

PSCReady搜集整理



Key Changes

Not the intention of this session to go through every single clause or change but instead to highlight the salient ones

- Change of Title, Introduction and Scope.
- Rearranging of clauses to provide a better flow of information and eliminate repetitions. (mainly from Clauses 4.4, 5 and Annex B Sampling).
- Alignment of terms and definitions with SS 648, SS 660 & SS 524.
- Sub clauses added while some text revised for better clarity.
- Singapore bunker claims procedure.

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Change of Title, Introduction and Scope



Title - SS 600 : 2014

Code of practice for bunkering

Title -SS 600 : 2022

Code of practice for bunkering by bunker tankers using tank gauging

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SS 648 clause important to SS 600



10.8 Others

10.8.1 Measuring system failure

10.8.1.1 In the event that there is a measuring system failure during a bunkering operation and the delivery cannot be continued, pumping shall cease immediately and the meter's totaliser readings shall be recorded in meter reading record form. The failure shall be reported to the implementing authority immediately. A BDN shall be prepared based on the meter totaliser reading.

10.8.1.2 After obtaining permission from the implementing authority, tank gauging in accordance with SS 600 shall be used to determine the remaining quantity to be delivered and a separate BDN shall be issued. The final quantity delivered shall be the sum of the quantities determined from the meter readings and the tank gauging recorded in the respective BDNs.

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Change of Title, Introduction and Scope



Introduction

- This standard is used to determine the quantities of bunkers delivered to vessels by bunker tankers **using tank gauging**.
- Tank gauging according to this standard is used to determine the remaining quantity to be delivered in the event of a Mass Flow Metering (MFM) system failure, **where delivery by the MFM cannot be continued**.
- When this happens, **permission from the implementing authority shall be obtained** before proceeding with the tank gauging method and at the end of the delivery, a separate Bunker Delivery Note shall be issued.

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Change of Title, Introduction and Scope



Scope

Where a volumetric flow meter is used for bunker delivery, refer to Annex A.

This is still being used in the smaller barges. All requirements pertaining to this have been consolidated into the Annex.

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Alignment of terms and definitions with SS 648, SS 660 & SS 524.



Terms and definitions

- 3.2 Bunker(s)
- 3.3 Bunker craft operator
- 3.5 Bunker supplier
- 3.6 Bunker surveyor
- 3.7 Bunker tanker
- 3.17 Sample

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Rearranging of clauses

All the clauses related to quantity measurement consolidated within Annex R



SS 600 : 2014

Annex H Quantity measurement and determination

H.1.7 The chief engineer and the bunker surveyor (if engaged) shall examine the contents of the non-cargo tank declaration / inspection form (Annex E). Any variances shall be recorded in a statement of facts (Annex P).

H.1.8 If the chief engineer has earlier indicated his intention to witness all gauges before delivery takes place but subsequently declines the invitation to witness the closing gauges then this shall be indicated in the following documents and it shall be endorsed by the chief engineer:

- a) By the cargo officer in the Bunker requisition form
- b) By the Surveyor in the Bunker tanker measurement report and gauging ticket.

Clause 5.1.3.4 Tank gauging criteria

5.1.3.4.1 All measured readings shall be recorded in the gauging ticket (Annex S) by the cargo officer and the bunker surveyor (if engaged). The average reading that is agreed upon shall be recorded and marked with a circle. Large differences in the measured readings shall be noted as they may indicate the presence of non-standard sounding pipes, improper gauging or oil movements.

5.1.3.4.2 Where the chief engineer, cargo officer and the bunker surveyor (if engaged) have any doubts whatsoever, a re-gauging on any or all nominated tanks or non-nominated tanks shall be carried out after all tanks have been gauged to confirm the earlier measurements.

SS 600 : 2022

Annex R Quantity measurement and determination

R.1.4 The chief engineer and the bunker surveyor shall, together with the cargo officer, gauge all bunker tanker's cargo tanks including slop tanks, before and after delivery of bunker(s). Non-cargo tanks shall be gauged before delivery and after delivery, only if there is a quantity dispute. Any variances related to bunker quantity delivered shall be recorded in a statement of fact (Annex N).

