

RULES OF THE EXPEDITED REAL ESTATE ARBITRATION PROCESS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. These Rules apply whenever the arbitration agreement stipulates the adoption of the CAMES (Chamber of Specialized Mediation and Arbitration) arbitration rules for the dispute, and the arbitral proceeding specifically concerns disposable economic rights arising from real estate relationships.

Paragraph 1º For the purposes of this Regulation, real estate relations are those arising from residential, commercial, or special-use lease agreements, as well as any other legal transactions involving real property or rights related thereto—such as, by way of example, the purchase and sale or any other act of onerous alienation of real estate; real estate development; land subdivision; civil construction; neighborhood rights; condominium management; real estate representation, brokerage, and the like.

Paragraph 2º This regulation will be automatically applied to real estate disputes with an estimated value equal to or less than 300 thousand reais, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

Paragraph 3º In real estate cases with an estimated value greater than 300 thousand reais and up to 1 (one) million reais, these rules will only be applied when the application of the Real Estate Expedited Arbitration Rules in the arbitration agreement is expressly provided.

Article 2. CAMES administers the arbitration proceedings, but does not decide the disputes submitted to it, and the arbitrators, appointed under the terms of these Rules, are responsible for exercising jurisdiction.

Article 3. In these Regulations, the following words and expressions have the meaning indicated below:

I – CAMES: Specialized Mediation and Arbitration Chamber that will manage the arbitration procedure;

II – Deliberative Council: an independent and impartial body that is part of the structure of CAMES, with competencies defined in these Regulations;

III – Pacto System: CAMES electronic process system in which arbitration proceedings are necessarily processed; end

IV – Astreintes: coercive fines of a punitive nature, fixed per unit of time of non-compliance with an obligation imposed in an arbitral decision or award.

Paragraph 1º The expression "Arbitral Tribunal" applies indifferently to the Sole Arbitrator or to the Arbitral Tribunal.

Paragraph 2º The terms "applicant" and "respondent" apply indifferently to one or more applicants or respondents.

Article 4. Arbitration proceedings submitted to CAMES shall comply with the Code of Ethics, the Real Estate Expedited Arbitration Rules, the Table of Costs and Fees of Arbitration, the CAMES Privacy Policy and other applicable rules.

Sole Paragraph. The CAMES rules referred to in the caput shall be applicable to arbitrations according to the version in force on the date of signature of the Term of Arbitration.

Article 5. Arbitration is governed by the following principles:

- I – autonomy of the parties' will;
- II – impartiality of the Arbitrator;
- III – equality of the parties;
- IV – free conviction of the Arbitrator;
- V – adversarial proceedings;
- VI – broad defense;
- VII – speed;
- VIII – confidentiality; e
- IX – good faith.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAMBER FOR ARBITRATION

Article 6. It is incumbent upon the CAMES Deliberative Council to resolve issues concerning the validity and effectiveness of an arbitration clause, before the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal, allegations of suspicion or impediment of an Arbitrator, as well as to appoint an Arbitrator when there is no consensus between the parties.

Article 7. The Deliberative Council shall be composed of five (5) members, one of whom shall be the Chief Executive Officer and one shall be the Vice-Chairman.

Paragraph 1º The members of the Council will be appointed by the Board of Directors of CAMES Brasil.

Paragraph 2º The members of the Deliberative Council shall have a term of office of two (2) years, extendable.

Paragraph 3º The Deliberative Council shall observe the other rules and processes established in its internal regulations.

Article 8. The Council shall be provoked by CAMES upon request via the Pacto System.

Sole Paragraph. The Council may, before making its decision, request a statement from CAMES or the Arbitrator on the case, in order to obtain clarification as to the object of the dispute.

Article 9. The Permanent Board of Arbitrators – QPA is composed of Arbitrators of recognized competence, who are chosen from among persons of notorious knowledge, recognized capacity, professional experience and unblemished reputation.

Paragraph 1º Upon accepting the designation to compose the QPA, the Arbitrator shall be accredited by CAMES to exercise arbitration on behalf of and for the benefit of the parties in conflict.

