, personal expenses of the arbitrators that are directly linked to the arbitral proceedings, expenses for the secretarial support of the proceedings, minutes keeping, housing and accommodation, recording and transcription, etc.; all these expenses shall be determined by the arbitral tribunal depending on the needs of the specific proceedings and may vary in the course of the proceedings; and

- (c) attorney's fees, witness expenses, expert fees and expenses, and other expenses of the parties that are directly linked to the arbitration.
2. Upon filing the Request, the claimant shall pay to EODID a filing fee of one thousand (1000) euros. The same amount is due by the respondent upon filing of the Answer, if the latter includes counter-claims. This amount is credited to the fee payable to EODID under Annex V and is non-refundable.
3. EODID may ask the claimant for an additional provisional advance payment to cover the arbitration expenses up to the signing or approval of the Terms of Reference or, where the Fast-Track Arbitration Rules apply, up to the case management conference. This amount is credited to the amount due by the claimant pursuant to the calculation of the arbitration fees and expenses payable in advance under paragraph 4.
4. Immediately following the filing of the Request, the Arbitration Board shall determine the amount in dispute and shall fix the amount of fees due under paragraph 1(a), as well as the sum to be paid in advance by the parties in order to cover expenses under paragraph 1(b). In case the parties' claims are not quantified, the Arbitration Board calls upon the parties to quantify their claims within a set time limit. The Arbitration Board shall fix the fees due under paragraph 1(a):
 - (a) on the basis of the costs scales of tables 1 and 3 of Annex V, where the claim is submitted to ordinary EODID arbitral proceedings;
 - (b) on the basis of the costs scales of tables 2 and 3 of Annex V, where the claim is submitted to fast-track EODID arbitral proceedings;
 - (c) taking into reasonable consideration the particular circumstances and the complexity of the case, in case of claims of undetermined value;
 - (d) by applying individually the costs established in the EODID Mediation Rules with regard to the mediation process and the costs established in Annex V hereto with regard to the arbitral proceedings, where the claim is submitted to the processes of Annex III hereto (Med-Arb or Arb-Med).
5. EODID shall inform the parties of the total amount due under paragraph 4 and shall fix a time limit either for the advance payment of half the amount or for its integral payment by the parties in their respective share, following a decision of the Arbitration Board. Unless the parties agree otherwise and without prejudice to the following paragraphs, the amount due under the previous sentence is payable by the parties in equal parts.
6. Where the Answer includes counterclaims, the Arbitration Board may order separate advance payments with regard to the claims and counterclaims. In this case, the advance payment is borne by each party to the sum corresponding to their respective claims or counterclaims.

7. Throughout the arbitral proceedings, the Arbitration Board may re-adjust the amounts due under paragraphs 4-6.
8. If the claims of the parties are amended, the arbitral tribunal shall inform EODID, and EODID shall in turn inform the parties of any change in the costs of the arbitration, inviting the amending party to pay the difference in the fees paid.
9. Delay in payment or failure to pay the fees and expenses fixed per stage of the arbitration shall hinder the continuation of the proceedings with regard to the non-paying party, unless the other party assumes payment. Where failure to pay refers to the amount due under paragraphs 4-6, EODID may, after consultation with the arbitral tribunal, recommend that the latter suspend its activity and that it fix a time limit of at least fifteen (15) days for payment of the amount due. Failure to pay within the time limit fixed shall be deemed as a withdrawal of the relevant party's claims corresponding to the amount in question. If the non-paying party disagrees with the above measure, that party may, within the time limit fixed as above, request that the Arbitration Board rule on the matter. That party shall not be prohibited from submitting anew the claims withdrawn, be it subsequently or in the framework of other proceedings.
10. Throughout the arbitral proceedings, the arbitral tribunal may decide on the arbitration costs and in doing so it may depart from the resolutions of the Arbitration Board and order payment of the relevant amounts.
11. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal takes into account the facts of the case and in particular the progress of the arbitral proceedings and decides on the allocation of the arbitration costs to the parties. The arbitral award also includes an allocation of the expenses of paragraph 1(c), under the terms established above, provided that such expenses have been included in detail in a separate statement of costs of the arbitration, to be submitted within ten (10) days of submission of the last written submissions to the arbitral tribunal. Each party may submit observations on the statement of costs within ten (10) days of its submission.
12. If the costs have not been fixed up to the end of the arbitration, such costs may be fixed and allocated by a separate arbitral award.
13. The arbitral tribunal may, at its reasonable discretion and taking into consideration all the circumstances of the arbitration and the scope and degree of its work on the case, reduce the arbitrators' fees set out in Annex V:
 - (a) where the arbitral proceedings have not been completed for any reason whatsoever; or
 - (b) where the dispute has been settled under Article 21; or
 - (c) where the dispute has been settled as a result of an arbitration/mediation process (Arb-Med).

