Law of the Republic of Armenia

on Commercial Arbitration

Unofficial English translation[1]

Chapter 1. General provisions

Article 1. General principles and scope of application

1. The provisions of this Law are founded on the following principles and shall be interpreted in accordance with them:

(1) the object of arbitration is to obtain the fair resolution of disputes by an impartial arbitral tribunal without unnecessary delay or expense;

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[1] This is an unofficial English translation of Law No. ՀՕ-55-Ն of 25 December 2006, in the consolidated version in force since 9 June 2023 (last amended by Law ՀՕ-158-Ն of 3 May 2023). Only the Armenian text is authentic.
Wherever an Armenian provision reproduces a provision of the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985, as amended in 2006), the translation uses the Model Law's English wording, including its terms of art and its masculine pronouns. Where the Armenian text departs from the Model Law, it is rendered as it stands, and the Model Law wording is not imported to smooth over the difference. The most significant departures are listed in the table at the end.

A few conventions run throughout. Armenian "մաս" is rendered as paragraph, "կետ" as point, and lettered subpoints (ա, բ, գ, դ, ե) as (a) to (e); a reference such as article 36(1)(1)(a) therefore reads paragraph 1, point 1, subpoint (a). "Վճիռ" is rendered as award, "հայցի ապահովման միջոց" (literally a measure securing the claim) as interim measure, "նախնական կարգադրություն" as preliminary order, "բացարկ" as challenge, "չեղյալ ճանաչել" as set aside, and "հանրային կարգ" as public policy. Amendment notes in italics follow the official text.

Adoption details: adopted by the National Assembly on 25 December 2006; signed by the President on 22 January 2007; published in the Official Bulletin of the Republic of Armenia, 2007.01.31/8(532), Art. 156; in force since 10 February 2007.
Article 36(1)(1)(c) is translated as written, including "set aside". Article 16(3) speaks of any preliminary ruling on jurisdiction, so a negative ruling also appears reviewable, which the Model Law does not provide.

(2) the parties are free to agree on the procedure for the resolution of disputes between them, subject only to such restrictions as are provided by law.

2. This Law applies to relations pertaining to commercial arbitration, subject to any agreement in force between the Republic of Armenia and any other State or States.

3. The provisions of this Law, except for Articles 8, 9, 35, 36, 36.1 and 36.2, apply only if the place of arbitration is in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

4. This Law shall not affect any other law of the Republic of Armenia by virtue of which certain disputes may not be submitted to arbitration or may be submitted to arbitration only according to provisions other than those of this Law.

5. This Law also applies to disputes of a non-commercial nature where the law provides for the possibility of resolving the dispute by arbitration.

(Article 1 supplemented by Law No. HO-76-N of 19 June 2015; amended by Law No. HO-193-N of 27 October 2016.)

Article 2. Definitions and rules of interpretation

For the purposes of this Law:

(1) "arbitration" means any arbitration whether or not administered by a permanent arbitral institution;

(2) "arbitral tribunal" means a sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators;

(3) "court" means a body or organ forming part of the judicial system of a State;

(4) the term "commercial" covers all disputes of a commercial nature arising from civil law relationships, including questions concerning the conclusion of transactions within those relationships or their invalidity. Relationships of a commercial nature include in particular, without limitation, disputes arising from or relating to transactions concluded between banks or other financial institutions and their customers, and relationships connected with the supply or exchange of goods or services, commercial representation or agency, factoring, rental, leasing, construction of works, consulting, engineering, licensing, investment, financing, insurance, exploitation agreement or concession, joint venture and other forms of industrial or business cooperation, and carriage by sea, air, rail or road;

(5) where a provision of this Law, except for Article 28, leaves the parties free to determine a certain issue, such freedom includes the right of the parties to authorize a third party, including an institution, to make that determination;

(6) where a provision of this Law refers to the fact that the parties have agreed or that they may agree or in any other way refers to an agreement of the parties, such agreement includes any arbitration rules referred to in that agreement;

(7) where a provision of this Law, other than Article 25(1) and Article 32(2)(1), refers to a claim, it also applies to a counter-claim, and where it refers to a defence, it also applies to a defence to such counter-claim.

(Article 2 restated by HO-76-N of 19.06.15; supplemented and amended by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 3. Receipt of written communications

1. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties:

(1) any written communication is deemed to have been received if it is delivered to the addressee personally, or at his place of business or habitual residence, or by any other means of communication that ensures its delivery; if none of these can be found after making a reasonable inquiry, a written communication is deemed to have been received if it is sent to the addressee's last place of business, habitual residence or mailing address known to the sender by registered letter or any other means which provides a record of the attempt to deliver it;

(2) the communication is deemed to have been received on the day it is so delivered to the addressee in accordance with paragraph 1, point 1 of this Article.

2. The provisions of this Article do not apply to communications in court proceedings.

(Article 3 amended by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 4. Waiver of right to object

1. A party who knows that any provision of this Law from which the parties may derogate or any requirement under the arbitration agreement has not been complied with and yet proceeds with the arbitration without stating his objection to such non-compliance without undue delay or, if a time-limit is provided therefor, within such period of time, shall be deemed to have waived his right to object.

2. If a party to an arbitration agreement brings an action before a court against the other party to that agreement, seeking a final decision on a dispute covered by the arbitration agreement, and the other party does not object to the court's consideration of the case on the ground that an arbitration agreement exists, the parties shall be deemed to have waived their right to settle the dispute by arbitration.

Article 5. Extent of court intervention

In matters governed by this Law, no court shall intervene except where so provided in this Law.

Article 6. Court for arbitration assistance and supervision

1. The functions referred to in Article 9, Article 11(3) and (4), Article 13(3), Article 14 and Article 27 of this Law shall be performed by the court of the place of arbitration.

2. The functions referred to in Article 16(3), Article 34(2) and Articles 35 to 36.2 of this Law shall be performed by the Civil Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction of the City of Yerevan.