Paragraph 2º The QPA is available for consultation by the parties on the CAMES website.

CHAPTER III

REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION

Article 10. The interested party in initiating an arbitration proceeding must file the Request for Arbitration through the CAMES website.

Sole Paragraph The Request, when filed through the CAMES website, must be digitally signed, observing the provisions of article 19, paragraph 3, of these Regulations.

Article 11. The Demand for Arbitration shall contain:

- I – name, e-mail and contact telephone number, address and full qualification of the parties;
- II – name, e-mail and contact telephone number, address and full qualification of the parties' lawyers, accompanied by the respective power of attorney instruments;
- III – copy of the articles of association and document that confers the powers of representation of the legal entity;
- IV – copy of the document containing the arbitration agreement;
- V – summary of the object of the arbitration;
- VI – summary of claims;
- VII – real or estimated value of the conflict;
- VIII – name of the Arbitrator appointed by the party, pursuant to Articles 29 and 30 of these Rules;
- IX – indication of the CAMES, language, laws or legal rules applicable to the specific case and, if applicable, the option for equity, if the arbitration agreement does not provide for the subject; e
- X – the declaration of acceptance or not of mediation prior to arbitration, if it is not already provided for in the arbitration agreement.

Paragraph 1º Along with the request, the party shall attach proof of payment of the registration fee, if applicable, in accordance with the Schedule of Costs and Fees available on the CAMES website.

Paragraph 2º Together with the request, the party will attach proof of payment of the registration fee, according to the Table of Costs and Fees available on the CAMES website.

Paragraph 3º If the claimant fails to comply with any of the requirements set forth in this article, CAMES may establish a deadline for it to do so, under penalty of archiving, without prejudice to the possibility of filing a new Request for Arbitration.

Paragraph 4º If the agreement provides for the need to carry out mediation prior to the beginning of the arbitration proceedings, the first mediation session is mandatory.

Article 12. The Deliberative Council of CAMES may, in the face of a party's request submitted before the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal of the second proceeding, considering the stage of the first, consolidate, in a single arbitration, two or more pending arbitrations, submitted to these Rules, when:

I – the parties have agreed to the consolidation;

II – all claims in arbitrations are formulated based on the same arbitration agreement; or

III – the arbitration clauses are compatible, the disputes involve the same parties and involve the same legal relationship.

Paragraph 1º In deciding on consolidation, the Board of Directors shall take into account any circumstances it deems relevant, including whether one or more Arbitrators have been confirmed or appointed in more than one of the arbitrations and, in this case, whether the same or different persons have been confirmed or appointed.

Paragraph 2º Arbitration proceedings shall be consolidated in the arbitration initiated first, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

Paragraph 3º In the event that an expedited real estate proceeding is consolidated with an ordinary arbitration proceeding, or the aggregate value of the disputes exceeds one million reais, the consolidated proceedings shall be governed by the rules set forth in the Ordinary Arbitration Rules, unless the parties agree otherwise.

Article 13. Within a maximum of two (2) business days of receiving the request, CAMES shall send it to the respondent via a digital correspondence service with proof of delivery—using the address provided by the claimant—including information on how to access the Request for Arbitration and its attachments, as well as links to the response form, the Expedited Real Estate Arbitration Rules, the Schedule of Costs and Fees for Expedited Real Estate Arbitration, and the updated version of the QPA, thereby notifying the respondent to submit a response regarding the arbitration request within ten (10) business days of receipt.

Paragraph 1º The respondent's response must be filed at the link informed by CAMES, pursuant to article 10 of these Regulations.

Paragraph 2º The respondent shall express its opinion on whether or not to accept the arbitration requested by the Claimant.

Paragraph 3º The respondent shall appoint an arbitrator, pursuant to Articles 29 and 30 of these Rules.

Paragraph 4º Where there is an arbitration agreement expressly designating CAMES, if one of the parties refuses or fails to participate in the arbitration—provided they have been duly summoned or notified to take part in the proceedings—the process shall continue; the absent party must be notified of the award via a digital correspondence service with proof of delivery, at the requesting party's expense, though said absent party may nonetheless intervene in the proceedings at any time.

