

COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION ACT 1986

No. 91 of 1986

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INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
ARBITRATION



COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION ACT 1986

—————
 No. 91 of 1986
 —————

 AN ACT to make provision with respect to the arbitration of certain disputes, to repeal the Arbitration Act 1892, to amend the Legal Practitioners Act 1959 and the Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act 1932, and to make certain consequential amendments to various other Acts.

[Royal Assent 10 December 1986]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

1—This Act may be cited as the *Commercial Arbitration Act* Short title. 1986.

2—(1) This section and section 1 shall commence on the day Commence- on which this Act receives the Royal assent. ment.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1), this Act shall commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

Repeal,
transitional and
application
provisions.

3—(1) The Acts mentioned in Schedule 1 are amended to the extent to which they are in that Schedule expressed to be amended.

(2) Subject to subsection (3)—

- (a) this Act applies to an arbitration agreement (whether made before or after the commencement of this Act) and to an arbitration under such an agreement; and
- (b) a reference in an arbitration agreement to the *Arbitration Act 1892*, or a provision of that Act, shall be construed as a reference to this Act or to the corresponding provision (if any) of this Act.

(3) Where an arbitration was commenced before the commencement of this Act the law governing the arbitration and the arbitration agreement shall be that which would have been applicable if this Act had not been enacted.

(4) Subject to this section, this Act shall apply to arbitrations provided for in any other Act as if—

- (a) the other Act were an arbitration agreement;
- (b) the arbitration were pursuant to an arbitration agreement; and
- (c) the parties to the dispute which, by virtue of the other Act, is referred to arbitration were the parties to the arbitration agreement,

except in so far as the other Act otherwise indicates or requires.

(5) For the purposes of this section, an arbitration shall be deemed to have been commenced if—

- (a) a dispute to which the relevant arbitration agreement applies has arisen; and
- (b) a party to the agreement—

- (i) has served on another party to the agreement a notice requiring that other party to appoint an arbitrator or to join or concur in or approve of the appointment of an arbitrator in relation to the dispute;

- (ii) has served on another party to the agreement a notice requiring that other party to refer, or to concur in the reference of, the dispute to arbitration; or
- (iii) has taken any other step contemplated by the agreement, or the law in force at the time the dispute arose, with a view to referring the dispute to arbitration or appointing, or securing the appointment of, an arbitrator in relation to the dispute.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (4), nothing in this Act shall apply to an arbitration, or class of arbitrations, under any other Act that is prescribed as an arbitration to which, or a class of arbitrations to which, this Act does not apply.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall affect the operation of section 26 of the *Hire-Purchase Act 1959*, sections 12 and 35 of the *Tasmanian Government Insurance Act 1919*, or section 3A of the *Lands Resumption Act 1957*.

4—In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

Interpretation.

- “ arbitration agreement ” means an agreement in writing to refer present or future disputes to arbitration;
- “ award ” means final or interim award;
- “ Court ” means the Supreme Court, and includes a judge of the Supreme Court;
- “ misconduct ” includes corruption, fraud, partiality, bias, and a breach of the rules of natural justice;
- “ party ”, in relation to an arbitration agreement, includes any person claiming through or under a party to the arbitration agreement;
- “ power of appointment ” or “ power to appoint ”, in relation to an arbitrator or umpire, means a power to appoint an arbitrator or umpire, to join in the appointment of an arbitrator or umpire, to concur in or approve of the appointment of an arbitrator or umpire, or to take any other step in or towards the appointment of an arbitrator or umpire.

5—This Act binds the Crown not only in right of Tasmania but also, so far as the legislative power of Parliament permits, binds the Crown in all its other capacities.

Crown to be bound.

PART II

APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATORS AND UMPIRES

Presumption
of single
arbitrator.

6—Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to the arbitration agreement, an arbitration agreement that does not provide for the number of arbitrators to be appointed for the purposes of an arbitration to be conducted under that agreement shall be deemed to provide for the appointment of a single arbitrator.

Presumption
as to joint
appointment
of arbitrator.

7—Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to the arbitration agreement, an arbitrator who is to be appointed for the purposes of an arbitration to be conducted under an arbitration agreement shall be jointly appointed by the parties to the agreement.

Default in
the exercise
of power to
appoint an
arbitrator.

8—(1) Where a person who has a power to appoint an arbitrator defaults in the exercise of that power, a party to the relevant arbitration agreement may, by notice in writing—

- (a) require the person in default to exercise the power within such period (not being a period of less than 7 days after service of the notice) as may be specified in the notice; and
- (b) propose that in default of that person so doing—
 - (i) a person named in the notice (“a default nominee”) should be appointed to the office in respect of which the power is exercisable; or
 - (ii) specified arbitrators (being the arbitrators who have prior to the date of the notice been appointed in relation to the arbitration) should be the sole arbitrators in relation to the arbitration.

(2) A notice under subsection (1) (or, where appropriate, a copy of the notice) shall be served upon—

- (a) each party to the arbitration agreement (except the party by whom the notice is given); and
- (b) each other person (not being a party to the arbitration agreement) who is in default in the exercise of a power of appointment in relation to the office in question,

and the notice shall be deemed to have been served when service is last effected under this subsection.

(3) Where a person who is in default in the exercise of a power of appointment fails to exercise the power as required by a notice under subsection (1), then—

- (a) where the notice named a default nominee—that nominee shall be deemed to have been duly appointed to the office in respect of which the power was exercisable;
 - or
- (b) where the notice proposed that specified arbitrators should be the sole arbitrators in relation to the arbitration—
 - (i) the power to which the notice relates shall lapse;
 - (ii) the arbitrators specified in the notice may enter on the arbitration as if they were the sole arbitrators to be appointed in relation to the arbitration; and
 - (iii) the arbitration agreement shall be construed subject to such modifications (if any) as are necessary to enable those arbitrators effectively to enter on and conduct the arbitration.

(4) The Court may, on the application of a party to an arbitration agreement, set aside an appointment or any other consequence of non-compliance with a notice under this section that takes effect by operation of subsection (3), and may itself make an appointment to the office in respect of which the relevant power of appointment was exercisable.

(5) For the purposes of this section a person defaults in the exercise of a power of appointment if, after an occasion for the exercise of the power has arisen, that person does not exercise the power within the time fixed by the relevant arbitration agreement or, if no time is so fixed, within a reasonable time.

9—Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to the arbitration agreement, where a person has a power to appoint an arbitrator or umpire, that power extends to the appointment of a new arbitrator or umpire in place of an arbitrator or umpire who dies or otherwise ceases to hold office.

Power to
appoint new
arbitrator
or umpire.

General power
of the Court
to fill vacancy.

10—Where there is a vacancy in the office of arbitrator or umpire (whether or not an appointment has previously been made to that office) and—

- (a) neither the provisions of the arbitration agreement nor the provisions of this Act (other than this section) provide a method for filling the vacancy;
- (b) the method provided by the arbitration agreement or this Act (other than this section) for filling the vacancy fails or for any reason cannot reasonably be followed; or
- (c) the parties to the arbitration agreement agree that, notwithstanding that the provisions of the arbitration agreement or of this Act (other than this section) provide a method for filling the vacancy, the vacancy should be filled by the Court,

the Court may, on the application of a party to the arbitration agreement, make an appointment to fill the vacancy.