(Article 6 restated by HO-76-N of 19.06.15; amended by HO-37-N of 21.12.17 and HO-584-N of 23.12.22; supplemented by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Chapter 2. Arbitration agreement

Article 7. Definition, form and effect of arbitration agreement

1. "Arbitration agreement" is an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not. An arbitration agreement may be in the form of an arbitration clause in a contract or in the form of a separate agreement (submission agreement).

2. The arbitration agreement shall be in writing. An agreement is in writing if it is contained in a document signed by the parties or in an exchange of letters, telex, telegrams, electronic or other means of telecommunication which provide a record of the agreement, or in an exchange of statements of claim and defence in which the existence of an agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by the other. The reference in a contract to a document containing an arbitration clause constitutes an arbitration agreement provided that the contract is in writing and the reference is such as to make that clause part of the contract. An arbitration agreement is also deemed to be in writing if a written offer by one party to conclude an arbitration agreement has been accepted by the other party in any of the forms provided for in this paragraph.

3. The death of a party to the arbitration agreement does not terminate the arbitration agreement, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or unless the disputed legal relationship excludes succession.

(Article 7 supplemented by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 8. Arbitration agreement and substantive claim before court

1. A court before which an action is brought in a matter which is the subject of an arbitration agreement shall, if a party so requests not later than when submitting his first statement on the substance of the dispute, leave the claim without consideration, provided that the possibility of resorting to arbitration on the basis of that agreement has not been lost, unless, in cases provided for by law, the existence of an arbitration agreement does not restrict the party's right to apply to a court.

2. Where an action referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has been brought, arbitral proceedings may nevertheless be commenced or continued, and an award may be made, while the issue is pending before the court.

3. An arbitration agreement provided for in contracts concluded by consumers who are natural persons using the services of financial institutions, whether in the form of a clause included in the contract or as an integral part of it, an annex to it, or a condition of the process of concluding it, does not deprive the consumer of the right to submit a dispute arising from or relating to the contract to a court, unless the arbitration agreement was concluded after the dispute arose and the parties unconditionally agreed to submit the dispute to an arbitral tribunal. The provisions of this paragraph also apply to any mandatory procedure by which the consumer's right to apply to a court may be restricted.

(Article 8 amended and supplemented by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 9. Arbitration agreement and interim measures by court

It is not incompatible with an arbitration agreement, nor does it constitute a waiver of the rights provided by the arbitration agreement, for a party to request from a court, at any time before or during arbitral proceedings, an interim measure of protection and for a court to grant such a measure.

Chapter 3. Composition of arbitral tribunal

Article 10. Number of arbitrators

1. The number of arbitrators is determined by agreement of the parties and shall be uneven. Where the arbitration agreement provides for an arbitral tribunal composed of an even number of arbitrators, the number of arbitrators shall be increased by one. In that case the additional arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure established in Article 11(3)(1) of this Law.

2. Failing agreement on the number of arbitrators, the arbitral tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators.

Article 11. Appointment of arbitrators

1. The parties are free to establish in the arbitration agreement any requirement for an arbitrator. No person shall be precluded by reason of his nationality from acting as an arbitrator, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. Any natural person with full legal capacity who has reached the age of 25 and holds a higher education degree may be an arbitrator. A person declared incapacitated or of limited capacity by a court judgment, a person convicted of a crime, and a person subject to criminal prosecution may not be an arbitrator.

2. The parties are free to agree on a procedure of appointing the arbitrator or arbitrators, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article.

3. Failing such agreement:

(1) in an arbitration with three or more arbitrators, each party shall appoint an equal number of arbitrators, and the arbitrators thus appointed shall, by majority vote, appoint the last arbitrator, who shall act as presiding arbitrator. If a party fails to appoint the arbitrator within thirty days of receipt of a request to do so from the other party, or if the arbitrators appointed by the parties fail to agree on the last arbitrator within thirty days of their appointment, the appointment shall be made, upon request of a party, by the court specified in Article 6 of this Law;

(2) in an arbitration with a sole arbitrator, if the parties are unable to agree on the arbitrator, he shall be appointed, upon request of a party, by the appointing authority provided for in the parties' arbitration agreement or, failing such provision, by the court specified in Article 6 of this Law.

4. Where, under an appointment procedure agreed upon by the parties,

(1) a party fails to act as required under such procedure, or

(2) the parties, or the arbitrators appointed by them, are unable to reach an agreement expected of them under such procedure, or

(3) a third party, including an institution, fails to perform any function entrusted to it under such procedure,

any party may request the court specified in Article 6 of this Law to take the necessary measure, unless the agreement on the appointment procedure provides other means for securing the appointment.

5. A decision of the court specified in Article 6 of this Law on a matter referred to in paragraph 3 or 4 of this Article shall be subject to no appeal. The court, in appointing an arbitrator, shall have due regard to any qualifications required of the arbitrator by the agreement of the parties and to such considerations as are likely to secure the appointment of an independent and impartial arbitrator and, in an international arbitration, in the case of a sole or third arbitrator, shall take into account as well the advisability of appointing an arbitrator of a nationality other than those of the parties.

(Article 11 restated by HO-76-N of 19.06.15; supplemented by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 12. Grounds for challenge

1. When a person is approached in connection with his possible appointment as an arbitrator, he shall disclose any circumstances likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence. An arbitrator, from the time of his appointment and throughout the arbitral proceedings, until the final award is made by the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral proceedings are otherwise concluded, shall without delay disclose any such circumstances to the parties unless they have already been informed of them by him.