The Arbitration Board shall have the same power with regard to the EODID administrative fee, under the terms of this paragraph.

14. Should the time limit of six (6) months referred to in Article 18(2), or four (4) months referred to in Article 24A(7), for completion of the arbitral proceedings be extended, and if the total duration of the arbitration exceeds eighteen (18) or, in the case of fast-track arbitration, twelve (12) months, the Arbitration Board may at its reasonable discretion, increase the arbitrators' fees and the EODID administrative fee in percentage terms up to 20% on the fees set out in Annex V, taking into consideration all the facts of the case and the extent and degree of the arbitral tribunal's involvement with that case. If the total duration of the arbitration exceeds twenty-four (24) or, in the case of fast-track arbitration, sixteen (16) months, the increase in fees may reach up to 30% on the fees of Annex V.
15. In the event of a serious and unjustified delay in rendering the arbitral award, the Arbitration Board may at its discretion reduce the sum due as arbitrators' fees. The amount of the reduction shall be reimbursed to the party or parties who have paid it at the rate of the payment concerned.
16. All fees payable pursuant to this Article in conjunction with Annex V shall be deemed net and shall bear all lawful charges applicable.

ARTICLE 26

MODIFICATION OF THE ARBITRATION RULES

These Rules may be modified by resolution of the EODID BoD, following an opinion by the Arbitration Board.

ARTICLE 27

INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTION AND APPLICABLE LAW

1. These Rules are governed by Greek law, and the courts of Athens shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any dispute arising from application hereof.
2. By opting for these Rules, the parties agree that their arbitration is an international one in the sense of Article 3 (2) of [Greek] Law No 5016/2023, and, where the place of the arbitration is in Greece, all provisions of that law shall apply, and an action for annulment shall be governed by the provisions of Article 43 of [Greek] Law No 5016/2023.
3. Where the arbitral award is rendered in Greece, the arbitrators' liability shall be governed by Article 22 of [Greek] Law No 5016/2023 and by Article 73 of the Introductory Law to the [Greek] Code of Civil Procedure.

ARTICLE 28

ENTRY INTO FORCE

These Rules shall enter into force on 1 May 2023.

ANNEX I

Internal Rules of the ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 1

OBJECTS

1. An Arbitration Committee, comprising distinguished scholars and experienced practitioners specialized in arbitration as a method and in arbitral proceedings, assists EODID in its work as an Organization that hosts arbitral proceedings. The Arbitration Committee is an advisory body operating to enhance the quality of services provided by EODID in the framework of dispute resolution through arbitration.
2. These Internal Rules govern the constitution and operation of the EODID Arbitration Committee ('Arbitration Committee').

ARTICLE 2

CONSTITUTION

1. The Arbitration Committee comprises twenty (20) members. This number may be varied by resolution of the EODID BoD.
2. The members of the Arbitration Committee are appointed for a three-year (3) term by resolution of the EODID BoD, no later than in the fourth quarter of the final year of the Arbitration Committee's current term, among candidates suggested by the current composition of the EODID Arbitration Committee in the third quarter of that year.
3. Without prejudice to paragraph 4, the EODID BoD may decide to extend the term of office of one or more members of the current composition of the Committee.
4. The Arbitration Committee is considered duly constituted when all of its members have accepted their appointment; the composition of the Committee is then published on the Organization's website.
5. The Chair and two (2) Deputy Chairs of the Arbitration Committee shall be appointed among the members of the Committee.
6. Participation in similar boards, committees and in general other bodies of any arbitral institution, or in state bodies or authorities, shall not impede participation in the Arbitration Committee.