Power of the
Court where
arbitrator
or umpire
is removed.

11—(1) Where an arbitrator or umpire is removed by the Court, the Court may, on the application of a party to the arbitration agreement—

- (a) appoint a person as arbitrator or umpire in place of the person removed; or
- (b) subject to subsection (2), order that the arbitration agreement shall cease to have effect with respect to the dispute to which the arbitration relates.

(2) Subsection (1) (b) does not apply unless all the parties to the arbitration agreement are domiciled or ordinarily resident in Australia at the time the arbitration agreement is entered into.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to an arbitration agreement that is treated as an arbitration agreement for the purposes of this Act by virtue only of the operation of section 3 (4) (a).

Appointment
of umpire.

12—(1) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to the arbitration agreement, where an arbitration agreement provides for the appointment of an even number of arbitrators, the arbitrators may appoint an umpire at any time after they are themselves appointed and shall do so forthwith if they fail to determine a matter arising for determination.

(2) An umpire appointed in relation to an arbitration is not required to sit with the arbitrators while the arbitrators are conducting proceedings under the arbitration agreement.

13—An arbitrator or umpire appointed pursuant to a power conferred by this Part shall be deemed to have been appointed pursuant to the provisions of the arbitration agreement.

Position
of person
appointed by
Court, &c.

PART III

CONDUCT OF ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

14—Subject to this Act and to the arbitration agreement, the arbitrator or umpire may conduct proceedings under that agreement in such manner as the arbitrator or umpire thinks fit.

Procedure of
arbitrator
or umpire.

15—Unless a contrary intention is expressed in the arbitration agreement, where an arbitration agreement provides for the appointment of 3 or more arbitrators, any decision to be made in the course of proceedings under that agreement may be made by a majority of the arbitrators and, failing a majority, the decision of the arbitrator appointed by the arbitrators to be chairman shall be binding.

Manner in
which decisions
are made.

16—(1) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to the arbitration agreement, an umpire appointed in relation to an arbitration may forthwith enter on the arbitration in place of the arbitrators and as if the umpire were the sole arbitrator in any case where—

Circumstances
in which
umpires may
enter on the
arbitration.

- (a) the arbitration agreement fixes a time within which an award is to be made and the arbitrators fail to make the award within that time or any extension of that time granted by the Court under section 48; or
- (b) the arbitrators fail to determine a matter arising for determination and by reason of that failure the dispute cannot be resolved pursuant to the arbitration agreement and at least one of the arbitrators has served on a party to the dispute or the umpire a notice in writing to that effect.

(2) At any time after the appointment of an umpire, the Court may, on the application of a party to the arbitration agreement and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in that agreement or any other agreement (whether oral or written) made between the parties to the arbitration agreement, order that the umpire shall enter on the arbitration in place of the arbitrators and as if the umpire were the sole arbitrator.

Parties may
obtain writs.

17—(1) Any party to an arbitration agreement may obtain from the Court a writ requiring a person to attend for examination before the arbitrator or umpire or requiring a person to attend for examination before the arbitrator or umpire and to produce to the arbitrator or umpire the document or documents specified in the writ.

(2) A person shall not be compelled under any writ issued in accordance with subsection (1) to answer any question or produce any document which that person could not be compelled to answer or produce on the trial of an action.

Refusal or
failure to
attend before
arbitrator or
umpire, &c.

18—(1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed in an arbitration agreement, where any person (whether or not a party to the agreement)—

- (a) refuses or fails to attend before the arbitrator or umpire for examination when required under a writ or by the arbitrator or umpire to do so;
- (b) appearing as a witness before the arbitrator or umpire—
 - (i) refuses or fails to take an oath or to make an affirmation or affidavit when required by the arbitrator or umpire to do so;
 - (ii) refuses or fails to answer a question that the witness is required by the arbitrator or umpire to answer; or
 - (iii) refuses or fails to produce a document that the witness is required under a writ or by the arbitrator or umpire to produce; or
- (c) refuses or fails to do any other thing which the arbitrator or umpire may require,

a party to the arbitration agreement or the arbitrator or umpire may apply to the Court and the Court may order the person so in default to attend before the Court for examination or to produce to the Court the relevant document or to do the relevant thing.

(2) Where the Court makes an order under subsection (1) it may in addition make orders for the transmission to the arbitrator or umpire of—

- (a) a record of any evidence given pursuant to an order under subsection (1);
- (b) any document produced pursuant to an order under subsection (1) or a copy of any such document; or
- (c) particulars of any thing done pursuant to an order under subsection (1),

and any such evidence, document, or thing shall be deemed to have been given, produced, or done (as the case requires) in the course of the arbitration proceedings.

(3) If a party to an arbitration agreement—

- (a) refuses or fails to attend before the arbitrator or umpire for examination when required under a writ or by the arbitrator or umpire to do so; or
- (b) fails within the time specified by the arbitrator or umpire or, if no time is so specified, within a reasonable time to comply with a requirement of the arbitrator or umpire,

the arbitrator or umpire may continue with the arbitration proceedings in default of appearance or of any other act by the party if in similar proceedings before the Court the Court could in the event of such a default continue with the proceedings.

19—(1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed in the arbitration agreement, evidence before the arbitrator or umpire—

Evidence before
arbitrator
or umpire.

- (a) may be given orally or in writing; and
- (b) shall, if the arbitrator or umpire so requires, be given on oath or affirmation or by affidavit.

(2) Unless a contrary intention is expressed in the arbitration agreement, an arbitrator or umpire may administer an oath or affirmation or take an affidavit for the purposes of proceedings under that agreement.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to an arbitration agreement, an arbitrator or umpire in conducting proceedings under an arbitration agreement is not bound by rules of evidence but may inform himself or herself in relation to any matter in such manner as the arbitrator or umpire thinks fit.

Representation. **20**—(1) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to the arbitration agreement, a party to an arbitration agreement—

- (a) shall appear before the arbitrator or umpire personally or, where the party is a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, by an officer, employee, or agent of the body; and
- (b) may, with the leave of the arbitrator or umpire, be represented by a duly qualified legal practitioner or other representative.

(2) Where by virtue of subsection (1) (b) an arbitrator or umpire has power to grant leave for a party to the arbitration agreement to be represented by a duly qualified legal practitioner or other representative then, without limiting the power of the arbitrator or umpire to grant such leave in any circumstances, the arbitrator or umpire shall grant such leave where the arbitrator or umpire is satisfied—

- (a) that the granting of leave is likely to shorten the length of the arbitration proceedings and reduce the costs of the arbitration; or
- (b) that the applicant would otherwise be unfairly disadvantaged.

(3) Where but for this subsection an arbitrator or umpire does not have power to grant leave for a party to the arbitration agreement to be represented by a duly qualified legal practitioner or other representative, the arbitrator or umpire may, on the application of that party, grant such leave where the arbitrator or umpire is satisfied—

- (a) that the granting of leave is likely to shorten the length of the arbitration proceedings and reduce the costs of the arbitration; or
- (b) that the applicant would otherwise be unfairly disadvantaged,

and, where such leave is granted to a party, that party is entitled, notwithstanding any contrary agreement between the parties to the arbitration agreement, to be represented before the arbitrator or umpire by a duly qualified legal practitioner or other representative.

