

UPCOMING EVENTS

- **International Negotiation Training**
 - For more information, [click here](#).
 - To register, please complete the [registration form](#) and email it to administration@arbitration-adr.com
- **Arbitration and EU Law**
 - For more information, [click here](#).
 - To register, please complete the [registration form](#) and email it to administration@arbitration-adr.com
- **Energy and arbitration**
 - For more information, [click here](#).
 - To register, please complete the [registration form](#) and email it to administration@arbitration-adr.com
- **Third party funding**
 - For more information, [click here](#).
 - To register, please complete the [registration form](#) and email it to administration@arbitration-adr.com
- **EMPTJ**
 - For more information, [click here](#).
 - To register, please complete the [registration form](#) and email it to administration@arbitration-adr.com
- **IMI**
 - For more information, [click here](#)
 - To register, please complete the [registration form](#) and email it to administration@arbitration-adr.com
- **Investment arbitration**
 - For more information, [click here](#).
 - To register, please complete the [registration form](#) and email it to administration@arbitration-adr.com
- **AIA Brussels Arbitration School, NL edition**
 - For more information, [click here](#).
 - To register, please complete the [registration form](#) and email it to administration@arbitration-adr.com
- **Sustainable development and international arbitration**
 - For more information, [click here](#).
 - To register, please complete the [registration form](#) and email it to administration@arbitration-adr.com
- **Introduction to mediation**
 - For more information, [click here](#).
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Sign up to become a member of AIA!



Membership of AIA takes the form of yearly subscriptions. All members benefit from a number of advantages available on the website! The annual membership fee is 200 EUR, or 150 EUR for members under 40 years of age (VAT excluded). To become a member of the AIA, please fill in our online form at the bottom of our Membership page by clicking the signup button below.

Recommended guide

Enforcement of Judgments and Arbitral Awards in commercial Matters
Global Guide: Enforcement of Judgments



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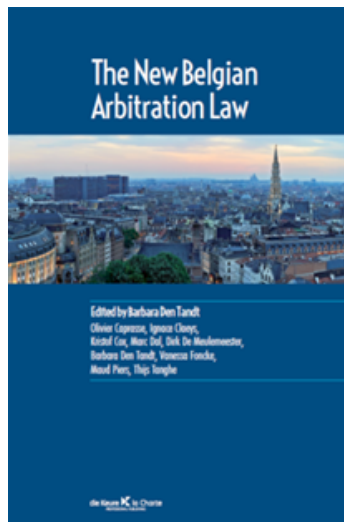


Global insight from leading lawyers in comparative guides to the law worldwide

The Enforcement of Judgments and Arbitral Awards in Commercial Matters Global Guide includes an enforcement of judgments country-specific Q&A and an enforcement of arbitral awards country-specific Q&A which provide practical analysis on a number of issues involved in the enforcement of judgments and arbitral awards in jurisdictions around the world. These Q&As aim to give a structured overview of the key issues including, definitions and preliminary proceedings; applicable regulations/conventions; pending appeals; enforceable judgments; conditions for recognition and enforcement; proper service; public policy; provisional remedies; actual enforcement; interest; enforcing foreign judgments/awards; enforcement proceedings; formalities; and any reform proposals.

For more info, click [here](#)

Recommended Books



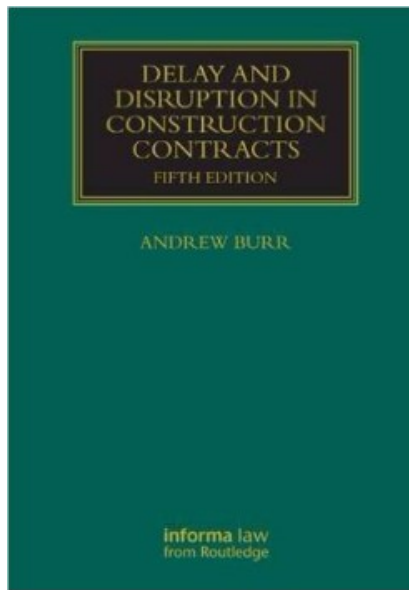
The New Belgian Arbitration Law

Editor: Barbara Den Tandt

Author: Olivier Caprasse

As the Belgian Arbitration Act of 24 June 2013 entered into force on 1 September 2013, it seemed appropriate to celebrate the second anniversary of this progressive and modern piece of legislation with a book. This volume is the result of an excellent cooperation of the Institute of Private International Law of KU Leuven and Cepani.