Article 14. The inclusion of an additional party in the expedited real estate arbitration process will not be admitted, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

Article 15. The parties may bring claims arising from or related to more than one contract in a single arbitration proceeding.

Article 16. Prior to the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal, if there is an objection to the continuation, in a single proceeding, of claims arising from or related to more than one contract, the Deliberative Council of CAMES shall issue a decision on the matter.

Article 17. The processing of a single arbitration proceeding will be possible when:

- I – the arbitration agreements are compatible with each other;
- II – the requests originate from the same legal transaction or series of legal transactions; e
- II – there is no significant impact on the efficiency and speed of the process.

Article 18. After the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal, the decision that has authorized the processing of a single arbitral proceeding shall be subject to the Tribunal's analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DEADLINES AND COMMUNICATIONS

Article 19. The Pacto System will be used throughout the arbitration process.

Paragraph 1º After the filing of the Request for Arbitration, within two (2) business days, the release of access to the Pacto System will be provided to the requesting parties and their lawyers.

Paragraph 2º After the filing of the Response to the Request for Arbitration, and regardless of acceptance, within two (2) business days, access to the Pacto System will be provided to the respondent parties and their lawyers.

Paragraph 3º The documents attached to the Pacto System may be signed electronically using any system that allows the unequivocal identification of its signatory or that is chosen by consensus by the parties.

Paragraph 4º All pleadings and documents submitted by the parties must necessarily be filed through the Pacto System.

Paragraph 5º The representative of the party that attaches the petitions and documents in the Covenant System shall be personally responsible for their authenticity.

Article 20. All communications of procedural acts will be made through the Pacto System, in the person of the representatives of each of the parties in the arbitration proceeding.

Article 21. The communication will be considered to have been made one business day after the procedural act is made available in the Pacto System.

Paragraph 1º In cases where the availability of the procedural act takes place on a non-business day, the availability will be considered as made on the first following business day.

Paragraph 2º For informational purposes, electronic correspondence may be sent, acknowledging the existence of communication in the Pacto System, under the terms of this article.

Paragraph 3º The electronic correspondence referred to in § 2, due to the merely informative nature, does not exempt the representatives of the parties from the responsibility of accessing the Pacto System to view the existence or not of new procedural acts and communications in the corresponding proceedings.

Paragraph 4º In urgent cases in which the communication made in accordance with this article may cause prejudice to any of the parties or in cases in which any attempt to circumvent the system is evidenced, the procedural act shall be carried out by another means that achieves its purpose, as determined by the Arbitrator.

Article 22. The communication will determine the deadline for compliance with the measure requested by the Arbitral Tribunal.

Paragraph 1º In the absence of a deadline stipulated by these Rules or set by the Arbitral Tribunal, the deadline for the practice of a procedural act at the party's expense shall be two (2) business days.

Paragraph 2º The deadlines provided for in these Rules may be changed when the Term of Arbitration are drafted, for reasons, at the discretion of the Arbitral Tribunal, or at the joint request of the parties.

Article 23. All time limits related to the arbitration proceedings will be counted in business days, excluding the day of commencement and including the day of expiration.

Paragraph 1º Business days are considered those in which CAMES is open for business, according to the calendar available on the CAMES website.

Paragraph 2º Between December 22nd and January 5th, there will be the year-end recess at CAMES, a period in which there will be no working hours at CAMES, and all deadlines will be considered suspended.

Paragraph 3º During the year-end recess at CAMES, conservatory or reparatory measures of an urgent nature may be considered.

Paragraph 4º The days of the beginning and expiration of the deadlines will be postponed to the first following business day, if they coincide with the day on which the Pacto System is unavailable.

CHAPTER V

SEAT OF ARBITRATION

Article 24. Arbitrations may be held at any location in Brazil or abroad.

Article 25. CAMES has its central office in the city of São Paulo, Capital of the State of São Paulo, Brazil, and can act in the administration of processes based in any location in Brazil or abroad. The indication of a city as the seat does not prevent the administration of the proceeding from the central office or by another CAMES office, even if not located in the city indicated as the seat of the arbitration.