21—Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to an arbitration agreement, where an umpire enters on the arbitration in place of the arbitrators and as if the umpire were the sole arbitrator or a new arbitrator or umpire is appointed in place of an arbitrator or umpire who dies or otherwise ceases to hold office—

Effect of appointment of new arbitrator or umpire on evidence previously given and awards and determinations previously made.

- (a) the umpire or arbitrator shall treat any evidence given, document produced, or thing done in the course of the earlier proceedings in the same manner in all respects as if it had been given, produced, or done in the course of the proceedings conducted by the umpire or arbitrator;
- (b) any interim award made in the course of the earlier proceedings shall be deemed to have been made by the umpire or arbitrator; and
- (c) the umpire or arbitrator may adopt and act on any determination of a matter made in the course of the earlier proceedings without applying his or her own judgment to the matter.

22—(1) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to an arbitration agreement, any question that arises for determination in the course of proceedings under the agreement shall be determined according to law.

Arbitrator to decide according to law or as amiable compositeur or ex aequo et bono.

(2) If the parties to an arbitration agreement so agree in writing, the arbitrator or umpire may determine any question that arises for determination in the course of proceedings under the agreement by reference to considerations of general justice and fairness.

23—Unless a contrary intention is expressed in an arbitration agreement, the arbitrator or umpire may make an interim award.

Interim awards.

24—Unless a contrary intention is expressed in an arbitration agreement, the arbitrator or umpire shall have power to make an award ordering specific performance of any contract if the Court would have power to order specific performance of that contract.

Specific performance.

25—(1) Where—

- (a) pursuant to an arbitration agreement a dispute between the parties to the agreement is referred to arbitration; and

Extension of ambit of arbitration proceedings.

- (b) there is some other dispute between those same parties (whenever the dispute arose), being a dispute to which the same agreement applies,

then, unless the arbitration agreement otherwise provides, the arbitrator or umpire may, upon application being made to the arbitrator or umpire by the parties to the arbitration agreement at any time before a final award is made in relation to the first-mentioned dispute, make an order directing that the arbitration be extended so as to include that other dispute.

(2) An arbitrator or umpire may make an order under subsection (1) on such terms and conditions (if any) as the arbitrator or umpire thinks fit.

Consolidation
of Arbitration
Proceedings.

26—(1) Where in relation to 2 or more arbitration proceedings it appears to the Court upon the application of all the parties to those proceedings—

- (a) that some common question of law or fact arises in both or all of them;
- (b) that the rights to relief claimed in both or all of them are in respect of or arise out of the same transaction or series of transactions; or
- (c) that for some other reason it is desirable to make an order under this section,

the Court may order those arbitration proceedings to be consolidated on such terms as it thinks just or may order them to be heard at the same time, or one immediately after another, or may order any of them to be stayed until after the determination of any other of them.

(2) Where the Court orders arbitration proceedings to be consolidated under subsection (1) and all the parties to the consolidated arbitration proceedings are in agreement as to the choice of arbitrator or umpire for those proceedings the arbitrator or umpire shall be appointed by the Court but if all the parties cannot agree the Court shall have power to appoint an arbitrator or umpire for those proceedings.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the parties to 2 or more arbitration proceedings from agreeing to consolidate those proceedings and taking such steps as are necessary to effect that consolidation.

27—(1) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to an arbitration agreement, the arbitrator or umpire shall have power to order the parties to a dispute which has arisen and to which that agreement applies to take such steps as the arbitrator or umpire thinks fit to achieve a settlement of the dispute (including attendance at a conference to be conducted by the arbitrator or umpire) without proceeding to arbitration or (as the case requires) continuing with the arbitration.

Power to seek settlement of disputes otherwise than by arbitration.

(2) Where—

(a) an arbitrator or umpire conducts a conference pursuant to subsection (1); and

(b) the conference fails to produce a settlement of the dispute acceptable to the parties to the dispute,

no objection shall be taken to the conduct by the arbitrator or umpire of the subsequent arbitration proceedings solely on the ground that the arbitrator or umpire had previously conducted a conference in relation to the dispute.

(3) The time appointed by or under this Act or fixed by an arbitration agreement or by an order under section 48 for doing any act or taking any proceeding in or in relation to an arbitration shall not be affected by a conference conducted by an arbitrator or umpire pursuant to subsection (1).

(4) Nothing in subsection (3) shall be construed as preventing the making of an application to the Court for the making of an order under section 48.

PART IV

AWARDS AND COSTS

28—Unless a contrary intention is expressed in an arbitration agreement, the award made by the arbitrator or umpire shall, subject to this Act, be final and binding on the parties to the agreement.

Awards to be final.

29—(1) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to an arbitration agreement, the arbitrator or umpire shall—

Form of award.

(a) make the award in writing;

(b) sign the award; and

(c) include in the award a statement of the reasons for making the award.

(2) Where an arbitrator or umpire makes an award otherwise than in writing, the arbitrator or umpire shall, upon request by a party within 7 days after the making of the award, give to the party a statement in writing signed by the arbitrator or umpire of the date, the terms of the award, and the reasons for making the award.

Power to correct award.

30—Where an award made under an arbitration agreement contains—

- (a) a clerical mistake;
- (b) an error arising from an accidental slip or omission;
- (c) a material miscalculation of figures or a material mistake in the description of any person, thing, or matter referred to in the award; or
- (d) a defect of form,

the arbitrator or umpire may correct the award or the Court, on the application of a party to the agreement, may make an order correcting the award.

Interest up to making of award.

31—(1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed in an arbitration agreement, but subject to subsection (2), where the arbitrator or umpire determines to make an award for the payment of money (whether on a claim for a liquidated or an unliquidated amount), the arbitrator or umpire shall have power to include in the sum for which the award is made interest at such rate as the arbitrator or umpire may direct (being a rate not exceeding the rate at which interest is payable on a judgment debt of the Court) on the whole or any part of the money for the whole or any part of the period between the date on which the cause of action arose and the date on which the award is made.

(2) Subsection (1) does not—

- (a) authorize the awarding of interest upon interest;
- (b) apply in relation to any amount upon which interest is payable as of right whether by virtue of an agreement or otherwise; or
- (c) affect the damages recoverable for the dishonour of a bill of exchange.

32—Unless a contrary intention is expressed in an arbitration agreement, where the arbitrator or umpire makes an award for the payment of money, the arbitrator or umpire shall have power to direct that interest at the same rate as that at which interest is payable on a judgment debt of the Court shall be payable from the date of making of the award or such later date as the arbitrator or umpire may specify on so much of the money as is from time to time unpaid and any interest that so accrues shall be deemed to form part of the award.

Interest
on debt
under award.

33—(1) An award made under an arbitration agreement may, by leave of the Court, be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order of the Court to the same effect and, where leave is so given, judgment may be entered in terms of the award.

Enforcement
of award.

(2) A direction as to the payment of interest by an arbitrator or umpire under section 32 shall cease to have effect on and from the date of the entry of judgment with respect to the award under subsection (1).