R.1.5 If the chief engineer has earlier indicated his intention to witness all gauges before delivery takes place but subsequently declines the invitation to witness the closing gauges then this shall be indicated in the following documents:

- a) By the cargo officer in the bunker requisition form (Annex E); and
- b) By the bunker surveyor in the bunker tanker measurement report, gauging ticket and statement of fact.

All these documents shall be signed by the chief engineer.

R.1.6 The following tank gauging procedure shall be observed by all parties concerned (chief engineer, bunker surveyor and cargo officer):

- l) All measured readings shall be recorded in the gauging ticket (Annex R) by the cargo officer and the bunker surveyor. The average reading that is agreed upon shall be recorded and marked with a circle.
- m) Differences in the measured readings shall be noted as they may indicate the presence of non-standard sounding pipes, improper gauging or oil movements.
- n) Where the chief engineer, cargo officer and the bunker surveyor have any doubts whatsoever, a re-gauging on any or all nominated tanks or non-nominated tanks shall be carried out after all tanks have been gauged to confirm the earlier measurements.

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Rearranging of clauses

All the clauses related to sampling consolidated within Annex B



SS 600 : 2014

SS 600 : 2022

Clause 5.1.5 Location of sampling equipment

5.1.5.1 Custody transfer sampling shall apply to all bunker deliveries based on FOB terms in the Port of Singapore. The custody transfer sample shall be taken at the manifold of the vessel. Should disputes arise, the custody transfer sample shall be the official sample for ascertaining the quality of the bunkers delivered.

5.1.5.2 If there are physical limitations or constraints at the bunker manifold of the vessel which make custody transfer sampling at that point impossible or impractical, the sampling may be carried out at the bunker manifold of the bunker tanker. Such an exception shall be properly recorded in the bunker requisition form (Annex D) and signed by the cargo officer and the chief engineer. The bunker surveyor (if engaged) shall log this fact in the statement of facts of the bunker survey report.

Clause 5.2.1 During bunker delivery -Sampling procedure

5.2.1.2 Any non-conformance to the procedure shall be recorded in a statement of fact (Annex P).

5.2.1.3 If a bunker surveyor is engaged, all information pertaining to the sampling shall be recorded by the bunker surveyor in the sample witnessing and receipt (Annex U).

Annex B Sampling

Sampling

B.1 Sampling

B.1.1 Custody transfer sampling shall apply to all bunker deliveries based on Free on board (FOB) terms in the Port of Singapore.

B.1.2 The custody transfer sample shall be taken at the manifold of the vessel either by continuous drip method or by using auto sampling equipment. The sample collected in this manner shall constitute the representative sample of the bunker operation. It is presupposed that sampling of fuel oil are in compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

B.1.3 Should disputes arise, the custody transfer sample with the seal numbers stated on the BDN and/or the bunker surveyor's "sample witnessing and receipt" shall be the official sample(s) for ascertaining the quality of the bunkers delivered.

B.1.4 If there are physical limitations or constraints at the bunker manifold of the vessel which make custody transfer sampling at that point impossible or impractical, the sampling may be carried out at the bunker manifold of the bunker tanker fitted with the sampling device as shown in Figure B.1 at the end of this Annex.

B.1.5 Such an exception shall be properly recorded in the bunker requisition form (Annex E) and signed by the cargo officer and the chief engineer.

B.1.6 The bunker surveyor shall log this fact in the statement of fact of the bunker survey report.

B.1.7 Any non-conformance with the procedure shall be recorded in a statement of fact (Annex N).

B.1.8 When a bunker surveyor is engaged, all information pertaining to the sampling shall be recorded by the bunker surveyor in the sample witnessing and receipt (Annex Q).

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Rearranging of clauses

All the clauses related to sampling consolidated within Annex B



SS 600 : 2014

Annex I Sampling

I.3 Sampling equipment

I.3.1 The sampling requirements shall consist of the following:

- a) Sampling equipment;
- b) Sample bottles and caps;
- c) Secure sample labels;
- d) Security seals with unique identification numbers.

