



**Singapore Chamber of Maritime Arbitration  
Maritime Arbitrator Accreditation Program (MAAP) 2022**

**Module 1: The Legal Framework: Litigation & Maritime Arbitration (2.5 hours)**

- 1. Discussion on Various ADR Solutions – Costs and Time Frames**
- 2. Litigation**
  - a. Why less suited to international commercial parties?
- 3. Arbitration**
  - a. Advantages and disadvantages of arbitration in a maritime context
  - b. Fundamental features of maritime arbitration
    - i. Usage of common law
    - ii. Understanding the commercial perspectives
    - iii. Understanding parties' and insurers' interests
    - iv. Degree of settlement
  - c. Specific issues relating to maritime arbitration
    - i. Back-to-back charterparties and associated issues
    - ii. Potential for impact down and up the chain
    - iii. Potential for conflicts in appointments
    - iv. Managing a volume of arbitrations
    - v. Keeping record of your arbitrations (including non-starters)
  - d. Conduct of specific types of maritime arbitrations
    - i. Effectively disposing of certain types of maritime arbitrations
    - ii. Ordering security for costs (arrest of ship etc.)



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**Module 2: The SCMA Framework (2.5 hours)**

- 1. SCMA Model Arbitration Clauses**
  - a. What to do with unusual and problematic clauses
  
- 2. The SCMA Rules**
  - a. When does the arbitration commence?
  - b. Consolidation and joinder issues
  - c. Multi-party proceedings (See also Section 9B, IAA Act 1994 & Art 11(3) of Model Law)
  - d. Notice of Arbitration & Response
  - e. Appointment of Arbitrators
    - i. See SCMA Code of Ethics: <https://scma.org.sg/arbitrators#ethics>
    - ii. Consider IBA Guidelines on Conflicts of Interest
    - iii. Costs of arbitration and arbitrators' fees – SCMA Fund Holding service
    - iv. Challenge to arbitrator
  - f. Case Management Meetings
  - g. Case statements
  - h. The SCMA Questionnaire
  - i. Witness Statements & Production of Evidence: Consider IBA Rules on Taking of Evidence
  - j. Expert evidence
  - k. Hearings – Evidential hearing vs submissions hearing vs documents only
  - l. Technology and e-hearings (see SCMA Specimen Directions on Virtual Hearings: <https://scma.org.sg/resources#Virtual>)
  - m. The Award
    - i. Procedural formalities and reasons for decision – tips and tricks
    - ii. Corrections to the Award / Additional Award
    - iii. Can an Award be appealed on points of law in Singapore? (See Section 19B, IAA; Section 49, Arbitration Act)
    - iv. Settlement
  - n. Confidentiality of Proceedings
  
- 3. The Expedited Procedure**
  - a. When does it apply and what changes?
  - b. How is it different from the Smalls Claims Procedure in earlier iterations of the SCMA Rules?
  
- 4. SCMA Expedited Arbitral Determination of Collision Claims (SEADOCC)**
  - a. Dealing with evidence
  - b. Consider also what sort of disputes cannot be resolved by arbitration
  
- 5. Managing Arbitration and Legal Costs of an SCMA Arbitration**
  - a. Tips on keeping costs low and repeat appointments
  
- 6. Managing Arbitration Procedure**
  - a. Tips on dealing with parties and streamlining procedure