34—(1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed in the arbitration agreement, the costs of the arbitration (including the fees and expenses of the arbitrator or umpire) shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator or umpire, who may—

Costs.

- (a) direct to and by whom and in what manner the whole or any part of those costs shall be paid;
- (b) tax or settle the amount of costs to be so paid or any part of those costs; and
- (c) award costs to be taxed or settled as between party and party or as between solicitor and client.

(2) Any costs of the arbitration (other than the fees or expenses of the arbitrator or umpire) that are directed to be paid by an award shall, except so far as taxed or settled by the arbitrator or umpire, be taxable in the Court.

(3) A provision in an arbitration agreement (being an arbitration agreement that provides for the reference of future disputes to arbitration) to the effect that—

- (a) the parties to the agreement shall in any event pay their own costs of the arbitration or any part of those costs; or

(b) a particular party to the agreement shall in any event pay his or her own costs of the arbitration or the costs of the arbitration of any other party to the agreement or any part of those costs, shall be void.

(4) If no provision is made by an award with respect to the costs of the arbitration, a party to the arbitration agreement may, within 14 days of the publication of the award, apply to the arbitrator or umpire for directions as to the payment of those costs, and thereupon the arbitrator or umpire shall, after hearing any party who wishes to be heard, amend the award by adding to it such directions as the arbitrator or umpire may think proper with respect to the payment of the costs of the arbitration.

(5) Where a sum of money has been paid into the Court in accordance with rules made under this Act in satisfaction of a claim to which an arbitration agreement applies, the arbitrator or umpire shall, in exercising the discretion as to costs conferred on the arbitrator or umpire by subsection (1), take into account both the fact that money was paid into the Court and the amount of that payment.

(6) Where—

(a) an arbitrator or umpire has under section 27 (1) ordered the parties to a dispute to attend at a conference to be conducted by the arbitrator or umpire; and

(b) there is a refusal or failure by one or more than one of those parties to attend at the conference,

the arbitrator or umpire shall, in exercising the discretion as to costs conferred on the arbitrator or umpire by subsection (1), take that refusal or failure into account.

(7) An arbitrator or umpire shall, in exercising the discretion as to costs conferred on the arbitrator or umpire by subsection (1), take into account any refusal or failure by a party to the arbitration agreement to comply with the provisions of section 37.

35—(1) If an arbitrator or umpire refuses to deliver an award except on payment of the fees and expenses demanded by the arbitrator or umpire, the Court may, on application made by a party to the arbitration agreement, order that—

- (a) the arbitrator or umpire deliver the award to the applicant on such terms as to the payment of the fees and expenses of the arbitrator or umpire as the Court considers appropriate; and
- (b) the fees and expenses demanded by the arbitrator or umpire be taxed in the Court.

(2) Notwithstanding that the amount of the fees or expenses of the arbitrator or umpire may be fixed by the award, those fees or expenses may, on the application of a party to the arbitration agreement or of the arbitrator or umpire, be taxed in the Court.

(3) The arbitrator or umpire and any party to the arbitration agreement shall be entitled to appear and be heard on any taxation under this section.

(4) Where the fees and expenses of an arbitrator or umpire are taxed in the Court, the arbitrator or umpire shall be entitled to be paid by way of fees and expenses only such sum as may be found reasonable on taxation.

36—(1) Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties to the arbitration agreement, where an arbitration is commenced but for any reason the arbitration fails, the Court may, on the application of a party to the arbitration agreement or the arbitrator or umpire, make such orders in relation to the costs of the arbitration as it thinks just. Costs of abortive arbitration.

(2) For the purposes of this section where—

- (a) a final award is not made by the arbitrator or umpire before the arbitration terminates; or
 - (b) an award made is wholly set aside by the Court,
- an arbitration shall be deemed to have failed.

37—The parties to an arbitration agreement shall at all times do all things which the arbitrator or umpire requires to enable a just award to be made and no party shall wilfully do or cause to be done any act to delay or prevent an award being made. Duties of parties.

PART V

POWERS OF THE COURT

Judicial
review of
awards.

38—(1) Without prejudice to the right of appeal conferred by subsection (2), the Court shall not have jurisdiction to set aside or remit an award on the ground of error of fact or law on the face of the award.

(2) Subject to subsection (4), an appeal shall lie to the Court on any question of law arising out of an award.

(3) On the determination of an appeal under subsection (2) the Court may by order—

(a) confirm, vary, or set aside the award; or

(b) remit the award, together with the Court's opinion on the question of law which was the subject of the appeal, to the arbitrator or umpire for reconsideration or, where a new arbitrator or umpire has been appointed, to that arbitrator or umpire for consideration,

and where the award is remitted under paragraph (b) the arbitrator or umpire shall, unless the order otherwise directs, make the award within 3 months after the date of the order.

(4) An appeal under subsection (2) may be brought by any of the parties to the arbitration agreement—

(a) with the consent of all the other parties to the arbitration agreement; or

(b) subject to section 40, with the leave of the Court.

(5) The Court—

(a) shall not grant leave under subsection (4) (b) unless it considers that, having regard to all the circumstances, the determination of the question of law concerned could substantially affect the rights of one or more of the parties to the arbitration agreement; and

(b) may make any leave which it grants under subsection (4) (b) conditional upon the applicant for that leave complying with such conditions as it considers appropriate.

(6) Unless the Court gives leave, an appeal shall not lie to the Full Court of the Court from a decision of the Court to grant or refuse leave under subsection (4) (b).

(7) An appeal shall not lie to the Full Court of the Court from a decision of the Court on an appeal under subsection (2) unless—

(a) the Court or the Full Court of the Court grants leave;
and

(b) it is certified by the Court that the question of law to which its decision relates either is one of general public importance or is one which for some other special reason should be considered by the Full Court of the Court.

(8) Where the award of an arbitrator or umpire is varied on an appeal under subsection (2), the award as varied shall have effect (except for the purposes of this section) as if it were the award of the arbitrator or umpire.

39—(1) Subject to subsection (2) and section 40, on an application to the Court made by any of the parties to an arbitration agreement— Determination of preliminary point of law by Court.

(a) with the consent of an arbitrator who has entered on the reference or, if an umpire has entered on the reference, with the consent of the umpire; or

(b) with the consent of all the other parties,

the Court shall have jurisdiction to determine any question of law arising in the course of the arbitration.

(2) The Court shall not entertain an application under subsection (1) (a) with respect to any question of law unless it is satisfied that—

(a) the determination of the application might produce substantial savings in costs to the parties; and

(b) the question of law is one in respect of which leave to appeal would be likely to be granted under section 38 (4) (b).

(3) Unless the Court gives leave, no appeal shall lie to the Full Court of the Court from a decision of the Court to entertain or not to entertain an application under subsection (1) (a).

(4) An appeal shall not lie to the Full Court of the Court from a decision of the Court on a question of law under subsection (1) unless—

- (a) the Court or the Full Court of the Court grants leave; and
- (b) it is certified by the Court that the question of law to which its decision relates either is one of general public importance or is one which for some other special reason should be considered by the Full Court of the Court,

and for the purpose of such an appeal a decision of the Court under that subsection shall be deemed to be a judgment of the Court.