Article 26. If the parties have not indicated the seat of the arbitration, if there is no consensus on it or if the designation is incomplete or obscure, the CAMES Board of Directors may determine it on a provisional basis, and the arbitral tribunal, after its constitution, shall make a final decision on the seat of arbitration, after hearing the parties.

Article 27. The acts of the arbitral proceeding may take place in a place other than the seat of the arbitration or remotely, electronically, by videoconference or other means of communication, at the discretion of the arbitral tribunal.

CHAPTER VI

INSTITUTION OF ARBITRATION

Article 28. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, disputes submitted to these rules shall be resolved by a Single Arbitrator.

Article 29. In the case of a dispute resolved by a Single Arbitrator, the parties may designate it by mutual agreement, and each party must indicate in the Request for Arbitration and in the response, respectively, the name of an Arbitrator.

Sole Paragraph. If either party fails to make the nomination in a timely manner, or if there is no consensus regarding the nomination, CAMES shall refer the matter to the CAMES Deliberative Council to arrange for the appointment of the Arbitrator.

Article 30. When the dispute has to be resolved by an Arbitral Tribunal, each party shall indicate, in the Request for Arbitration and in the response, respectively, the name of an Arbitrator.

Sole Paragraph. If any of the parties fails to make the appointment, the Arbitrator will be appointed by the CAMES Deliberative Council.

Article 31. If there is more than one claimant or respondent, the claimants, jointly, and the respondents, jointly, shall appoint their respective Arbitrators. If they do not reach a consensus, the CAMES Deliberative Council may appoint all the members of the Arbitral Tribunal, removing any risk of unequal and unfair treatment that may affect the validity of the arbitral award.

Article 32. If the nominations fall on professionals who are not part of the CAMES Arbitrators, they must be accompanied by the respective curricula, for consideration by the CAMES Deliberative Council.

Sole Paragraph. In the event of the caput, if the Deliberative Council expresses itself positively, the professional must enter into a partnership agreement with CAMES, and observe the CAMES Code of Ethics and the provisions of this regulation.

Article 33. Before the Arbitral Tribunal is constituted, when objections are raised about the existence, validity or effectiveness of the arbitration agreement that can be resolved promptly, regardless of the production of evidence, the CAMES Deliberative Council will be called upon to resolve the issue.

Sole Paragraph. In any case, the Arbitral Tribunal, once constituted, will decide on its jurisdiction, confirming or modifying the decision previously made.

Article 34. CAMES will notify the parties and the Arbitrators of the nominations made, at which time the appointed Arbitrators will be urged to express acceptance or refusal of the nomination and, in case of acceptance, fill out the CAMES Conflicts of Interest and Availability Questionnaire, abbreviated as the Questionnaire, within two (2) business days.

Article 35. The answers to the Questionnaires and any relevant facts will be forwarded to the parties, at which time they will be given a period of 2 (two) business days to respond. If the time limit elapses without a response, the party will be considered to have no objection.

Article 36. In the event of an objection by the parties related to independence, impartiality or any relevant matter concerning the Arbitrator, a period of two (2) business days shall be granted for the

Arbitrator involved to respond. If the Arbitrator does not recognize the objection, the case will be forwarded to the CAMES Deliberative Council for decision.

Article 37. In cases of acceptance of the challenge or resignation of the appointed Arbitrator, CAMES shall notify the party so that, within two (2) business days, it may submit a new nomination, pursuant to Articles 29 or 30.

Article 38. In the event that the solution of the dispute has been defined by the Arbitral Tribunal, CAMES shall notify the Arbitrators appointed by the parties to choose, within two (2) business days, among the professionals who are members of the CAMES Arbitrators' body of Arbitrators, the third Arbitrator, who shall preside over the Arbitral Tribunal, unless the parties have defined, consensually, another form of indication.

Article 39. The Arbitrators chosen by the parties may appoint as President of the Professional Tribunal who is not a member of the CAMES body of Arbitrators, pursuant to Article 32.