2. An arbitrator may be challenged only if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence, or if he does not possess qualifications agreed to by the parties. The grounds for challenging an arbitrator include, among others, cases where:

(1) the arbitrator is biased towards a party to or participant in the arbitration (a party's representative, or a person involved in the arbitral proceedings as a witness, expert or specialist);

(2) the arbitrator previously took part in the consideration of a dispute between the same parties concerning the same subject matter but on different factual grounds;

(3) a person affiliated with the arbitrator has been or is a party to or participant in the arbitration;

(4) the arbitrator knows or should reasonably know that he, or a person affiliated with him, has an economic interest connected with the subject matter of the dispute or with one of the parties.

2.1. For the purposes of this Law, a person affiliated with an arbitrator is:

(1) a legal person:

(a) in whose authorized capital the arbitrator or a person referred to in point 2 of this paragraph holds a participation,

(b) whose decisions the arbitrator or a person referred to in point 2 of this paragraph is able to predetermine in any other manner not prohibited by law, or to which they may give binding instructions,

(c) in which the arbitrator or a person referred to in point 2 of this paragraph is a member of a management body,

(d) with which the arbitrator or a person referred to in point 2 of this paragraph has acted in concert in connection with the arbitral proceedings concerned, on the basis of common economic interests;

(2) a natural person:

(a) who is a family member of the arbitrator (parent, child, adoptive parent, adopted child, full or half sibling, grandfather, grandmother, grandchild, parent of the spouse or spouse of the child, as well as persons living together with the arbitrator),

(b) with whom the arbitrator keeps a common household or carries on joint business activity.

2.2. Arbitral institutions may, in addition to the grounds established in paragraph 2 of this Article, establish other grounds for challenging an arbitrator in their internal rules.

3. A party may challenge an arbitrator appointed by him, or in whose appointment he has participated, only for reasons of which he becomes aware after the appointment has been made.

(Article 12 restated and supplemented by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 13. Challenge procedure

1. The parties are free to agree on a procedure for challenging an arbitrator, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. Failing such agreement, a party who intends to challenge an arbitrator shall, within fifteen days after becoming aware of the constitution of the arbitral tribunal or after becoming aware of any circumstance referred to in Article 12(2) of this Law, send a written

statement of the reasons for the challenge to the arbitral tribunal. Unless the challenged arbitrator withdraws from his office or the other party agrees to the challenge, the arbitral tribunal shall decide on the challenge.

3. If a challenge under any procedure agreed upon by the parties or under the procedure of paragraph 2 of this Article is not successful, the challenging party may request, within thirty days after having received notice of the decision rejecting the challenge, the court specified in Article 6 of this Law to decide on the challenge, which decision shall be subject to no appeal; while such a request is pending, the arbitral tribunal, including the challenged arbitrator, may continue the arbitral proceedings and make an award.

Article 14. Failure or impossibility to act

1. If an arbitrator becomes de jure or de facto unable to perform his functions or for other reasons fails to act without undue delay, his mandate terminates if he withdraws from his office or if the parties agree on the termination. Otherwise, if a controversy remains concerning any of these grounds, any party may request the court specified in Article 6 of this Law to decide on the termination of the mandate, which decision shall be subject to no appeal. The mandate of an arbitrator terminates upon his death (including his being declared dead by a court judgment) or upon his being declared incapacitated or of limited capacity by a court judgment.

2. If, under this Article or Article 13(2) of this Law, an arbitrator withdraws from his office or a party agrees to the termination of the mandate of an arbitrator, this does not imply acceptance of the validity of any ground referred to in this Article or Article 12(2) of this Law.

(Article 14 supplemented by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 15. Appointment of substitute arbitrator

1. Where the mandate of an arbitrator terminates under Article 13 or 14 of this Law or because of his withdrawal from office for any other reason or because of the revocation of his mandate by agreement of the parties or on any other ground, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed according to the rules that were applicable to the appointment of the arbitrator being replaced.

2. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, where a sole arbitrator or the presiding arbitrator is replaced under Article 12, 13 or 14 of this Law, any hearings previously held shall be repeated; where any other arbitrator is replaced, such hearings may be resumed at the discretion of the arbitral tribunal.

Chapter 4. Jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal

Article 16. Competence of arbitral tribunal to rule on its jurisdiction

1. The arbitral tribunal may rule on its own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement, and where the arbitration agreement is contested it shall examine and rule on that question as a matter of priority. For that purpose, an arbitration clause which forms part of a contract shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitral tribunal that the contract is null and void shall not entail ipso jure the invalidity of the arbitration clause.

2. A plea that the arbitral tribunal does not have jurisdiction shall be raised not later than the submission of the statement of defence. A party is not precluded from raising such a plea by the fact that he has appointed, or participated in the appointment of, an arbitrator. A plea that the arbitral tribunal is exceeding the scope of its authority shall be raised as soon as the matter alleged by the party 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.

3. The arbitral tribunal may rule on a plea referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article either as a preliminary question or in the decision on the merits of the dispute. If the arbitral tribunal rules on its jurisdiction as a preliminary question, any party may request, within thirty days after having received notice of that ruling, the court specified in Article 6 of this Law to decide the matter, which decision shall be subject to no appeal; while such a request is pending, the arbitral tribunal may continue the arbitral proceedings and make an award.

(Article 16 restated , amended by HO-76-N of 19.06.15; amended by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 17. Power of arbitral tribunal to order interim measures

1. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may, at the request of a party, order such interim measures as it considers necessary in respect of the subject matter of the dispute. When ordering an interim measure or a preliminary order, the arbitral tribunal may require any party to provide appropriate security in connection with the measure, including security or counter-security in connection with preliminary orders, where the purpose of such security is to prevent or compensate possible harm to the other party or to preserve evidence.

2. The decisions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may take the form of an interim award.

3. Interim measures requested or ordered by the arbitral tribunal by an interim award made in accordance with this Article may be recognized, enforced or set aside by the court specified in Article 6 of this Law, subject to the requirements of Articles 34, 35 and 36 of this Law.