Exclusion agreements affecting rights under sections 38 and 39.

40—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this section and section 41—

- (a) the Court shall not, under section 38 (4) (b), grant leave to appeal with respect to a question of law arising out of an award; and
- (b) no application may be made under section 39 (1) (a) with respect to a question of law,

if there is in force an agreement in writing (in this section and section 41 referred to as an “exclusion agreement”) between the parties to the arbitration agreement which excludes the right of appeal under section 38 (2) in relation to the award or, in a case falling within paragraph (b), in relation to an award to which the determination of the question of law is material.

(2) An exclusion agreement may be expressed so as to relate to a particular award, to awards under a particular arbitration agreement, or to any other description of awards, whether arising out of the same arbitration agreement or not.

(3) An agreement may be an exclusion agreement for the purposes of this section whether it is entered into before or after the commencement of this Act and whether or not it forms part of an arbitration agreement.

(4) Except as provided by subsection (1), sections 38 and 39 shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any agreement purporting—

- (a) to prohibit or restrict access to the Court; or
- (b) to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court.

(5) An exclusion agreement shall be of no effect in relation to an award made on, or a question of law arising in the course of, an arbitration being an arbitration under any other Act.

(6) An exclusion agreement shall be of no effect in relation to an award made on, or a question of law arising in the course of, an arbitration under an arbitration agreement which is a domestic arbitration agreement unless the exclusion agreement is entered into after the commencement of the arbitration in which the award is made or, as the case requires, in which the question of law arises.

(7) In this section “domestic arbitration agreement” means an arbitration agreement which does not provide, expressly or by implication, for arbitration in a country other than Australia and to which neither—

(a) an individual who is a national of, or habitually resident in, any country other than Australia; nor

(b) a body corporate which is incorporated in, or whose central management and control is exercised in, any country other than Australia,

is a party at the time the arbitration agreement is entered into.

41—(1) Subject to subsection (3), if an award or a question of law arising in the course of an arbitration relates, in whole or in part, to—

Exclusion agreements not to apply in certain cases.

(a) a question or claim falling within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court;

(b) a dispute arising out of a contract of insurance; or

(c) a dispute arising out of a commodity contract,

an exclusion agreement shall have no effect in relation to the award or question unless either—

(d) the exclusion agreement is entered into after the commencement of the arbitration in which the award is made or, as the case requires, in which the question of law arises; or

(e) the award or question relates to a contract which is expressed to be governed by a law other than the law of Tasmania.

(2) In subsection (1) (c) “commodity contract” means a contract—

- (a) for the sale of goods regularly dealt with on a commodity market or exchange in Tasmania which is prescribed by regulation for the purposes of this section; and
- (b) of a description prescribed by regulation for the purposes of this section.

(3) The Governor may by regulation provide that subsection (1)—

- (a) shall cease to have effect; or
- (b) subject to such conditions as may be specified in the regulation, shall not apply to any exclusion agreement made in relation to an award of a description specified in the regulation,

and a regulation made under this subsection may contain such supplementary, incidental, and transitional provisions as appear to the Governor to be necessary.

Power to set
aside award.

42—(1) Where—

- (a) there has been misconduct on the part of an arbitrator or umpire or an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted the proceedings; or
 - (b) the arbitration or award has been improperly procured,
- the Court may, on the application of a party to the arbitration agreement, set the award aside either wholly or in part.

(2) Where the arbitrator or umpire has misconducted the proceedings by making an award partly in respect of a matter not referred to arbitration pursuant to the arbitration agreement, the Court may set aside that part of the award if it can do so without materially affecting the remaining part of the award.

(3) Where an application is made under this section to set aside an award, the Court may order that any money made payable by the award shall be paid into court or otherwise secured pending the determination of the application.

Court may
remit matter for
reconsideration.

43—Subject to section 38 (1), the Court may remit any matter referred to arbitration by an arbitration agreement together with any directions it thinks proper to the arbitrator or umpire for reconsideration or, where a new arbitrator or umpire has been appointed, to that arbitrator or umpire for consideration.

44—Where the Court is satisfied that—

Removal of
arbitrator
or umpire.

- (a) there has been misconduct on the part of an arbitrator or umpire or an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted the proceedings;
- (b) undue influence has been exercised in relation to an arbitrator or umpire;
- (c) an arbitrator or umpire is incompetent or unsuitable to deal with the particular dispute,

the Court may, on the application of a party to the arbitration agreement, remove the arbitrator or umpire.

45—(1) A party to an arbitration agreement is not prevented from alleging in any legal proceedings with respect to the agreement that an arbitrator is not or may not be impartial, suitable, or competent by reason of a power of appointment having been exercised by that party in relation to the appointment of that arbitrator or by reason of facts or circumstances that that party knew or ought to have known when exercising that power.

Party not prevented from alleging that arbitrator appointed by that party is not impartial, suitable, or competent.

(2) For the purposes of this section, where an arbitrator is named or designated in an arbitration agreement, a party to the agreement shall be deemed—

- (a) to have exercised a power of appointment in relation to the appointment of that arbitrator; and
- (b) to have exercised that power at the time when the party entered into the arbitration agreement.

46—(1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed in an arbitration agreement, it is an implied term of the agreement that in the event of a dispute arising to which the agreement applies it shall be the duty of the claimant to exercise due diligence in the prosecution of the claim.

Delay in prosecuting claims.

(2) Where there has been undue delay by a claimant in instituting or prosecuting a claim pursuant to an arbitration agreement, then, on the application of the arbitrator or umpire or of any party to the dispute, the Court may make an order terminating the arbitration proceedings and prohibiting the claimant from commencing further arbitration proceedings in respect of any matter which was the subject of the terminated proceedings.

(3) The Court shall not make an order under subsection (2) unless it is satisfied—

(a) that the delay has been intentional and contumelious; or
(b) that—

(i) there has been inordinate and inexcusable delay on the part of the claimant or the claimant's advisers; and

(ii) the delay will give rise to a substantial risk of it not being possible to have a fair trial of the issues in the arbitration proceedings or is such as is likely to cause or to have caused serious prejudice to the other parties to the arbitration proceedings either as between themselves and the claimant or between each other or between them and a third party.

General power
of the Court
to make
interlocutory
orders.

47—The Court shall have the same power of making interlocutory orders for the purposes of and in relation to arbitration proceedings as it has for the purposes of and in relation to proceedings in the Court.

Extension
of time.

48—(1) Subject to subsection (3), the Court shall have power on the application of a party to an arbitration agreement or an arbitrator or umpire to extend the time appointed by or under this Act or fixed by the agreement or by an order under this section for doing any act or taking any proceeding in or in relation to an arbitration.

(2) The Court may make an order under this section although an application for the making of the order was not made until after the expiration of the time appointed or fixed for doing the act or taking the proceeding.

(3) An order shall not be made under this section extending the time within which arbitration proceedings might be commenced unless—

(a) the Court is satisfied that in the circumstances of the case undue hardship would otherwise be caused; and

(b) the making of the order would not contravene the provision of any enactment limiting the time for the commencement of arbitration proceedings.