Written evidence of the compliance of these requirements (I.3.4 and I.5 in Annex I) should be made available on request.

I.3.2 Every bunker tanker shall be equipped with sampling equipment, complying with the following:

- a) A sampling probe shall extend across the full diameter of the sampler. The end of the sampling probe shall be closed, and the wall perforated with 5 mm diameter holes spaced 20 mm apart throughout its length. A needle valve shall be fitted at the bottom of the sampling probe outside the sampler to control the rate at which a continuous drip sample can be drawn. This shall also serve as a stop valve for the sampling. The sampling probe shall be detachable for cleaning and inspection.
- b) A weather-tight drip sampling container having a capacity of not less than five litres which can be security sealed.

Refer to the examples shown in I.4 in Annex I.

SS 600 : 2022

Annex B Sampling

B.4 Sampling requirement

B.4 Sampling requirement

B.4.1 The sampling equipment shall consist of the sampling device, including the needle valve with tamper-proof cap and have the following requirements:

- a) The probe of the sampling device shall extend across the full diameter of the sampler. The end of the sampling probe shall be closed, and the wall perforated with 5 mm diameter holes spaced 20 mm apart throughout its length. A needle valve shall be fitted at the bottom of the sampling probe outside the sampler to control the rate at which a continuous drip sample can be drawn. This shall also serve as a stop valve for the sampling. The sampling probe shall be detachable for cleaning and inspection.
- b) A weather-tight drip sampling container having a capacity of at least five litres which can be secured with tamper-proof seal.

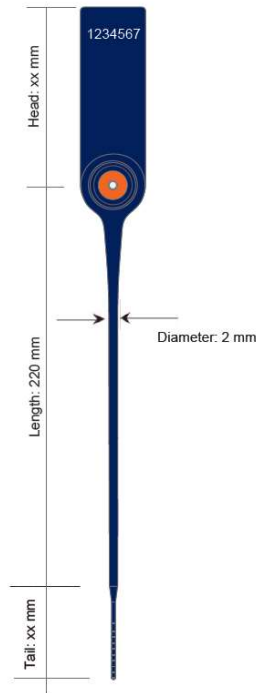


Figure B.3 – Example of plastic tamper proof seal

Changed the title from ‘sampling equipment’ to ‘sampling requirement’ as some of the items listed are not equipment. Provided an example of a tamper proof seal in Figure B.3 for greater clarity.

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Rearranging of clauses

Update of table to reflect latest density range for recommended thermometer immersion time for electronic and woodback cup-case thermometers



SS 600 : 2014

Annex H Quantity measurement and determination

SS 600 : 2022

Annex R Quantity measurement and determination

Table H.1 – Recommended thermometer immersion time

API gravity at 60°F	Electronic thermometer	Woodback cup-case assembly		Density at 15°C
	In-motion	In-motion	Stationary	
> 50	30 seconds	5 minutes	10 minutes	<0.7793
40 to 49	30 seconds	5 minutes	15 minutes	0.8247 to 0.7836
30 to 39	45 seconds	12 minutes	25 minutes	0.8757 to 0.8295
20 to 29	45 seconds	20 minutes	45 minutes	0.9335 to 0.8811
<20	75 seconds	45 minutes	80 minutes	>0.9335

Table H.1 is reproduced courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute.

Table R.1 – Typical immersion times for portable electronic thermometers²

kg/m ³ @ 15°C	API Gravity @ 60°F	In-motion
<780	>50	30 seconds
825 to 779	40 to 49	30 seconds
876 to 824	30 to 39	45 seconds
934 to 875	20 to 29	45 seconds
>934	<20	75 seconds

NOTE – Failure to use these recommended times may result in incorrect temperature readings.

Table R.2 – Comparison of recommended immersion times for woodback cup-case assemblies³

kg/m ³ @ 15°C	API Gravity @ 60°F	In-motion	Stationary
<780	>50	5 minutes	10 minutes
825 to 779	40 to 49	5 minutes	15 minutes
876 to 824	30 to 39	12 minutes	25 minutes
934 to 875	20 to 29	20 minutes	45 minutes
>934	<20	45 minutes	80 minutes

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Rearranging of clauses

Moved Annex B on hand signals into the bunkering pre-delivery safety checklist for greater visibility at every delivery.