(Article 17 restated by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 17.1. Conditions for granting interim measures

1. The party requesting an interim measure under Article 17 of this Law shall satisfy the arbitral tribunal that harm not adequately reparable by an award of damages is likely to result if the measure is not ordered, and such harm substantially outweighs the harm that is likely to result to the party against whom the measure is directed.

(Article 17.1 added by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Chapter 4.1. Preliminary orders

(Chapter added by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 17.2. Applications for preliminary orders and conditions for granting preliminary orders

1. A party may, without notice to the other party to the arbitral proceedings, make a request for an interim measure together with an application for a preliminary order. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, by the application for a preliminary order a party may request that the other party refrain from any action that may render the implementation of the interim measure impossible.

2. The arbitral tribunal may grant a preliminary order provided it considers that prior disclosure of the request for the interim measure to the party against whom it is directed may render the implementation of the measure impossible.

3. The conditions defined in Article 17.1 of this Law apply to any preliminary order, provided that the harm referred to in that Article is the harm likely to result from the order being granted or not.

Article 17.3. Specific regime for preliminary orders

1. Immediately after the arbitral tribunal has made a determination in respect of an application for a preliminary order, the arbitral tribunal shall give notice to all parties of

the request for the interim measure, the application for the preliminary order, the preliminary order, if any, and all other communications, including by indicating the content of any oral communication, between any party and the arbitral tribunal in relation thereto.

2. In all cases referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the arbitral tribunal shall give each party an opportunity to present its position within two days of receipt of the notice.

3. The arbitral tribunal shall decide on any objection to the preliminary order not later than two days after the objection is submitted, either granting the application that the action rendering implementation of the interim measure impossible not be taken, or rejecting the application.

4. A preliminary order shall expire twenty days after the date on which the arbitral tribunal adopted it. The arbitral tribunal may issue an interim measure adopting or modifying the preliminary order, after the party against whom the preliminary order is directed has been given notice and an opportunity to present its position.

5. A preliminary order shall be binding on the parties. Such a preliminary order does not constitute an award.

(Article 17.3 amended by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Chapter 4.2. Provisions applicable to interim measures and preliminary orders

(Chapter added by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 17.4. Modification, suspension, termination

1. The arbitral tribunal may modify, suspend or terminate an interim measure or a preliminary order it has granted, upon application of any party or, in exceptional circumstances and upon prior notice to the parties, on its own initiative.

Article 17.5. Disclosure

1. The arbitral tribunal may require any party to the arbitral proceedings promptly to disclose any material change in the circumstances on the basis of which the interim measure was requested or granted.

2. The party applying for a preliminary order shall disclose to the arbitral tribunal all circumstances that are likely to be relevant to the arbitral tribunal's determination whether to grant or maintain the order, and such obligation shall continue until the party against whom the order is directed has had an opportunity to present its position.

Article 17.6. Costs

1. Where an interim measure or a preliminary order has been granted, the arbitral tribunal shall, in the decision on the merits of the dispute or in an interim act, address all damage caused to any party by that measure or order, and may also record that, in the circumstances, the measure or the order should not have been granted.

2. The party requesting an interim measure or applying for a preliminary order shall be liable for all damage caused by the measure or the order to any party if the arbitral tribunal later determines that, in the circumstances, the measure or the order should not have been granted. The arbitral tribunal shall decide on compensation for damage in the final award.

3. The arbitral tribunal shall address the matters referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by adopting an interim act, on its own initiative or upon application of the party against whom the interim measure was ordered or the preliminary order was made.

Article 17.7. Court-ordered interim measures

1. In relation to arbitral proceedings, a court shall have the same power of ordering interim measures as is provided by the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia.

Chapter 5. Conduct of arbitral proceedings

Article 18. Equal treatment of parties

The parties shall be treated with equality and each party shall be given a full opportunity of presenting his case.

Article 19. Determination of rules of procedure

1. Subject to the provisions of this Law, the parties are free to agree on the procedure to be followed by the arbitral tribunal in conducting the proceedings.

2. Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall, subject to the provisions of this Law, conduct the arbitral proceedings in accordance with the relevant procedural rules of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia. The power conferred upon the arbitral tribunal includes the power to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence.

(Article 19 restated by HO-76-N of 19.06.15; amended by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 20. Place of arbitration

1. The parties are free to agree on the place of arbitration. Failing such agreement, the place of arbitration shall be determined by the arbitral tribunal having regard to the circumstances of the case, including the convenience of the parties.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, the arbitral tribunal may, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, meet at any place it considers appropriate for consultation among its members, for hearing witnesses, experts or the parties, or for inspection of goods, other property or documents.

3. Where the place of arbitration has been chosen in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the procedural rules established by the law of the place of arbitration continue to apply, irrespective of the arbitral tribunal holding sessions at another place under paragraph 2 of this Article.

(Article 20 supplemented by HO-76-N of 19.06.15; amended by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 21. Commencement of arbitral proceedings

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral proceedings in respect of a particular dispute commence on the date on which a notice that the dispute is referred to arbitration is received by the respondent.

Article 22. Language

1. The parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings. Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings. This agreement or determination, unless otherwise specified therein, shall apply to any written statement by a party, any hearing and any award, decision or other communication by the arbitral tribunal.

2. The arbitral tribunal may order that any documentary evidence shall be accompanied by a translation into the language or languages agreed upon by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal.

Article 23. Statements of claim and defence

1. Within the period of time agreed by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal, the claimant shall state his claims, the facts supporting them and the relief or remedy sought, and the respondent shall state his objections in respect of these particulars, unless the parties have otherwise agreed as to the required elements of such statements. The

parties may submit with their statements all documents they consider to be relevant or may add a reference to the documents or other evidence they will submit.

2. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, either party may amend or supplement his claim or defence during the course of the arbitral proceedings, unless the arbitral tribunal considers it inappropriate to allow such amendment having regard to the delay in making it.