49—Subject to this Act, an order, direction, or decision made under this Act by the Court may be made on such terms and conditions (including terms and conditions as to costs) as the Court thinks just.

Power to impose terms on orders, &c.

PART VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO ARBITRATION

50—Subject to this Act, the authority of an arbitrator or umpire is, unless a contrary intention is expressed in the arbitration agreement or the parties to the agreement otherwise agree in writing, irrevocable.

Authority of arbitrator or umpire.

51—An arbitrator or umpire is not liable for negligence in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by the arbitrator or umpire in the capacity of arbitrator or umpire but is liable for fraud in respect of anything done or omitted to be done in that capacity.

Liability of arbitrator or umpire.

52—(1) Unless a contrary intention is expressed in the arbitration agreement, where a party to an arbitration agreement dies the agreement shall not be discharged (either as respects the deceased or any other party) and the authority of an arbitrator or umpire shall not be revoked by the death of that party but the agreement shall be enforceable by or against the personal representative of the deceased.

Death of party.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be taken to affect the operation of any enactment or rule of law by virtue of which a right of action is extinguished by the death of a person.

53—(1) If a party to an arbitration agreement commences proceedings in a court against another party to the arbitration agreement in respect of a matter agreed to be referred to arbitration by the agreement, that other party may, subject to subsection (2), apply to that court to stay the proceedings and that court, if satisfied—

Power to stay court proceedings.

(a) that there is no sufficient reason why the matter should not be referred to arbitration in accordance with the agreement; and

(b) that the applicant was at the time when the proceedings were commenced and still remains ready and willing to do all things necessary for the proper conduct of the arbitration,

may make an order staying the proceedings and may further give such directions with respect to the future conduct of the arbitration as it thinks fit.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall not, except with the leave of the court in which the proceedings have been commenced, be made after the applicant has delivered pleadings or taken any other step in the proceedings other than the entry of an appearance.

(3) Notwithstanding any rule of law to the contrary, a party to an arbitration agreement shall not be entitled to recover damages in any court from another party to the agreement by reason that that other party takes proceedings in a court in respect of the matter agreed to be referred to arbitration by the arbitration agreement.

Interpleader.

54—Where relief by way of interpleader is granted in any court and it appears to that court that the claims in question are matters to which an arbitration agreement (to which the claimants are parties) applies, the court may, unless it is satisfied that there is sufficient reason why the matters should not be referred to arbitration in accordance with the agreement, make an order directing the issue between the claimants to be determined in accordance with the agreement.

**Effect of
Scott v.
Avery clauses.**

55—(1) Where it is provided (whether in an arbitration agreement or some other agreement, whether oral or written) that arbitration or an award pursuant to arbitration proceedings or the happening of some other event in or in relation to arbitration is a condition precedent to the bringing or maintenance of legal proceedings in respect of a matter or the establishing of a defence to legal proceedings brought in respect of a matter, that provision, notwithstanding that the condition contained in it has not been satisfied—

(a) shall not operate to prevent—

(i) legal proceedings being brought or maintained in respect of that matter; or

(ii) a defence being established to legal proceedings brought in respect of that matter; and

(b) shall, where no arbitration agreement relating to that matter is subsisting between the parties to the provision, be construed as an agreement to refer that matter to arbitration.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an arbitration agreement unless all the parties to the agreement are domiciled or ordinarily resident in Australia at the time the arbitration agreement is entered into.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to an arbitration agreement that is treated as an arbitration agreement for the purposes of this Act by virtue only of the operation of section 3 (4) (a).

PART VII

RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS

56—(1) In this Part unless inconsistent with the context or Interpretation. subject-matter—

“ agreement in writing ” has the same meaning as in the Convention;

“ arbitral award ” has the same meaning as in the Convention;

“ arbitration agreement ” means an agreement in writing of the kind referred to in subarticle 1 of Article II of the Convention;

“ Convention ” means the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards adopted in 1958 by the United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration at its twenty-fourth meeting, a copy of the English text of which is set out in Schedule 2;

“ Convention country ” means a country (other than Australia) that is a Contracting State within the meaning of the Convention;

“ foreign award ” means an arbitral award made, in pursuance of an arbitration agreement, in a country other than Australia, being an arbitral award in relation to which the Convention applies.

(2) In this Part, where the context so admits, “enforcement”, in relation to a foreign award, includes the recognition of the award as binding for any purpose.

(3) For the purposes of this Part, a body corporate shall be taken to be ordinarily resident in a country if, and only if, it is incorporated or has its principal place of business in that country.

Enforcement
of foreign
arbitration
agreements.

57—(1) Where—

- (a) the procedure in relation to arbitration under an arbitration agreement is governed, whether by virtue of the express terms of the agreement or otherwise, by the law of a Convention country;
- (b) the procedure in relation to arbitration under an arbitration agreement is governed, whether by virtue of the express terms of the agreement or otherwise, by the law of a country not being Australia or a Convention country, and a party to the agreement is Australia, a State or Territory, or a person who was, at the time when the agreement was made, domiciled or ordinarily resident in Australia;
- (c) a party to an arbitration agreement is the Government of a Convention country or of part of a Convention country or the Government of a State or Territory of a Convention country, being a State or Territory to which the Convention extends; or
- (d) a party to an arbitration agreement is a person who was, at the time when the agreement was made, domiciled or ordinarily resident in a country that is a Convention country,

this section applies to the agreement.

(2) Subject to this Part, where—

- (a) proceedings instituted by a party to an arbitration agreement to which this section applies against another party to the agreement are pending in the Court; and
- (b) the proceedings involve the determination of a matter that, in pursuance of the agreement, is capable of settlement by arbitration,

on the application of a party to the agreement, the Court shall, by order, upon such conditions (if any) as it thinks fit, stay the proceedings or so much of the proceedings as involves the determination of that matter, as the case requires, and refer the parties to arbitration in respect of that matter.

(3) Where the Court makes an order under subsection (2), it may, for the purpose of preserving the rights of the parties, make such interim or supplementary orders as it thinks fit in relation to any property that is the subject of the matter to which the first-mentioned order relates.

(4) For the purposes of subsections (2) and (3), a reference to a party includes a reference to a person claiming through or under a party.

(5) The Court shall not make an order under subsection (2) if the Court finds that the arbitration agreement is null and void, inoperative, or incapable of being performed.

58—(1) Subject to this Part, a foreign award is binding by virtue of this Part for all purposes on the parties to the arbitration agreement in pursuance of which it was made. Recognition of foreign awards.

(2) Subject to this Part, a foreign award may be enforced in the Court as if the award had been made in Tasmania in accordance with the law of Tasmania.