SS 600 : 2014

Annex B Examples of hand signals for bunkering communication

Annex B
(informative)

Examples of hand signals for bunkering communication



1. WAIT/HOLD



2. START



3. REDUCE PUMPING RATE



4. INCREASE PUMPING RATE



5. STOP



6. FINISH

SS 600 : 2022

Annex D Bunkering pre-delivery safety checklist

Annex D
(normative)

Bunkering pre-delivery safety checklist

Vessel's name _____ Bunker tanker's name _____
Vessel IMO No. _____ Agent _____
Vessel's location _____ Port _____
Date _____

23	Has the emergency signals and shut down procedure been agreed upon?						State procedure: _____
----	---	--	--	--	--	--	------------------------



1. WAIT/HOLD



2. START



3. REDUCE PUMPING RATE



4. INCREASE PUMPING RATE



5. STOP



6. FINISH

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Added sub clauses and requirements



3.6 Bunker surveyor

Note 1 to entry - Where the term “bunker surveyor” is used in this standard, this implies, when a bunker surveyor is engaged, and this person is licensed by the implementing authority in Singapore.

3.7 Bunker tanker

The craft receiving bunker (s) as cargo from the terminal or supplying bunker(s) to vessel

4.3 Safety, health and the environment

4.3.2 During emergencies or pandemic, such as disease outbreaks, where there are specific procedures outlined by the relevant authorities pertaining to the emergency, these shall be adhered to.

4.5 Bunker specifications

4.5.3 A copy of the certificate of quality, from an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory, containing the test results of the bunker fuel supplied, shall be made available to the chief engineer and bunker surveyor.

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Added sub clauses and requirements



5 Bunker delivery processes, roles and responsibilities

The following documents stated in Table 1 shall be obtained by the respective stakeholders during the entire bunkering operation.

Table 1 – Documents to be obtained by respective stakeholders during entire bunkering operation

Documents/Personnel	Chief Engineer	Cargo Officer	Bunker Surveyor
Pre-bunker delivery			
Bunker requisition form	✓	✓	✓
Pre-survey vessel acknowledgement	✓		✓
Certificate of quality (COQ)	✓	✓	✓
Gauging ticket	✓	✓	✓
Bunkering pre-delivery safety checklist	✓	✓	✓
Post-bunker delivery			
Volumetric meter delivery report (if applicable)	✓	✓	✓

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Singapore Bunker Claim Procedure



SS 600 : 2014

Annex L Example of note of protest

NOTE OF PROTEST

Date : _____
Ref : _____
To : _____
Master/Cargo Officer of bunker tanker
Address : _____

Dear Sirs

NOTE OF PROTEST FOR BUNKERING OPERATION ON _____ (date)

I, Chief Engineer of M/V _____ (Name of vessel) **short received** _____ tonnes of _____ (Grade of bunkers) out of the _____ tonnes requested on _____ (Date of bunkers received).

The bunkers were supplied by bunker tanker _____ (Name of bunker tanker) - SB No.: _____ on _____ (Date) at _____ (Location).

I hereby lodge a protest against the short delivery. (Particulars of any undue stoppages or delays may also be set out in this paragraph).

For more information on the dispute, please contact our shipping agent _____ (Name of company) at Tel No.: _____, Fax No.: _____ or e-mail address: _____.

Yours faithfully

(Name of Chief Engineer of vessel)

cc 1. Executive Director
Singapore Shipping Association
59 Tras Street
Singapore 078998
Fax No: (65) 62225527
(Enclosing with it a copy of the BDN)

2. Officer-in-charge
Marine Services Department
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore
460 Alexandra Road #21-00
PSA Building
Singapore 119963
Fax No: (65) 63751904
Email address: msd@mpa.gov.sg
(Enclosing with it a copy of the BDN)

Acknowledged receipt:

Signature of Master/Cargo Officer of bunker tanker

Name of Master/Cargo Officer of bunker tanker

Date/Time

SS 600 : 2022

Annex I Example of note of protest

NOTE OF PROTEST

Date : _____
Ref : _____
To : _____
Master/Cargo Officer of bunker tanker
Address : _____

Dear Sirs

NOTE OF PROTEST FOR BUNKERING OPERATION ON _____ (date)

I, Chief Engineer of M/V _____ (Name of vessel) **received** _____ tonnes of _____ (Grade of bunkers) out of the _____ tonnes requested on _____ (Date of bunkers received).