ARTICLE 3

SECRETARY TO THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

1. By resolution of the EODID BoD, one or more executives of the Organization shall be assigned duties as Secretary to the Arbitration Committee.

2. The Secretary shall be responsible for taking the minutes of the Arbitration Committee's sessions. He or she shall inform the Chair of the Arbitration Committee whenever there is cause for the Committee to convene.

ARTICLE 4

POWERS

The Arbitration Committee shall have the following powers, as explicitly set out in these Internal Rules:

- (a) Submits proposals to the EODID BoD on the modification of the Arbitration Rules and Annexes thereto, and, upon request by the BoD, issues opinions on proposed modifications thereof.
- (b) Submits proposals to the EODID BoD on the general improvement and modernization of the services provided by EODID.
- (c) Upon request by the EODID BoD, issues opinions on matters regarding EODID's corporate social responsibility, and in particular on the pro bono provision of services.
- (d) Undertakes to draft legislation proposals and submit them to government officials on behalf of EODID.
- (e) Through its members and upon request by the EODID BoD, represents EODID in Greece and abroad.
- (f) Upon expiry of its term, submits to the EODID BoD a list of candidates in view of the renewal of its composition.

ARTICLE 5

DELIBERATION AND DECISION-MAKING

1. The Arbitration Committee shall deliberate at least once per year.
2. The Arbitration Committee is in quorum and duly deliberates in the presence of its Chair, or in his or her absence one of the Deputy Chairs, and at least eight (8) more members.
3. Arbitration Committee sessions may also be held with remote attendance on the part of its members, using appropriate technological means.
4. Resolutions of the Arbitration Committee shall be passed by majority; if there is no majority, the resolution shall be passed by the Chair alone, or in his or her absence by the Deputy Chair acting in his or her place.

ARTICLE 6

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. The Arbitration Committee shall act on the basis of transparency and meritocracy, ensuring the quality and procedural excellence of the services provided by EODID.

2. The resolutions of the Arbitration Committee shall be published at the Committee's discretion if they are deemed of interest to the potential users of EODID services.

ARTICLE 7

MODIFICATION OF THE INTERNAL RULES OF THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

These Internal Rules may be modified by resolution of the EODID BoD, after taking into consideration an opinion by the Arbitration Committee.

ARTICLE 8

ENTRY INTO FORCE

These Internal Rules shall enter into force on 1 May 2023.

ANNEX II

Internal Rules of the ARBITRATION BOARD

ARTICLE 1

OBJECTS

1. An Arbitration Board, comprising distinguished scholars and experienced, widely acknowledged practitioners specialized in arbitration theory and practice, assists EODID in its work as an Organization that hosts arbitral proceedings. The Arbitration Board is an independent body ensuring the transparency and integrity of the arbitral proceedings within the scope of its powers.
2. These Internal Rules govern the constitution and operation of the EODID Arbitration Board ('Arbitration Board').

ARTICLE 2

CONSTITUTION

1. The Arbitration Board comprises five (5) regular and two (2) alternate members, selected among the members of the EODID Arbitration Committee.
2. The members of the Arbitration Board are appointed for a three-year (3) term by resolution of the EODID BoD, no later than in the fourth quarter of the final year of the Arbitration Board's current term.
3. Without prejudice to paragraph 4, the EODID BoD may decide to extend the term of office of one or more members of the current composition of the Board.
4. The Arbitration Board is considered duly constituted when all of its members have accepted their appointment; the composition of the Board is then published on the Organization's website.
5. The Chair and Deputy Chair of the Arbitration Board shall be appointed among the members of the new Board at its first session, by qualified majority of 4/7 of both regular and alternate members.
6. In the event of early vacancy of an Arbitration Board member's seat, or where a member is permanently or continuously impeded from participating, the Chair of the Board shall inform the EODID BoD without delay, in order for the relevant seat to be filled in accordance with the procedure of paragraphs 1 and 2.
7. Participation in similar boards, committees and in general other bodies of any arbitral institution, or in state bodies or authorities, shall not impede participation in the Arbitration Board.