(3) Where—

(a) at any time, a person seeks the enforcement of a foreign award by virtue of this Part; and

(b) the country in which the award was made is not, at that time, a Convention country,

subsections (1) and (2) do not have effect in relation to the award unless that person is, at the time, domiciled or ordinarily resident in Australia or in a Convention country.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), in any proceedings in which the enforcement of a foreign award by virtue of this Part is sought, the Court may, at the request of the party against whom the award is invoked, refuse to enforce the award if that party proves to the satisfaction of the Court that—

- (a) that party, being a party to the arbitration agreement in pursuance of which the award was made, was, under the law applicable to that party, under some incapacity at the time when the agreement was made;
- (b) the arbitration agreement is not valid under the law expressed in the agreement to be applicable to it or, where no law is so expressed to be applicable, under the law of the country where the award was made;
- (c) that party was not given proper notice of the appointment of the arbitrator or of the arbitration proceedings or was otherwise unable to present the case of that party in the arbitration proceedings;
- (d) the award deals with a difference not contemplated by, or not falling within the terms of, the submission to arbitration, or contains a decision on a matter beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration;
- (e) the composition of the arbitral authority or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with the law of the country where the arbitration took place; or
- (f) the award has not yet become binding on the parties to the arbitration agreement or has been set aside or suspended by a competent authority of the country in which, or under the law of which, the award was made.

(5) Where an award to which subsection (4) (d) applies contains decisions on matters falling within the scope of the arbitration agreement in pursuance of which it was made and those decisions can be separated from decisions on matters beyond the scope of that agreement, that part of the award which contains decisions on matters properly submitted to arbitration may be enforced.

(6) In any proceedings in which the enforcement of a foreign award by virtue of this Part is sought, the Court may refuse to enforce the award if it finds that—

- (a) the subject-matter of the difference between the parties to the award is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the laws in force in Tasmania; or
- (b) to enforce the award would be contrary to public policy.

(7) Where, in any proceedings in which the enforcement of a foreign award by virtue of this Part is sought, the Court is satisfied that an application for the setting aside or suspension of the award has been made to a competent authority of the country in which, or under the law of which, the award was made, the Court may, if it considers it proper to do so, adjourn the proceedings, or so much of the proceedings as relates to the award, as the case requires, and may also, on the application of the party claiming enforcement of the award, order the other party to give suitable security.

59—(1) In any proceedings in which a person seeks the enforcement of a foreign award by virtue of this Part, that person shall produce to the Court—

Evidence of awards and arbitration agreements.

(a) the duly authenticated original award or a duly certified copy; and

(b) the original arbitration agreement under which the award purports to have been made or a duly certified copy.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an award shall be deemed to have been duly authenticated, and a copy of an award or agreement shall be deemed to have been duly certified, if—

(a) it purports to have been authenticated or certified, as the case requires, by the arbitrator or, where the arbitrator is a tribunal, by an officer of that tribunal, and it has not been shown to the Court that it was not in fact so authenticated or certified; or

(b) it has been otherwise authenticated or certified to the satisfaction of the Court.

(3) If a document or part of a document produced under subsection (1) is written in a language other than English, there shall be produced with the document a translation, in the English language, of the document or that part, as the case requires, certified to be a correct translation.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), a translation shall be certified by a diplomatic or consular agent in Australia of the country in which the award was made or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Court.

(5) A document produced to the Court in accordance with this section is, upon its production, receivable by the Court as sufficient evidence of the matters to which it relates.

PART VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Service of notices.

60—Where under this Act a notice is required or permitted to be served on any person, the notice may be served in or out of Tasmania—

- (a) by delivering it personally to the person to be served;
- (b) by leaving it at the usual or last known place of residence or business of the person to be served with a person apparently over the age of 16 years and apparently residing at that place or (in the case of a place of business) apparently in charge of or employed at that place;
- (c) by sending it by post addressed to the person to be served at the usual or last known place of residence or business of that person; or
- (d) by serving it in such other manner as the Court may, by application made to it in that behalf, direct.

Supreme Court rules.

61—Subject to the *Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act 1932*, the judges of the Court may make rules for or with respect to—

- (a) applications to the Court under this Act and the costs of such applications;
- (b) the payment of money into and out of the Court in satisfaction of claims to which arbitration agreements apply and the investment of such money; and
- (c) any other matter or thing for or with respect to which rules are by this Act authorized or required to be made by the Court.

Regulations.

62—The Governor may make regulations under or for the purposes of this Act.

Amendment of section 52 of the *Legal Practitioners Act 1959* (Practitioner's costs to be a first charge on property recovered or preserved).

63—Section 52 of the *Legal Practitioners Act 1959* is amended by adding the following subsection after subsection (2):—

- (3) This section shall apply to an arbitration as if it were a proceeding in the court and the court may make declarations and orders accordingly.

64—Section 197 (1) of the *Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act* 1932 is amended by inserting the following paragraph after paragraph (1) (*w*):—

Amendment of section 197 of the *Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act* 1932 (Power of judges to make Rules of Court).

(*wa*) For making provision for or with respect to the reference of any question arising in a proceeding to a special referee for inquiry and report;

65—The *Arbitration Act* 1892, the *Arbitration Amendment Act* 1983, and the *Arbitration Amendment Act (No. 2)* 1983 are repealed

Repeal of *Arbitration Act* 1892.

SCHEDULE 1

Section 3 (1)

CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Act amended	Amendment
<i>Boundary Fences Act 1908</i>	<p>(a) Omit from section 26 “ in the manner hereinafter provided ”, substitute “ in accordance with the <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ”;</p> <p>(b) Repeal sections 27 to 34 (inclusive);</p> <p>(c) Omit from section 35 “ this Act ”, substitute “ the <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ”.</p>
<i>Forest Practices Act 1985</i>	Omit from section 16 (7) “ <i>Arbitration Act 1892</i> ”, substitute “ <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ”.
<i>Lands Clauses Act 1857</i>	<p>(a) Omit from section 13 “ in the manner hereinafter provided ”, substitute “ in accordance with the <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ”;</p> <p>(b) Repeal sections 14 to 22 (inclusive);</p> <p>(c) Repeal sections 24 and 25.</p>
<i>Lands Resumption Act 1957</i>	<p>(a) Omit from section 29 (2) “ <i>Arbitration Act 1892</i> ”, substitute “ <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ”;</p> <p>(b) Omit from section 29 (2) “ a submission ”, substitute “ an arbitration agreement ”;</p> <p>(c) Omit from section 40 (1) (b) “ <i>Arbitration Act 1892</i> ”, substitute “ <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ”.</p>
<i>Limitation Act 1974</i>	<p>(a) Omit from section 33 (2) “ a submission ”, substitute “ an arbitration agreement ”;</p> <p>(b) Omit from section 33 (2) “ the submission ” (wherever occurring), substitute “ the arbitration agreement ”;</p> <p>(c) Omit from section 33 (3) “ submission ” (wherever occurring), substitute “ arbitration agreement ”;</p> <p>(d) Omit from section 33 (4) “ submission ”, substitute “ arbitration agreement ”;</p> <p>(e) Omit from section 33 (6) “ a submission ”, substitute “ an arbitration agreement ”;</p>

Act amended	Amendment
	(f) Omit from section 33 (6) "submission", substitute "arbitration agreement".
<i>Local Government Act 1962</i>	Omit from section 525 (2) " <i>Arbitration Act 1892</i> ", substitute " <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ".
<i>Mount Lyell and Strahan Railway Act 1898</i>	Omit subsection (5) from section 5, substitute the following subsection:— (5) Subject to this section, the provisions of the <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> shall apply to a question referred to arbitration under subsection (1).
<i>North Mount Lyell and Macquarie Harbour Railway Act 1897</i>	(a) Omit from section 88 " <i>Arbitration Act 1892</i> ", substitute " <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> "; (b) Omit from section 88 "submission", substitute "arbitration agreement".
<i>Public Authorities' Land Acquisition Act 1949</i>	Omit from section 25 (b) " <i>Arbitration Act 1892</i> ", substitute " <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ".
<i>Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1901</i>	Omit from section 72 (2) " <i>Arbitration Act 1892</i> ", substitute " <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ".
<i>Railway Management Act 1935</i>	(a) Omit from section 43 (5) " <i>Arbitration Act 1892</i> ", substitute " <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> "; (b) Omit from section 43 (5) "police magistrate", substitute "magistrate".
<i>Van Diemen's Land Company's Waratah and Zeehan Railway Act 1895</i>	Omit from section 17 " <i>Arbitration Act 1892</i> ", substitute " <i>Commercial Arbitration Act 1986</i> ".