The bunkers were supplied by bunker tanker _____ (Name of bunker tanker) - SB No.: _____ on _____ (Date) at _____ (Location).

I hereby lodge a protest against the short delivery. (Particulars of any undue stoppages or delays may also be set out in this paragraph).

For more information on the dispute, please contact our shipping agent _____ (Name of company) at Tel No.: _____, Fax No.: _____ or e-mail address: _____.

Yours faithfully

(Name of Chief Engineer of vessel)

cc 1. Executive Director
Singapore Shipping Association
59 Tras Street
Singapore 078998
Fax No: +65 62225527
Email address: ssa.admin@ssa.org.sg
(Enclosing with it a copy of the BDN)

2. Officer-in-charge
Standards & Investigation – Marine Fuel Department
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore
7B Keppel Road
#21-07 Tanjong Pagar Complex
Singapore 089055
Fax No: +65 62211742
Email address: bsd@mpa.gov.sg
(Enclosing with it a copy of the BDN)

Acknowledged receipt:

Signature of Master/Cargo Officer of bunker tanker

Name of Master/Cargo Officer of bunker tanker

Date/Time

The Singapore bunker claims procedure have been reviewed by the Singapore Chamber of Maritime Arbitration together with the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore and the Singapore Shipping Association.

Officer-in-charge
Standards & Investigation – Marine Fuel Department
Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore
7B Keppel Road
#21-07 Tanjong Pagar Complex
Singapore 089055
Fax No: +65 62211742
Email address: bsd@mpa.gov.sg
(Enclosing with it a copy of the BDN)

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Thank You

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Changes made on Resolution of disputes and SBC terms

Mr Jonas Chung
Assistant Registrar, Singapore Chamber of Maritime Arbitration

5 September 2022



PSCReady搜集整理

Background of SBC Terms



- Arbitration rules dedicated to disputes over the quality and quantity of bunker
 - Straightforward claims / counterclaims \leq US\$100,000
 - Simple, quick and inexpensive resolution
 - Administered by Singapore Chamber of Maritime Arbitration (“**SCMA**”), together with Singapore Shipping Association (“**SSA**”)
- Originated in the *CP 60 Code of Practice for Bunkering by Bunker Tankers*
→ Revision to align with 2022 edition of SS 600 and 4th Edition of SCMA Rules (1 January 2022)

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Singapore Chamber of Maritime Arbitration



- SCMA was formerly a part of the Singapore International Arbitration Centre → Reconstituted as a separate entity in 2009 to cater to maritime disputes
- Provides unadministered arbitration with a framework to resolve disputes
 - No fees charged on quantum of claim or for administration → Fees only for appointment of arbitrator, challenge of arbitrator, fund-holding & authentication of awards
 - Rules are less prescriptive per dispute resolution custom in maritime industry
- Part of Singapore's ecosystem as a popular arbitration seat, legal hub and key node in maritime trade
- Confidence in and ease of enforcing SCMA arbitration awards in most jurisdictions
 - SCMA is a globally recognized maritime arbitration institution
 - Singapore legislation allows authentication of SCMA arbitration awards
 - Singapore is a model law jurisdiction & top 4 most popular arbitration seat (QMUL-White & Case International Arbitration Survey 2021)

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Key Changes in SBC Terms



1. Recipient of Note of Protest
2. Details in Notice of Arbitration
3. Types of Proceedings – Expedited Arbitration and Summary Proceedings
4. Summary Proceedings – Changes in deadlines and application
5. Admission of oral evidence at a hearing
6. Venue of hearing
7. Reasons for an Award
8. Security for Claim

PSCReady搜集整理

1. Notice of Protest to SSA

SS 600 : 2014 (Then)

M.3 In the event of any dispute in respect of the quantity of bunkers delivered, a copy of each of the notes of protest raised by the bunker tanker and the vessel, together with a copy of the BDN, shall be sent to the "Executive Director, Singapore Shipping Association" and the "Officer-in-charge, Marine Services Department, Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore" within 14 days after the bunker delivery.