Article 24. Hearings and written proceedings

1. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall decide whether to hold hearings or whether the proceedings shall be conducted soley on the basis of documents and other materials. However, unless the parties have agreed that no oral hearings shall be held, the arbitral tribunal shall hold such hearings at an appropriate stage of the proceedings, if so requested by a party.

2. The parties shall be given sufficient advance notice of any hearings of the arbitral tribunal and of any meeting for the purposes of inspection of goods, other property or documents.

3. All statements, documents or other information supplied to the arbitral tribunal by one party shall be communicated to the other party. Also any expert report or evidentiary document on which the arbitral tribunal may rely in making its decision shall be communicated to the parties.

4. Unless otherwise provided by law or by a court decision, or otherwise agreed by the parties, all arbitral proceedings are confidential and held in camera, and no document or other evidence submitted, and no statement ever made during the proceedings, may be disclosed to other persons or to any court, other state body or official, except where the information is disclosed by a court decision or is necessary in court proceedings for the recognition, enforcement or setting aside of the arbitral award. This paragraph does not apply to documents, evidence or statements previously made public without breach of any obligation of non-disclosure.

Article 25. Default of a party

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, if, without showing sufficient cause,

(1) the claimant fails to communicate his statement of claim in accordance with Article 23 (1) of this Law, the arbitral tribunal shall terminate the proceedings;

(2) the respondent fails to communicate his objections to the claim in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 23, the arbitral tribunal shall continue the proceedings without treating such failure in itself as an admission of the claimant's allegations;

(3) any party fails to appear at a session or to produce documentary evidence within the period set by the arbitral tribunal or agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may continue the proceedings and make the award on the evidence before it.

Article 26. Expert appointed by arbitral tribunal

1. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may, on its own initiative or at the request of a party to the arbitral proceedings,

(1) appoint one or more experts to report to it on specific issues to be determined by the arbitral tribunal;

(2) require a party to give the expert any relevant information or to produce, or to provide access to, any relevant documents, goods or other property for his inspection.

2. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, if a party so requests or if the arbitral tribunal considers it necessary, the expert shall, after delivery of his written or oral report, participate in a hearing where the arbitral tribunal and the parties have the opportunity to put questions to him, and the parties may present expert witnesses in order to testify on the points at issue.

3. The report of an expert appointed under this Article is subject to evaluation by the arbitral tribunal.

(Article 26 supplemented by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 27. Court assistance in taking evidence

At any stage of the arbitral proceedings, the arbitral tribunal or a party with the approval of the arbitral tribunal may request the court specified in Article 6 of this Law, or any other competent court, to compel a person to produce to one or more parties or to the arbitral tribunal any document or evidence relevant to the proceedings, to secure the attendance of any person as a witness at hearings, or otherwise to assist in taking evidence. The court may grant the request within its competence.

Chapter 6. Making of award and termination of proceedings

Article 28. Rules applicable to substance of dispute

1. The arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with such rules of law as are chosen by agreement of the parties. Any designation of the law or legal system of a given State shall be construed as directly referring to the substantive law of that State and not to its conflict of laws rules.

2. Failing agreement of the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall apply the law determined by the conflict of laws rules which it considers applicable, stating the reasons for that choice.

2.1. Notwithstanding the rule established in paragraph 2 of this Article, failing agreement of the parties, where the place of arbitration is the Republic of Armenia and a party to the arbitration is a citizen of the Republic of Armenia or a legal person registered in the Republic of Armenia, the arbitral tribunal shall apply the rules of law of the Republic of Armenia in deciding the dispute.

3. Irrespective of the law chosen, the parties may, before the award is made, expressly authorize the arbitral tribunal to decide the dispute ex aequo et bono or as amiable compositeur.

4. In all cases, the arbitral tribunal shall make the award in accordance with the terms of the contract and shall take into account the law and the usages of the trade applicable to the transaction.

(Article 28 supplemented by HO-76-N of 19.06.15; supplemented and amended by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 29. Decision-making by panel of arbitrators

In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the award of the arbitral tribunal shall be made, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, by a majority of its members. However, questions of procedure may be decided by a presiding arbitrator, if so authorized by the parties or all members of the arbitral tribunal.

Article 30. Settlement

1. If, during arbitral proceedings, the parties settle the dispute, the arbitral tribunal shall terminate the proceedings and, if requested by the parties and not objected to by the arbitral tribunal, record the settlement in the form of an arbitral award on agreed terms.

1.1. The arbitral tribunal may refuse to make an award on the basis of the settlement if it considers that the settlement concerns a matter outside the jurisdiction of the arbitration or that it is unlawful.

2. An award on agreed terms shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of this Law and shall state that it is an award of the arbitral tribunal. Such an award has the same status and effect as any other award on the merits of the case.

(Article 30 supplemented by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 31. Form and contents of award

1. The award shall be made in writing and shall be signed by the sole arbitrator or arbitrators. In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of all members of the arbitral tribunal shall suffice, provided that the reason for any omitted signature is stated in the award.

2. The 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 30 of this Law. The award shall also state the costs of the arbitration and their allocation between the parties, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

Any arbitrator who disagrees with the award or with any of its reasons is entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

3. The award shall state its date and the place of arbitration as determined in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 20 of this Law. The award shall be deemed to have been made at that place.

4. After the award is made, a copy signed by the arbitrators in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be sent to each party.

(Article 31 restated by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 32. Termination of proceedings

1. The arbitral proceedings are terminated by the final award or by an order of the arbitral tribunal in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. The arbitral tribunal shall issue an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings when:

(1) the claimant withdraws his claim, unless the respondent objects thereto and the arbitral tribunal recognizes a legitimate interest on his part in obtaining a final settlement of the dispute;

(2) the parties agree on the termination of the proceedings;

(3) the arbitral tribunal finds that the continuation of the proceedings has for any reason become unnecessary or impossible.

