SIAC e a arbitragem internacional: resumo

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Singapura construiu sua posição como sede de arbitragem internacional por meio de sua adesão à Convenção de Nova York em 1986 e do International Arbitration Act 1994, que conferiu força de lei à Lei Modelo da UNCITRAL e tem sido alterado regularmente para acompanhar as sedes concorrentes. O Singapore International Arbitration Centre, criado em 1º de julho de 1991, recebeu 886 novos casos em 2025, com valor total em disputa de US$ 14,53 bilhões, quase nove em cada dez deles internacionais e liderados por partes da China, do Vietnã e da Índia. Suas Rules de 2025 oferecem um sistema escalonado de procedimentos, do Streamlined Procedure de três meses para pretensões de até S$ 1 milhão ao Expedited Procedure de seis meses para pretensões de até S$ 10 milhões, juntamente com árbitros de emergência, ordens preliminares de proteção e a divulgação do financiamento por terceiros. Os tribunais de Singapura seguem uma política de intervenção mínima, fazendo cumprir convenções de arbitragem e sentenças arbitrais e anulando sentenças apenas por vícios graves, como a sentença copiada em *DJP v DJO*. Os litígios comerciais formam a maior categoria de casos, enquanto a Singapore Chamber of Maritime Arbitration e seu lugar nas cláusulas-padrão de navegação ligam a resolução de disputas ao cluster de commodities e marítimo que sustenta o centro financeiro.

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