M.4 In the event of any dispute in respect of the quality of bunkers delivered, a copy of the complaint with a copy of the BDN should be lodged with the "Executive Director, Singapore Shipping Association" and the "Officer in-charge, Marine Services Department, Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore" within 30 days (or such extended times as may be agreed between the parties) after the bunker delivery.

M.5 Upon receiving a copy of the note of protest or the complaint from any one of the two parties involved, the SSA will request them to advise within 14 days of lodging the dispute on their choice of action(s) to settle the dispute. This may be in one or more of the following ways:

- a) To settle the dispute by negotiation or conciliation;
- b) To settle the dispute through arbitration at the SCMA;
- c) To lodge a police report; and
- d) To go for court litigation.

A copy of the correspondence shall be extended to the Officer-in-charge, Marine Services Department, MPA.



SS 600 : 2022 (Now)

T.2 In the event of any dispute in respect of the quantity of bunkers delivered, a copy of each of the notes of protest raised by the bunker tanker and the vessel, together with a copy of the BDN, shall be sent to the "Executive Director, Singapore Shipping Association" within 14 days after the bunker delivery.

T.3 In the event of any dispute in respect of the quality of bunkers delivered, a copy of the complaint with a copy of the BDN should be lodged with the "Executive Director, Singapore Shipping Association" within 30 days (or such extended periods as may be agreed between the parties) after the bunker delivery.

T.4 Upon receiving a copy of the note of protest or the complaint from any one of the two parties involved, within 14 days of lodging the dispute, the Singapore Shipping Association (SSA) shall advise parties to consider any dispute resolution clause in their contract. Additionally, SSA shall recommend that the parties may settle the dispute through good faith negotiations or mediation. SSA shall also advise the parties of the option to submit their dispute to arbitration at the Singapore Chamber of Maritime Arbitration (SCMA) under the Singapore Bunker Claims Procedure. The parties shall inform SSA, on the choice of action(s).

If a fraud case is suspected, SSA shall recommend each party to lodge a police report.

A copy of the correspondence shall be extended to the Officer-in-charge, Standards and Investigation – Marine Fuel Department of MPA, for information.

Note of Protest no longer needs to be submitted to MPA, only SSA. MPA should still be copied in all correspondences. Any apprehension about involving and/or communication with a regulatory authority is hopefully allayed.

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2. Details in Notice of Arbitration

SS 600 : 2014 (Then)

N.3 Commencement

N.3.1 A claimant under any agreement to which these provisions apply shall serve Notice thereof to the Registrar and all other potential parties to the arbitration giving the following particulars:

- a) Full name and address of parties;
- b) Full particulars of the arbitrator or arbitrators, if agreed upon;
- c) Brief particulars of terms of contract;
- d) Date of delivery and date on which delivery should have been made, if applicable, and a description of the supplying vessel(s);
- e) Quantity in dispute or nature and circumstances of quality dispute;
- f) Estimated amount of claim;
- g) Amount and form of security provided, if applicable;
- h) If applicable, the arbitration agreement or documents evidencing a submission of the dispute for arbitration under the SBC Terms.



SS 600 : 2022 (Now)

U.3 Commencement

U.3.1 Any party referring a dispute to arbitration under these SBC terms (the "Claimant") shall commence arbitration by serving on the other party (the "Respondent") a written Notice of Arbitration.

The Notice of Arbitration shall include:

- a) A request that the dispute be referred to arbitration;
- b) Full names and addresses of parties and their representatives (if any);
- c) Full particulars of the arbitrator or arbitrators, if agreed upon;
- d) Particulars of the terms of contract and any reference to an agreement to arbitration;
- e) Date of delivery and date on which delivery should have been made, if applicable, and the identities of any vessels involved;
- f) Description of the dispute, namely, if it arises out of:
 - A dispute on quantity or quality of the bunkers; or
 - A failure to deliver, a late delivery, or non-payment or any other dispute from the sale or supply of bunkers; and
- g) Estimated amount of claim.