3. The mandate of the arbitral tribunal terminates with the termination of the arbitral proceedings, subject to the provisions of article 33 and article paragraph 4 of article 34 of this Law.

Article 33. Correction and interpretation of award; additional award

1. Within thirty days of receipt of the award, unless another period of time has been agreed upon by the parties:

(1) a party, with notice to the other party, may request the arbitral tribunal to correct in the award any errors in computation, any clerical or typographical errors or any errors of similar nature;

(2) if so agreed by the parties, a party, with notice to the other party, may request the arbitral tribunal to give an interpretation of a specific point or part of the award;

(3) if the arbitral tribunal considers the request to be justified, it shall make the correction or give the interpretation within thirty days of receipt of the request. The interpretation shall form part of the award.

2. The arbitral tribunal may correct any error of the type referred to in paragraph 1, point 1 of this Article on its own initiative within thirty days of the date of the award.

3. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, a party, with notice to the other party, may request, within thirty days of receipt of the award, the arbitral tribunal to make an additional award as to claims presented in the arbitral proceedings but omitted from the award. If the arbitral tribunal considers the request to be justified, it shall make the additional award within sixty days of its receipt.

4. The arbitral tribunal may extend, if necessary, the period of time within which it shall make a correction, interpretation or an additional award under paragraph 1 or 3 of this Article.

5. The provisions of Article 31 of this Law shall apply to a correction or interpretation of the award or to an additional award.

Chapter 7. Challenge to the award

Article 34. Application for setting aside as exclusive recourse against arbitral award

1. Recourse to a court against an arbitral award may be made only by an application for setting aside in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

2. An arbitral award may be set aside by the court specified in paragraph 2 of Article 6 of this Law only if:

(1) the party making the application furnishes proof that:

(a) a party to the arbitration agreement referred to in Article 7 of this Law was, under the law applicable to him, under some incapacity; or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the Republic of Armenia; or

(b) the party making the application was not given proper notice of the appointment of an arbitrator or of the arbitral proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case; or

(c) the award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the arbitration agreement, or contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement, provided that, if the decisions on matters covered by the arbitration agreement can be separated from those not so covered, only that part of the award which contains decisions on matters not covered by the arbitration agreement may be set aside; or

(d) the composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the arbitration agreement of the parties, unless such agreement was in conflict with a mandatory provision of this Law, or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with this Law; or

(2) the court finds that:

(a) the subject matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of the Republic of Armenia; or

(b) the award is in conflict with the public policy of the Republic of Armenia.

3. An application for setting aside may not be made after three months have elapsed from the date on which the party making that application had received the award or, if a request had been made under Article 33 of this Law, from the date of the decision of the arbitral tribunal on that request.

4. The court, when asked to set aside an award, may, at the request of a party or on its own initiative, suspend the setting aside proceedings for a period of time in order to give the arbitral tribunal an opportunity to resume the arbitral proceedings or to take such other action as in the arbitral tribunal's opinion will eliminate the grounds for setting aside.

(Article 34 amended by HO-76-N of 19.06.15 and HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Chapter 8. Recognition and enforcement of awards

Article 35. Recognition and enforcement of the Arbitral Award

1. An arbitral award made in the territory of the Republic of Armenia or in the territory of any other State party to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards shall be recognized as binding and, upon application in writing to the competent court, shall be enforced subject to the provisions of this Article and of Article 36.

2. The party relying on an award or applying for its enforcement shall supply the duly authenticated original award or a duly certified copy thereof, and the original arbitration agreement referred to in Article 7 of this Law or a duly certified copy thereof. If the award or agreement is not made in Armenian, the party shall supply a duly certified translation thereof into Armenian.

3. Arbitral awards made outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia shall be recognized and enforced in the territory of the Republic of Armenia on the basis of reciprocity, in accordance with this Law, other legal acts and the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia. Reciprocity is presumed to exist unless the contrary is proved.

4. A permanent arbitral institution shall submit the arbitral award for enforcement to the Compulsory Enforcement Service by electronic communication where:

(1) the arbitration was conducted by a permanent arbitral institution; and

(2) the place of arbitration was the territory of the Republic of Armenia; and

(3) the parties to the arbitration are exclusively citizens of the Republic of Armenia or legal persons registered in the Republic of Armenia; and

(4) the amount to be recovered under the award does not exceed five thousand times the minimum monthly wage.

(Article 35 supplemented by HO-584-N of 23.12.22; restated by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 35.1. Application for enforcement of arbitral award

1. In the cases established by Article 35(4) of this Law, the arbitral award is subject to enforcement on the application of the person in whose favour the award was made.

2. The application for enforcement may be submitted within one year of receipt of the award, but not earlier than three months after its receipt.

3. The application for enforcement shall be submitted to the permanent arbitral institution that conducted the arbitration, unless that institution has ceased to operate at the time of the submission of the application, in which case the application shall be submitted to the court.

(Article 35.1 added by HO-584-N of 23.12.22)

Article 35.2. Requirements for the application

1. The application for enforcement of an arbitral award shall state:

(1) the name of the arbitral institution to which it is submitted, and the place of arbitration and composition of the arbitral tribunal that made the award;

(2) the name, surname and patronymic (or name) of the participants in the arbitral proceedings, the address of their registration (location), the details of the identity document of an applicant who is a natural person, and the state registration number of an applicant that is a legal person;

(3) the year, month, day, place and number of the arbitral award;

(4) the request for enforcement of the arbitral award.

2. The following shall be attached to the application for enforcement of arbitral award

(1) the arbitral award;

(2) a document certifying that a copy of the application has been handed or sent to the other party to the arbitral proceedings.

3. In addition to the requirements established by paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the permanent arbitral institution may establish other requirements for the application.

4. An application submitted in breach of the requirements established by this Article or by the permanent arbitral institution shall be returned to the person who submitted it.