SCHEDULE 2

Section 56 (1)

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
ARBITRATIONCONVENTION ON THE RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN
ARBITRAL AWARDS

Article I

1—This Convention shall apply to the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards made in the territory of a State other than the State where the recognition and enforcement of such awards are sought, and arising out of differences between persons, whether physical or legal. It shall also apply to arbitral awards not considered as domestic awards in the State where their recognition and enforcement are sought.

2—The term “arbitral awards” shall include not only awards made by arbitrators appointed for each case but also those made by permanent arbitral bodies to which the parties have submitted.

3—When signing, ratifying, or acceding to this Convention, or notifying extensions under article X hereof, any State may on the basis of reciprocity declare that it will apply the Convention to the recognition and enforcement of awards made only in the territory of another Contracting State. It may also declare that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of the State making such declaration.

Article II

1—Each Contracting State shall recognize an agreement in writing under which the parties undertake to submit to arbitration all or any differences which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, concerning a subject-matter capable of settlement by arbitration.

2—The term “agreement in writing” shall include an arbitral clause in a contract or an arbitration agreement, signed by the parties or contained in an exchange of letters or telegrams.

3—The court of a Contracting State, when seized of an action in a matter in respect of which the parties have made an agreement within the meaning of this article, shall, at the request of one of the parties, refer the parties to arbitration, unless it finds that the said agreement is null and void, inoperative, or incapable of being performed.

Article III

Each Contracting State shall recognize arbitral awards as binding and enforce them in accordance with the rules of procedure of the territory where the award is relied upon, under the conditions laid down in the following articles. There shall not be imposed substantially more onerous conditions or higher fees or charges on the recognition or enforcement of arbitral awards to which this Convention applies than are imposed on the recognition or enforcement of domestic arbitral awards.

Article IV

1—To obtain the recognition and enforcement mentioned in the preceding article, the party applying for recognition and enforcement shall, at the time of the application, supply—

- (a) The duly authenticated original award or a duly certified copy thereof;
- (b) The original agreement referred to in article II or a duly certified copy thereof.

2—If the said award or agreement is not made in an official language of the country in which the award is relied upon, the party applying for recognition and enforcement of the award shall produce a translation of these documents into such language. The translation shall be certified by an official or sworn translator or by a diplomatic or consular agent.

Article V

1—Recognition and enforcement of the award may be refused, at the request of the party against whom it is invoked, only if that party furnishes to the competent authority where the recognition and enforcement is sought, proof that—

- (a) The parties to the agreement referred to in article II were, under the law applicable to them, 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;
- (b) The party against whom the award is invoked was not given proper notice of the appointment of the arbitrator or of the arbitration proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case;
- (c) The award deals with a difference not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration, or it contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration, provided that, if the decisions on matters submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not so submitted, that part of the award which contains decisions on matters submitted to arbitration may be recognized and enforced;
- (d) The composition of the arbitral authority or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties, or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with the law of the country where the arbitration took place; or
- (e) The award has not yet become binding on the parties, or has been set aside or suspended by a competent authority of the country in which, or under the law of which, that award was made.

2—Recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award may also be refused if the competent authority in the country where recognition and enforcement is sought finds that—

- (a) The subject-matter of the difference is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of that country; or
- (b) The recognition or enforcement of the award would be contrary to the public policy of that country.

Article VI

If an application for the setting aside or suspension of the award has been made to a competent authority referred to in article V (1) (e), the authority before which the award is sought to be relied upon may, if it considers it proper, adjourn the decision on the enforcement of the award and may also, on the application of the party claiming enforcement of the award, order the other party to give suitable security.

Article VII

1—The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect the validity of multilateral or bilateral agreements concerning the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards entered into by the Contracting States nor deprive any interested party of any right he may have to avail himself of an arbitral award in the manner and to the extent allowed by the law or the treaties of the country where such award is sought to be relied upon.

2—The Geneva Protocol on Arbitration Clauses of 1923 and the Geneva Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1927 shall cease to have effect between Contracting States on their becoming bound and to the extent that they become bound, by this Convention.

Article VIII

1—This Convention shall be open until 31 December 1958 for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other State which is or hereafter becomes a member of any specialized agency of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2—This Convention shall be ratified and the instrument of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article IX

1—This Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in article VIII.

2—Accession shall be affected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article X

1—Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification, or accession, declare that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible. Such a declaration shall take effect when the Convention enters into force for the State concerned.

2—At any time thereafter any such extensions shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the day of receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this notification, or as from the date of entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned, whichever is the later.

3—With respect to those territories to which this Convention is not extended at the time of signature, ratification, or accession, each State concerned shall consider the possibility of taking the necessary steps in order to extend the application of this Convention to such territories, subject, where necessary for constitutional reasons, to the consent of the Governments of such territories.

Article XI

In the case of a federal or non-unitary State, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of the federal authority, the obligations of the federal Government shall to this extent be the same as those of Contracting States which are not federal States;
- (b) With respect to those articles of this Convention that come within the legislative jurisdiction of constituent states or provinces which are not, under the constitutional system of the federation, bound to take legislative action, the federal Government shall bring such articles with a favourable recommendation to the notice of the appropriate authorities of constituent states or provinces at the earliest possible moment;
- (c) A federal State party to this Convention shall, at the request of any other Contracting State transmitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, supply a statement of the law and practice of the federation and its constituent units in regard to any particular provision of this Convention, showing the extent to which effect has been given to that provision by legislative or other action.

Article XII

1—This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession.

2—For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article XIII

1—Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by a written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2—Any State which has made a declaration or notification under article X may, at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that this Convention shall cease to extend to the territory concerned one year after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

3—This Convention shall continue to be applicable to arbitral awards in respect of which recognition or enforcement proceedings have been instituted before the denunciation takes effect.

Article XIV

A Contracting State shall not be entitled to avail itself of the present Convention against other Contracting States except to the extent that it is itself bound to apply the Convention.

Article XV

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify the States contemplated in article VIII of the following:—

- (a) Signatures and ratifications in accordance with article VIII;
- (b) Accessions in accordance with article IX;
- (c) Declarations and notifications under articles I, X, and XI;
- (d) The date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article XII;
- (e) Denunciations and notifications in accordance with article XIII.

Article XVI

1—This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2—The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of this Convention to the States contemplated in article VIII.