Notice of Arbitration should now requires (1) formal request for arbitration; (2) reference to the arbitration agreement; and (3) specify whether dispute concerns (i) quality or quantity of bunker, or (ii) non- delivery or non-payment

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3. Expedited Arbitration & Summary Proceeding



SS 600 : 2014 (Then)

- h) If applicable, the arbitration agreement or documents evidencing a submission of the dispute for arbitration under the SBC Terms.

N.3.2 Every Notice shall be accompanied by the filing fee under N.10 in Annex N.

N.3.3 Upon receipt of Notice, the Registrar shall within 7 days thereof, set a time-table for filing and service of documents. Unless otherwise fixed by the Registrar, the following timetable shall apply:

- a) Points of Claim to be filed within 14 days of the date of the Registrar's notification;
- b) Points of Defence and Counterclaim to be filed within 14 days of service of Points of Claim;
- c) Points of Reply and Defence to Counterclaim, if any, to be filed within 14 days of service of Points of Defence and Counterclaim.

N.3.4 The date of receipt of Notice by the Registrar shall be deemed to be the date on which the arbitration has commenced.

N.3.5 If the parties have not agreed to the appointment of the Tribunal, the Registrar shall, within 7 days of receipt of the Points of Defence and Counterclaim, appoint a Tribunal, as the case may be, from the Panel.

SS 600 : 2022 (Now)

- g) Estimated amount of claim.

U.3.2 Every Notice of Arbitration shall be accompanied by the arbitration fee under U.9 in this Annex.

U.4 Expedited arbitration

U.4.1 The Registrar shall within seven days upon receipt of the Notice of Arbitration, set a timetable for filing and service of documents. Unless otherwise fixed by the Registrar, the arbitration shall be conducted on an expedited basis and the following timetable shall apply:

- a) Points of Claim to be filed within 14 days of the date of the Registrar's notification of its receipt of the Notice of Arbitration;
- b) Points of Defence and Counterclaim to be filed within 14 days of service of Points of Claim; and
- c) Points of Reply and Defence to Counterclaim, if any, to be filed within 14 days of service of Points of Defence and Counterclaim.

U.4.2 If the parties have not agreed to the appointment of the Tribunal, the Registrar shall, within seven days of receipt of the Points of Defence and Counterclaim, appoint a Tribunal from the Panel.

U.4.3 In the absence of any agreement by the parties on the number of arbitrators, the Registrar shall appoint a sole arbitrator from the Panel.

The process that applies when the Summary process is neither requested nor applicable is termed "Expedited Arbitration". This avoids confusion that this default process is identical to SCMA Rules' similarly named Expedited Procedure that has some similar features.

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4. Summary Proceedings - Date of Hearing & Deadline to Submit Documents and Submissions



SS 600 : 2014 (Then)
N.4 Summary procedure

N.4.2 The request for summary proceedings shall be in writing and shall be made within 7 days of the receipt of Notice by the Registrar. A copy of the request shall be served on all other parties to the dispute.

N.4.3 Upon receipt of the request for summary proceedings, the Registrar shall fix a date not later than 14 days from the date of receipt of the request for summary hearing of the dispute and shall inform all parties accordingly. The Registrar shall at the same time inform the parties whether the summary proceedings will be conducted by him or by another person and, if so, the name and address for service of that person.

N.4.4 Any party may, not later than 2 clear days before the date for summary hearing, submit to the Registrar or the person appointed by him any documents which he would be relying on, together with written submissions, if any. Copies of the same shall forthwith be served on all other parties to the summary proceedings.

SS 600 : 2022 (Now)
U.5 Summary proceedings

U.5.2 The request for summary proceedings shall be in writing and a copy of the request shall be served on all other parties to the dispute.