Article 40. If the Arbitrators do not reach a consensus on the name of the third Arbitrator, the third Arbitrator shall be appointed by the CAMES Board of Directors.

Article 41. CAMES shall notify the parties and the Arbitrators of the appointment of the Arbitrator who shall act as President of the Arbitral Tribunal and shall request the appointed Arbitrator to speak pursuant to Article 34.

Article 42. After the phase of analysis of suspicion or impediment, the Arbitrators will be summoned to sign the Term of Independence, which formalizes the acceptance of the assignment.

Article 43. An Arbitrator may not be appointed who:

I – is a party to the litigation;

II – has participated in the resolution of the dispute, as a legal representative of one of the parties, has given testimony as a witness, acted as an expert, or presented an opinion;

III – is a spouse, relative, blood or affinity, in a direct or collateral line, up to the third degree, of one of the parties;

IV – is the spouse, relative, blood or affinity, in a direct or collateral line, up to the third degree, of the lawyer or attorney of one of the parties;

V – to participate in the management or administration body of a legal entity that is a party to the litigation or of which it is a shareholder or partner;

VI – is a close friend or enemy of one of the parties;

VII – is a creditor or debtor of one of the parties or of his spouse, or of his relatives, in a direct or collateral line, up to the third degree;

VIII – is a presumptive heir, donee, employer, employee of one of the parties or service provider;

IX – to receive advantages before or after the litigation has begun, to advise any of the parties on the subject matter of the case or to provide resources to meet the expenses of the process;

X – is interested, directly or indirectly, in the judgment of the case, in favor of one of the parties;

XI – has acted as a mediator or conciliator, in the dispute, before the institution of arbitration; or

XII – has an economic interest related to any of the parties or their lawyers.

Article 44. It is incumbent upon the Arbitrator to declare, at any time, his or her impediment and to refuse his or her appointment, or to resign.

Article 45. The parties may challenge the Arbitrators for lack of independence, impartiality, or for any other justified reason, within three (3) business days of becoming aware of the fact, and the challenge will be judged by the CAMES Deliberative Council.

Article 46. If, in the course of the proceeding, any of the causes of impediment arise, the death or incapacity of any of the Arbitrators occurs, he shall be replaced by another, subject to the provisions of Articles 29 and 30. If the impediment falls on the President of the Arbitral Tribunal, he shall be replaced by a new appointment of the other Arbitrators. In both cases, in the absence of these, the nomination will be made by the Deliberative Council.

CHAPTER VII

ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

Article 47. The parties that submit to arbitration under these Rules shall:

I – to observe these regulations and to proceed with loyalty and good faith in all acts of the process;

II – to expose the facts according to the truth;

III – avoid formulating claims or alleging defense with the knowledge that they are unfounded; e

IV – avoid producing evidence or practicing useless or unnecessary acts for the declaration or defense of the right.

Sole Paragraph. Any objection regarding the violation of these Rules or the Arbitration Law must be raised by the parties at the first opportunity they have to manifest themselves, under penalty of preclusion.

Article 48. The parties may not, during the arbitration proceedings, use in their favor any event recorded during the mediation proceedings, in particular:

I – statement, opinion, suggestion, promise or proposal made by one party to the other in the search for an understanding of the conflict;

II – acknowledgment of fact by any of the parties in the course of the mediation proceeding;

III – manifestation of acceptance of the settlement proposal presented by the mediator; e

IV – document prepared solely for the purposes of the mediation procedure.

Article 49. After the appointment of the Arbitral Tribunal, the Term of Arbitration shall be drawn up by the arbitrator, which shall contain:

I – name, full qualification, address and e-mail of the parties and their lawyers;

II – name, full qualification, address and e-mail of the Arbitrator;

III – the matter that will be the object of the arbitration, stabilizing the claim;

IV – the actual or estimated value of the litigation

V – place where the arbitration will be held and the arbitral award will be rendered;

VI – the deadline for the presentation of the arbitral award;

VII – the language in which the arbitration proceeding will be conducted;

VIII – the determination of the form of payment of the Arbitrator's fees and the administration fee, as well as the responsibility for the payment of the arbitration expenses, if applicable;

IX – criteria for setting loss fees;

X – the estimated calendar of the arbitration proceeding;

XI – the authorization for the Arbitrator to judge by equity, if applicable;

XII – the measures that must be adopted for the protection of personal data, if any; e

Paragraph 1º Any change in the provisions of these Rules agreed upon by the parties will only apply to the specific case.