ARTICLE 3

SECRETARY TO THE ARBITRATION BOARD

1. By resolution of the EODID BoD, one or more executives of the Organization shall be assigned duties as Secretary to the Arbitration Board.
2. The Secretary shall be responsible for taking the minutes of the Arbitration Board's sessions. He or she shall inform the Chair of the Arbitration Board whenever there is cause for the Board to convene.

ARTICLE 4

POWERS

The Arbitration Board shall have the following powers, as explicitly set out in these Internal Rules:

- (a) Appoints the sole arbitrator, the presiding arbitrator and/or the co-arbitrators, in the cases referred to in Articles 7(1)-(4) and 24A(2) of the EODID Arbitration Rules, and rules on objections to an arbitrator's appointment and on challenges of arbitrators appointed under the above provisions, pursuant to Article 8(3) and (7) of the EODID Arbitration Rules.
- (b) Rules on the appointment of arbitrators under Article 7(7) of the EODID Arbitration Rules, as well as on objections to an arbitrator's appointment and on challenges of arbitrators appointed under said Article 7(7), pursuant to Article 8(3) and (7) of the EODID Arbitration Rules.
- (c) Replaces the sole arbitrator, the presiding arbitrator and/or the co-arbitrators, pursuant to Article 9 of the EODID Arbitration Rules.
- (d) Decides on the shortening or extension of the time limits set in the Arbitration Rules up until the constitution of the arbitral tribunal, in accordance with Article 10(4)(a) of the EODID Arbitration Rules.
- (e) Approves the Terms of Reference where a party refuses to participate in their drafting process or refuses to sign them, in accordance with Article 12(3) of the EODID Arbitration Rules.
- (f) Decides to consolidate two or more pending arbitrations in the instances of Article 14(1) of the EODID Arbitration Rules.
- (g) Rules on the application of the Fast-Track Arbitration Rules, in accordance with Article 24(2)(b) and (4) of the EODID Arbitration Rules.
- (h) Determines the amount in dispute and fixes the amount of fees and expenses due, in accordance with Article 25(4), (6) and (7) of the EODID Arbitration Rules.
- (i) Rules on an interested party's objections in the case of Article 25(9) of the EODID Arbitration Rules.
- (j) Readjusts the EODID administrative fee in the case of Article 25(13) of the EODID Arbitration Rules, as well as the arbitrators'

fees where there is reason for increase or reduction of such fees, in accordance with Article 25(14) and (15) respectively.

- (k) Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, and upon request by the EODID BoD, or on its own initiative with reference to matters upon which it has previously deliberated, it issues opinions on any matter pertaining to the interpretation of the Arbitration Rules.
- (l) Submits proposals to the EODID BoD with regard to the modification of the Arbitration Rules and these Internal Rules, and, upon request by the BoD, issues opinions on proposed modifications of the above Rules.
- (m) Decides on the inclusion of arbitrators in the EODID Roster of Arbitrators, and on removal therefrom, in accordance with Article 7 hereof.
- (n) Exercises any powers that are relevant to the above.

ARTICLE 5

DELIBERATION AND DECISION-MAKING

1. The Arbitration Board is in quorum and duly deliberates in the presence of its Chair, or in his or her absence the Deputy Chair, and at least two (2) more members. In case of impediment of a regular member, an alternate member shall participate in the relevant session and decision-making. During the Arbitration Board's deliberations alternate members may participate and vote regardless of impediment or absence of a regular member.
2. Arbitration Board sessions may also be held with remote attendance on the part of its members, using appropriate technological means.
3. Resolutions of the Arbitration Board shall be passed by majority; if there is no majority, the resolution shall be passed by the Chair alone, or in his or her absence by the Deputy Chair acting in his or her place.