(Article 35.2 added by HO-584-N of 23.12.22)

Article 35.3. Consideration of the application

1. The application for enforcement of arbitral award shall be considered within one month of its receipt, on the basis of the documents and other materials submitted.

2. If, in considering the application, it emerges that the award has not yet become binding on the parties, or that an application to set aside the award is pending before the court of first instance, the application for enforcement of arbitral award shall be left without consideration.

(Article 35.3 added by HO-584-N of 23.12.22)

Article 35.4. Electronic message for enforcement of arbitral award

1. Where the application for enforcement is granted, the permanent arbitral institution shall send an electronic message to the Compulsory Enforcement Service stating:

(1) the name of the arbitral institution, and the name, place and composition of the arbitral tribunal that made the award;

(2) the name, surname and patronymic (or name) of the parties to the arbitral proceedings and their place of residence (location);

(3) the year, month, day and place of the award;

(4) the name, surname and patronymic of the participants in the proceedings or the name of the legal person, their place of residence (location) and other addresses on file, email address if any, the passport details of a citizen, the social card number if any, and the taxpayer registration number and state registration number of a legal person, except where it was not possible to obtain those data during the proceedings;

(5) the part of the award subject to enforcement;

(6) the year, month and day on which the application for enforcement was submitted.

2. The arbitral institution shall send a scanned copy of the arbitral award together with the electronic message.

3. Where the application for enforcement is left without consideration, this does not prevent a new application to the arbitration, provided that the possibility of such application has not been exhausted.

4. After the electronic message for enforcement has been sent to the Compulsory Enforcement Service, no application to set aside the award may be made, unless the applicant shows that, for reasons beyond his control, he was unable to make such an application during the proceedings on the application for enforcement.

(Article 35.4 added by HO-584-N of 23.12.22; amended by HO-158-N of 03.05.23)

Article 36. Grounds for refusing recognition or enforcement

1. Recognition or enforcement of an arbitral award made in the territory of the Republic of Armenia or in the territory of any other State party to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards may be refused only:

(1) at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, if that party furnishes to the court where recognition or enforcement is sought proof that:

(a) a party to the arbitration agreement referred to in Article 7 of this Law was, under the law applicable to him, under some incapacity; or the said agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or, failing any indication thereon, under the law of the country where the award was made; or

(b) that party was not given proper notice of the appointment of an arbitrator or of the arbitral proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case; or

(c) the award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the arbitration agreement, or contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement, provided that, if the decisions on matters covered by the arbitration agreement can be separated from those not so covered, only that part of the award which contains decisions on matters not covered by the arbitration agreement may be set aside; or

(d) the composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the arbitration agreement of the parties or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with the law of the country where the award was made;

(e) the award has not yet become binding on the parties or has been set aside or its enforcement has been suspended by a court of the State in which, or under the law of which, that award was made; or

(2) if the court finds that:

(a) the subject matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of the Republic of Armenia; or

(b) the recognition or enforcement of the award would be contrary to the public policy of the Republic of Armenia.

2. If an application for setting aside the award or suspension of its enforcement has been made to a court referred to in paragraph 1, point 1, subpoint (e) of this Article, the court where recognition or enforcement is sought may, if it considers it proper, adjourn its decision and may also, on the application of the party claiming recognition or enforcement of the award, order the other party to provide appropriate security.

(Article 36 restated by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Chapter 8.1. Recognition and enforcement of interim measures

(Chapter added by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 36.1. Recognition and enforcement

1. An interim measure issued by an arbitral tribunal shall be recognized as binding and, unless otherwise provided by the arbitral tribunal, enforced upon application to the competent court, subject to the provisions of Article 36.2 of this Law.

2. The party who is seeking or has obtained recognition or enforcement of an interim measure shall promptly inform the court of any termination, suspension or modification of that interim measure.

3. The court considering the recognition or enforcement of an interim measure may order the requesting party to provide appropriate security, in order to prevent or compensate possible harm to the other party from the interim measure, if the arbitral tribunal has not already made a determination with respect to security or where such a decision is necessary to protect the rights of third parties.

Article 36.2. Grounds for refusing recognition or enforcement of interim measures

1. Recognition or enforcement of an interim measure may be refused only:

(1) at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, if the court finds that:

(a) such refusal is warranted on the grounds set forth in Article 36(1)(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) of this Law; or

(b) the arbitral tribunal's decision with respect to the provision of security in connection with the interim measure issued by the arbitral tribunal has not been complied with; or

(c) the interim measure has been terminated or suspended by the arbitral tribunal or, where so empowered, by the court of the State in which the arbitration takes place or under the law of which that interim measure was granted; or

(2) if the court finds that:

(a) the interim measure is incompatible with the powers conferred upon the court unless the court decides to reformulate the interim measure to the extent necessary to adapt it to its own powers and procedures for the purposes of enforcing that interim measure and without modifying its substance; or

(b) any of the grounds set forth in Article 36(1)(2)(a) or (b) of this Law apply.

2. Any determination made by the court on any ground in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be effective only for the purposes of the application to recognize and enforce the interim measure. The court where recognition or enforcement is sought shall not, in making that determination, undertake a review of the substance of the interim measure.

Chapter 8.2. Principles of activity and rules of conduct of arbitrators

(Chapter added by HO-76-N of 19.06.15)

Article 36.3. Principles of activity of an arbitrator

1. In the course of the arbitral proceedings, an arbitrator shall be guided by the following principles:

(1) to respect and obey the law;

(2) to ensure the fairness and impartiality of the arbitration;

(3) to disclose any interest or relationship that may adversely affect the impartiality of the arbitral tribunal;

(4) to ensure equal, respectful and impartial treatment of all parties to and participants in the arbitration;

(5) to explain to all parties to and participants in the arbitration the powers of the arbitration and its rules;

(6) to preserve the confidentiality of information concerning the arbitration;

(7) to refrain from improper conduct;

(8) to be guided by the principles of justice, legality and integrity.