Paragraph 2º The arbitration shall be considered instituted and the arbitral jurisdiction shall be initiated as of the execution of the Term of Arbitration, but its effects shall be retroactive to the date of the filing of the Request for Arbitration.

Article 50. Within two (2) business days following the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal, the arbitrator shall sign the Term of Arbitration, thereby defining the scope of the dispute.

Sole Paragraph. In eviction arbitrations, the Arbitrator may dispense with the preparation of the Term of Arbitration by means of a reasoned decision; in such case, the proceedings shall continue based on

the elements contained in the Request for Arbitration and the Respondent's Answer, with the time limits set forth in these Rules applying.

Article 51. After the execution of the Term of Arbitration, it will not be possible to formulate new claims, amend or modify existing claims, or withdraw any of the claims without the consent of the other party and the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 52. The parties may be represented by lawyers with the necessary powers to act on behalf of the represented party in all acts related to the arbitration process, and CAMES recommends representation by a lawyer.

Paragraph 1º Any change in representation must be immediately communicated in the records of the electronic process.

Paragraph 2º The Arbitral Tribunal may take all necessary measures to avoid a conflict of interest of an arbitrator arising from the change in the representation of the parties, including the exclusion of new representatives of the parties in part or in all of the arbitral proceedings.

Article 53. The arbitral proceedings shall be conducted by the parties and the Arbitral Tribunal in an expeditious and efficient manner, taking into account the nature and purpose of these Rules.

Article 54. In order to ensure the speed and economy relevant to the expedited process, the Arbitral Tribunal may:

- a) Limit the number, size and scope of written statements; e
- b) decide, after hearing the parties, that the process will be conducted solely on the basis of documentary evidence, and may reject other requests for evidence.

Article 55. The time limits established in the Term of Arbitration shall be observed for the submission of the initial pleadings and any objections thereto; in the absence of such a stipulation in the Term of Arbitration, the time limit shall be 10 (ten) business days.

Sole paragraph. Counterclaims shall not be admitted. The interested party must initiate a separate arbitration proceeding, at which point the consolidation of proceedings provided for in Article 12 may take place.

Article 56. All evidence must be presented at the first opportunity for the parties to manifest themselves, including reports from expert technical assistants.

Sole Paragraph. If the Arbitral Tribunal does not consider the reports referred to in the caput to be sufficient, the Arbitrator may request clarifications directly from the expert technical assistants.

Article 57. The Arbitral Tribunal may order the parties to complement the documentation, setting a maximum period of up to five (5) business days for compliance.

Article 58. The technical aspects involved in the arbitration proceeding may be the subject of clarifications provided by experts appointed by the parties, who may be summoned to testify at a hearing, as determined by the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 59. The absence of a party regularly notified does not prevent the hearing from taking place.

Article 60. Any nullity of an act performed in the arbitration proceeding must be alleged at the first opportunity in which it is up to the party to manifest itself.

Article 61. The final allegations will be presented within 10 (ten) business days after the investigation is declared closed.

Article 62. The Arbitral Tribunal, upon request of any of the parties or when it deems appropriate, may, by duly reasoned decision, grant provisional relief of urgency or evidence.

Sole Paragraph. It will be the responsibility of the interested party to adopt the necessary measures to enforce an Arbitration Letter or other measure before the Judiciary or any body or institution.

Article 63. The Arbitral Tribunal may order the Party requesting the precautionary and provisional measure to present any guarantees, due to the risk that the precautionary or urgent measure may cause to the counterparty.

Article 64. The Emergency Arbitrator procedure set forth in Chapter V of the CAMES Ordinary Arbitration Rules applies to these Rules, subject to the specific provisions contained herein.