ARTICLE 6

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 3, the members of the Arbitration Board are precluded from participating as arbitrators, experts or technical advisors in any arbitration conducted under the EODID Rules.
2. Any person who has a relationship with the parties, which might influence or appear to influence that person's independence and impartiality, or who holds any financial or other direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the arbitration shall also be precluded from performing such duties. In that case, the remaining members of the Arbitration Board shall deliberate and decide whether there is reason for exclusion of the member potentially facing a conflict of interest from the Arbitration Board's works.
3. Where a member of the Arbitration Board is appointed as sole

arbitrator directly by the parties or as presiding arbitrator by the party-appointed arbitrators, that member shall be excluded from the works of the Arbitration Board with regard to the case in question or any related case. The previous sentence is also applicable where a member of the Arbitration Board participates as counsel in an arbitration conducted under the EODID Arbitration Rules.

ARTICLE 7

ROSTER OF ARBITRATORS

1. Arbitrators meeting at least one of the following requirements may be included in the EODID Roster of Arbitrators:
 - (a) they are retired judges, having retired at least as President of the Court of Appeals;
 - (b) are faculty members, retired or in active duty, of a Greek or foreign university, holding at least the rank of Associate Professor;
 - (c) are lawyers with at least 15 years of experience;
 - (d) have completed a doctoral dissertation and/or published important scholarly work on arbitration issues;
 - (e) are professionals other than legal, such as engineers, ship-builders, insurers, etc., with a high level of expertise and experience in resolving disputes in their respective industries.
2. For the inclusion of an arbitrator in the Roster of Arbitrators, the following shall be particularly taken into consideration: his or her professional competence in dealing with issues that may arise in the course of arbitration, his or her professional status among academic and professional peers, and his or her high expertise in particular areas related to the disputes administered by EODID, in conjunction with EODID's needs at the date of submission of the request for inclusion.
3. Any person wishing to be included in the EODID Roster of Arbitrators shall submit a request accompanied by two (2) referrals from Arbitrators already included in the EODID Roster of Arbitrators.
4. The Arbitration Board shall make a final decision on the requests for inclusion in the Roster of Arbitrators at its discretion, taking into consideration the applicant's personality and field of expertise in conjunction with any need for expansion of the Roster of Arbitrators. In this framework, the Arbitration Board shall review any requests submitted and may ask the interested parties for additional information and/or an interview.
5. The requests for inclusion in the Roster of Arbitrators shall be considered by the Arbitration Board at its first session following their submission date.
6. Where a request for inclusion is approved, the individual concerned shall be included in the Roster of Arbitrators; if the request is rejected, the individual concerned may submit a new request after

at least one (1) year has passed from the date of the Arbitration Board's relevant resolution.

7. The Arbitration Board shall make a final decision on the removal of an arbitrator from the Roster of Arbitrators, at its discretion.
8. The Roster of Arbitrators shall be duly updated at the beginning of each year by the Secretary to the Arbitration Board, who shall take account of the Board's resolutions to include arbitrators in the Roster or to remove them from it.

ARTICLE 8

APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS

1. Upon exercising its duties under Article 4(a) and (b), the Arbitration Board may at its discretion appoint as arbitrator an individual who is, to the extent possible, able to address the needs of the specific case.
2. Any person who (a) has a personal or business relationship with the parties, which can influence or appear to influence his or her independence and impartiality, or (b) holds any financial or other direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the arbitration, may not be appointed as sole arbitrator, presiding arbitrator or co-arbitrator.

ARTICLE 9

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. The Arbitration Board shall act on the basis of transparency and meritocracy, ensuring the quality and procedural excellence of the services provided by EODID.
2. To safeguard the interests of the parties involved in arbitration, the resolutions of the Arbitration Board shall not be communicated to anyone other than EODID and the parties involved in that specific arbitration.

ARTICLE 10

MODIFICATION OF THE INTERNAL RULES OF THE ARBITRATION BOARD

These Internal Rules may be modified by resolution of the EODID BoD, after taking into consideration an opinion by the Arbitration Board.

ARTICLE 11

ENTRY INTO FORCE

These Internal Rules shall enter into force on 1 May 2023.