U.5.3 Upon receipt of the request for summary proceedings, the Registrar shall fix a date not later than 21 days from the date of receipt of the request for summary hearing of the dispute and shall inform all parties accordingly. The Registrar shall at the same time inform the parties whether the summary proceedings will be conducted by the Registrar or by another person appointed by the Registrar.

U.5.4 Any party may, not later than five clear days before the date for the summary hearing, submit to the Registrar or the person appointed by the Registrar any documents relied on, together with written submissions. Copies of such documents or submissions shall be served at the same time on all other parties to the summary proceedings.

By scheduling a hearing 21 days, after receiving the request for Summary Procedure, instead of 14 days, parties are given reasonably more time to prepare their case.

Supporting documents and written submissions should be submitted 5 clear days before the hearing, instead of 2 clear days, so that the Registrar or Tribunal has sufficient time to review the facts and arguments.

PSCReady搜集整理

5. Admission of Oral Evidence



SS 600 : 2014 (Then)

N.7 Hearing

N.7.1 Whenever possible, documents should be agreed upon and the case shall proceed on the basis of documents, written submissions or oral arguments only.

N.7.2 In the case of a hearing under the summary procedure under N.4 in Annex N, oral evidence shall not be presented.

N.7.3 In the case of an expedited arbitration under N.5 in Annex N, parties may adduce oral evidence and subject to such directions as the Tribunal may make, shall endeavour to complete the hearing within 2 days.

SS 600 : 2022 (Now)

U.7 Hearing

U.7.1 Proceedings under the SBC terms shall proceed on the basis of documents, written submissions or oral arguments.

U.7.2 No oral evidence shall be presented under the SBC terms unless the Tribunal requests.

U.7.3 Any hearing may be held at the SCMA, virtually, or by such other platform the Tribunal may direct.

Oral evidence may now be permitted at the hearing if requested by the Tribunal or Registrar

PSCReady搜集整理

6. Conducting Hearings Virtually



SS 600 : 2014 (Then)

N.7.4 The hearings shall be held at the SCMA or at such place as the Registrar shall designate.

N.7.5 Any party may be represented by legal practitioners.

SS 600 : 2022 (Now)

U.7 Hearing

U.7.1 Proceedings under the SBC terms shall proceed on the basis of documents, written submissions or oral arguments.

U.7.2 No oral evidence shall be presented under the SBC terms unless the Tribunal requests.

U.7.3 Any hearing may be held at the SCMA, virtually, or by such other platform the Tribunal may direct.

With the pandemic, the use of technology to conduct hearings is no longer foreign. As bunker disputes are often international in nature, virtual hearings should be utilised more frequently for greater efficiency and to reduce costs.

PSCReady搜集整理

7. Explanation for Decision in Awards



SS 600 : 2014 (Then)

N.8 Award

N.8.1 An award shall be in writing and may contain directions as regards the security lodged or furnished. Where the amount of the claim or counterclaim as appearing from the pleadings exceeds SGD 50,000, the Tribunal shall state its reasons for the award.

SS 600 : 2022 (Now)

U.8 Award

U.8.1 An award shall be in writing and the Tribunal shall state brief reasons for its decisions for the award.

Brief reasons should always been given to explain a decision. There should be no exception based on the amount claimed.

PSCReady搜集整理

8. No Need for Security for Claim



SS 600 : 2014 (Then)

M.9 Security

M.9.1 Any party disputing any claims made by the other may lodge with the SSA, an amount equivalent to not less than 110 % of the amount in dispute as security for the claim.

M.9.2 Notice of lodgements of security amount shall be served on all parties and on the Registrar.

M.9.3 Where security amount has been properly lodged, any claim for lien or charge based on any contract or arising out of the operation of any law or otherwise shall be deemed fully discharged. The security amount provided herein, excluding any interest accrued thereon, shall stand to the credit of the proceedings and shall be paid out in accordance with the terms of any award made thereunder. All interest accrued on the deposits of security amount shall be credited to SSA as contribution towards the administrative costs of this facility.

The lodgement of security and using it for set off adds complication to a process that is intended to be simple.

Further, arbitration under the SBC Terms would not be inexpensive if the Respondent is required to lodge such a large sum before the merits of the claim is decided.