Sole Paragraph. If the measure is granted, the party that requested it must submit the Request for Arbitration within 10 (ten) business days following the decision rendered by the Emergency Arbitrator; failure to do so shall result in the granted measure ceasing to be effective.

CHAPTER VIII

ARBITRAL AWARD

Article 65. The arbitral award shall be rendered within 5 (five) business days of receipt of the final arguments, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

Paragraph 1º The Arbitral Tribunal may establish, in its decisions and in the arbitral award, coercive fines (*astreintes*) or monetary penalties of any nature to encourage voluntary compliance with the substantive obligations imposed on the parties; such amounts shall be payable to the party benefiting from the performance of the obligation.

Paragraph 2º The imposition and amount of *astreintes* may be reviewed by the Arbitral Tribunal at any time, *ex officio* or upon request, should they prove excessive or insufficient to compel compliance.

Art. 66. In eviction arbitrations, the Arbitral Tribunal may order the eviction, set a deadline for the voluntary vacating of the property, and impose a daily penalty (*astreintes*) for non-compliance with the obligation to vacate.

Paragraph 1º The award ordering the eviction shall set a deadline for voluntary vacating.

Paragraph 2º The daily penalty shall apply only starting from the day following the expiration of the deadline for voluntary vacating set in the award, accruing for each day or fraction thereof that the lessee remains in the property.

Paragraph 3º The daily amount of the penalty shall be set by the Arbitral Tribunal.

Paragraph 4º The accumulated amount of the penalty shall form part of the enforceable title and may be claimed by the creditor within the scope of the judicial enforcement of the arbitral award before the competent state court.

Paragraph 5º In eviction arbitrations, the arbitral proceedings must be concluded within an overall period of 40 (forty) business days, calculated from the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal; this period is non-extendable, except by express agreement between the parties.

Article 68. The arbitral award will only be delivered to the parties after full payment of the costs and fees, and one of the parties may anticipate the payment of the costs and fees due by the other.

Article 69. The arbitral award rendered must be reasoned and will produce the effects provided for in article 31 of Law No. 9,307 of 1996.

Paragraph 1º The arbitral award shall contain, mandatorily:

I – the report, with the names of the parties and the summary of the litigation;

II – the grounds for the decision, where the issues of fact and law will be analyzed, expressly mentioning whether the Arbitrators judged by equity;

III – the provision, in which the Arbitrators will resolve the issues submitted to them and establish the deadline for compliance with the decision, if applicable; e

IV – the date and place on which it was issued.

Paragraph 2º The arbitral award may also include the report prepared by an expert who is adopted as the basis for the decision.

Paragraph 3º The parties and their successors are obliged to comply with the arbitral award.

Paragraph 4º When there are several Arbitrators, the decision shall be taken by majority, and the Arbitrator who disagrees may declare his or her vote separately.

Paragraph 5º The arbitral award shall define the responsibility of the losing party to reimburse the winning party for the costs and fees incurred in the arbitration, as well as the amount of the losing party's fees, unless otherwise provided for in the arbitration agreement.

Art. 70. After five years from the conclusion, all documents related to the arbitral proceeding will be deleted, except for the arbitral award.

Sole Paragraph. The arbitral award and any separate vote, if any, will be archived and may be used internally for statistical purposes and study of precedents, safeguarding secrecy and confidentiality.

Article 71. The Arbitral Tribunal may render partial awards prior to the final decision of the arbitration.

Article 72. In the event of the issuance of a partial arbitral award, the filing of an action for nullity of the arbitral award does not prevent the continuation of the arbitration or the issuance of a final award by the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 73. If, during the arbitral proceedings, the parties compromise, putting an end to the dispute, the Arbitral Tribunal, at the request of the parties, shall ratify such agreement by means of an arbitral award.

Article 74. The arbitral award will be subject to a request for clarification, pursuant to article 30 of Law No. 9,307, of 1996.

Paragraph 1º The Arbitral Tribunal shall decide on the request for clarification within three (3) business days from its receipt.