Article 36.4. Rules of conduct of arbitrator

1. Each permanent arbitral institution may establish rules of conduct in accordance with the fundamental principles and rules established by this Law.

2. The rules of conduct of arbitrator are binding on all arbitrators.

Article 36.5. Purpose of the rules of conduct and duty to ensure compliance

1. An arbitrator shall strive, through his activity and conduct, to give effect to the principles established by Article 36.3 of this Law. The rules of conduct shall be interpreted and applied so as to serve that purpose.

2. An arbitrator shall contribute to establishing high standards of conduct, both by personally observing the rules of conduct and by seeking their observance by his or her colleagues.

3. Permanent arbitral institutions, when adopting rules of conduct for arbitrators, shall ensure that the principles established by this Article are given effect.

Article 37. Entry into force of this Law

1. The validity of arbitration agreements concluded before the entry into force of this Law shall be determined in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Arbitral Courts and Arbitral Procedure".

2. Cases pending before arbitral courts at the time of entry into force of this Law shall be heard in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Arbitral Courts and Arbitral Procedure". By agreement of the parties, the hearing of their dispute may continue in accordance with this Law.

3. Cases pending before the courts at the time of entry into force of this Law, concerning applications for a writ of execution on the basis of an award of an arbitral court or concerning newly discovered circumstances, shall be heard in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Arbitral Courts and Arbitral Procedure".

4. From the entry into force of this Law, Law HO-219 of the Republic of Armenia of 5 May 1998 "On Arbitral Courts and Arbitral Procedure" is repealed.

5. This Law enters into force on the tenth day following its official publication.

President of the Republic of Armenia R. Kocharyan

22 January 2007, Yerevan, ՀՕ-55-Ն

Amendment history

Amending act	Date
ՀՕ-158-N	3 May 2023
ՀՕ-584-N	23 December 2022
ՀՕ-37-N	21 December 2017
ՀՕ-193-N	27 October 2016
ՀՕ-76-N	19 June 2015

The 1998 statute uses the older term “միջնորդ դատարան” (literally a mediating court) for an arbitral court; it is rendered here by its functional meaning.

Departures from the UNCITRAL Model Law

The Armenian Law follows the Model Law’s architecture and numbering, yet it departs from the text at several points that matter in practice, most sharply on default procedure (Article 19), mandatory Armenian law (Article 28(2.1)) and enforcement (Articles 35 to 36). The table records where the translation could not simply borrow Model Law wording.

Article	UNCITRAL Model Law	Armenian Law
1(1), 1(2)	Applies to international commercial arbitration	Opens with English Arbitration Act style principles; applies to all commercial arbitration with no internationality test; 1(5) extends it to non-commercial disputes where law permits arbitration
2(4)	Footnote on “commercial”	Definition moved into the text; adds bank and financial institution disputes
4(2)	No equivalent	Suing in court without objection by the other side waives the right to arbitrate

Article	UNCITRAL Model Law	Armenian Law
6	One designated court or authority	Supportive functions to the court of the seat; jurisdiction review, setting aside and enforcement to the Yerevan civil court of first instance
7	2006 Options I and II	Retains the 1985 form requirement, plus acceptance of a written offer; 7(3) adds survival on a party's death
8(1)	Court refers parties to arbitration unless agreement null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed	Court leaves the claim without consideration if recourse to arbitration remains possible; no nullity test; 8(3) protects consumers of financial services
9	Compatibility only	Adds that the request is no waiver of the arbitration agreement
10	Parties free; default three	Number must be uneven; an even number is increased by one
11(1), 11(3)	Nationality rule only; default for three arbitrators	Age 25, higher education, capacity and no criminal record or prosecution; default covers three or more arbitrators
12(2), 12(2.1)	General test only	Adds enumerated grounds and a definition of affiliated persons
14(1), 15(2)	No equivalent	Death or incapacity ends the mandate; rules on repeating hearings after replacement
16(1), 16(3)	Court review of positive preliminary rulings	Duty to rule first when the agreement is contested; court review of any preliminary ruling on jurisdiction
17, 17.1	Typology of measures; reasonable possibility	Open ended power; interim award form; no merits test

Article	UNCITRAL Model Law	Armenian Law
	of success on the merits	
17.3(2), (3), (5)	Hearing "at the earliest practicable time"; preliminary order not enforceable by a court	Two day deadlines for response and decision; enforceability sentence omitted
17.6(2), 17.7	Damages "at any point"; court power irrespective of seat	Damages decided in the final award; court power by reference to the Civil Procedure Code
19(2)	Tribunal conducts arbitration as it considers appropriate	Default to the Civil Procedure Code of Armenia
24(4)	No equivalent	Statutory confidentiality
28	Choice of law "unless otherwise expressed"; conflicts rules	Proviso omitted; reasons required; 28(2.1) mandates Armenian law absent choice where seat is Armenia and an Armenian party is involved
30(1.1), 31(2)	No equivalent	Tribunal may refuse a consent award; award states costs; separate opinions allowed
35	Awards recognized irrespective of country; no reciprocity; copy of agreement no longer required	Limited to Armenia and New York Convention States; reciprocity (presumed); original agreement and certified Armenian translation required; 35(4) to 35.4 create institutional enforcement through the Compulsory Enforcement Service
36(1)(1)(c), (d)	Separable part "may be recognized and enforced"; procedure measured against law	Text says the separable part "may be set aside" (carried over from Article 34); measured against law of the country where the award was made

Article	UNCITRAL Model Law	Armenian Law
	of the place of arbitration	
36.1(1)	“Irrespective of the country in which it was issued”	Phrase omitted
36.3 to 36.5	No equivalent	Statutory principles and codes of conduct for arbitrators