Paragraph 2º The Arbitral Tribunal may correct, ex officio or at the request of the interested parties, any material inaccuracies found in the award.

CHAPTER IX

APPROVAL PROCEDURE OF AGREEMENT

Article 75. The initiation of proceedings with the specific purpose of obtaining the ratification of an agreement in arbitration, initiated by joint request of the parties, is permitted.

Article 76. Interested parties must file the Approval Request containing the full agreement to be ratified, via a form, available on the CAMES website.

Sole Paragraph. The Request must be digitally signed, observing the provisions of article 19, paragraph 3, of these Regulations.

Article 77. The Approval Request must contain:

I – name, e-mail and contact telephone number, address and full qualification of the parties;

II – name, e-mail and contact telephone number, address and full qualification of the parties' lawyers, accompanied by the respective power of attorney instruments;

III – copy of the articles of association and document that confers the powers of representation of the legal entity;

IV – copy of the document containing the arbitration agreement, if any;

V – the entire content of the agreement;

VI – actual or estimated value of the agreement; e

VII – authorization for CAMES to appoint the Sole Arbitrator responsible for the ratification; e

VIII – indication of the need or not to hold a hearing in order to promote the ratification of the agreement.

Sole Paragraph. In the event of an indication of the need to hold a hearing to ratify the agreement, it will preferably be done in an online format.

Article 78. CAMES shall appoint the Sole Arbitrator responsible for the ratification of the agreement, subject to the principle of impartiality and the provisions of Article 43 of these Rules.

Article 79. The arbitral award will ratify the agreement based on article 28 of Law No. 9,307, of September 23, 1996, subject to the legal limits.

CHAPTER X

COSTS OF ARBITRATION

Article 80. Payment of the costs of the arbitration proceeding shall be made in accordance with the Schedule of Arbitration Costs and Fees, which is attached to and forms an integral part of these Rules; arbitrator fees shall be remitted to them only after the arbitration proceeding has reached a final, non-appealable conclusion.

Article 81. The Terms of Arbitration—except in eviction arbitrations—may stipulate the payment dates for arbitration costs, requiring payment of at least 50% (fifty percent) of the total arbitration costs by the time the Terms of Arbitration are signed, and payment of the remaining costs by the time the arbitral award is rendered.

CHAPTER XI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 82. By adopting these Rules, the parties declare and acknowledge that CAMES is not liable for the actions, omissions, decisions and arbitral awards rendered by the Arbitrator or the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 83. Arbitration proceedings shall take place in absolute confidentiality, and the Arbitrators, the parties and other participants in the proceeding shall not disclose any information to which they have had access as a result of their participation in the proceedings, unless expressly authorized by all parties or in the event of a court order.

Article 84. CAMES may publish an extract of the arbitral awards rendered, which will not contain the identification of the parties, unless they expressly state otherwise.

Article 85. In the event that the costs of the arbitration are being financed by a third party, the party must declare this circumstance at the first opportunity it has to manifest itself in the proceeding, informing the existence of financing and the individual or legal entity that is the financier.

Article 86. In the event of a lack of agreement between the parties, the seat and language of the arbitration shall be fixed by the Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 87. The CAMES Board of Directors may, at the request of one of the parties, determine the processing of the arbitration in accordance with the ordinary process, considering the complexity of the matter, the period of time necessary to resolve the claim and other circumstances that reveal the inadequacy of the expedited real estate process.

Sole Paragraph. The decision rendered by the Deliberative Council is subject to confirmation by the Arbitral Tribunal, if already constituted.

Article 88. It shall be incumbent upon the Arbitral Tribunal to interpret and apply these Rules to specific cases, including filling any gaps.

Article 89. Any doubts and gaps arising from the application of these Rules, before the Arbitral Tribunal is constituted, shall be resolved by the Deliberative Council.

Article 90. The rules of Law No. 9,307, of September 23, 1996, apply in the alternative to this regulation.

Article 91. These regulations were approved by the Executive Board of CAMES at a meeting held on August 1, 2026, and entered into force on August 26, 2026.