For more info, click [here](#).



Delay and Disruption in Construction Contracts (Fifth edition)

Author: Andrew Burr

Publisher: Informa Law from Routledge

Delay and disruption in the course of construction impacts upon building projects of any scale. Now in its 5th edition *Delay and Disruption in Construction Contracts* continues to be the pre-eminent guide to these often complex and potentially costly issues and has been cited by the judiciary as a leading textbook in court decisions worldwide, see, for example, *Mirant v Ove Arup* [2007] EWHC 918 (TCC) at [122] to [135] *per* the late His Honour Judge Toulmin CMG QC.

For more info, click [here](#).

Recommended Articles

Practical Law™

Review of 2015: Arbitration

In this article, we highlight some of the key arbitration-related developments and cases in 2015.

As expected, the focus on the investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) regime was carried over from 2014, with the publication in January of the results of the European Commission's public consultation on ISDS in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and the US. The European Commission's subsequent proposal for the ISDS chapter in the TTIP (including a permanent Investment Court System and an appeal mechanism) has been (and remains at the time of writing) the subject of intense debate, as we await the US response.

Third party funding of international arbitration claims was also a

recurring theme throughout the year, with ICSID tribunals considering whether third party funding agreements should be disclosed and the impact of third party funding on security for costs applications. November saw the publication of a draft report by the Costs sub-committee of the ICCA/QMUL task force on third party funding.

The year would not be complete without the revision of various arbitral rules, with 2015 seeing in (among others) new rules from the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) and the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb). The announcement by the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) that it will publish amended rules (and will introduce investment arbitration rules) in 2016 ensures that we will have more changes to talk about next year.

For more info, click [here](#).

Link to Practical Law Arbitration blog: <http://arbitrationblog.practicallaw.com/> -

AIA members can have a [free trial](#) to the Practical Law Arbitration service through the link above.

Recommended Events



KLRCA International Conference on Investment Arbitration

Date: 10 - 11 March 2016

Venue: Kuala Lumpur
Regional Center for Arbitration
Bangunan Sulaiman, Jalan
Sultan Hishamuddin
50000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Download the flyer [here](#)



The 3rd Annual World Mediation Summit-Madrid 2016 (WMS)

will continue the tradition of bringing together the most innovative minds in mediation as well as international thought provoking and forward thinking experts in the field. The Theme for WMS 2016 is:

**The Art Of Mediation:
Designing Our Destiny.**

Data: 8-10, June 2016

Venue: Universidad
Complutense de Madrid

**If you would like to
participate, please, send us
an email!**

See also:

WORLD MEDIATION SUMMIT, Madrid



Winner of the coveted **2015 AMMI National Mediation Project Award**, our Summit is an initiative which gathers mediation professionals from across the globe. From sports mediation to commercial and political mediation, Madrid will, for its 3rd year in a row, be the place to rendez-vous for experts eager to see mediation develop.

Join us,

at the Universidad Complutense - Faculty of Law, for invaluable networking, experiences, and stimulating debates with the most successful and knowledgeable professionals in our field.

This year's theme, **The Art Of Mediation: Designing Our Destiny**, is an opportunity to address upcoming trends in mediation and move our profession forward. **Tailored workshops, trainings and panel discussions** will centre around core issues that need to be addressed. As in past years, they will be facilitated and led by judges, ambassadors, lawyers, international mediators and other recognised professionals in our field.

For more details on our programme and to register, visit our website www.worldmediationsummit.com. Follow our website blog, but also on Facebook and Twitter @WMS_Madrid for the most up to date information!

"WMS brought together some of the finest minds within the Industry. Led by Kevin Brown and his team, it laid the foundation for providing a committed platform where the best minds congregate and explore ways to resolve disputes (...) and attracted Ambassadors, Legal Thinkers, Businessmen, people from Departments of Governments across Europe and Canada. I'm looking forward to the WMS series, which I'm sure will be a permanent fixture in everyone's diaries. I wish Kevin Brown and his team the very best". **Aditya Shivkumar, Lawyer.**

- If you would like to participate, please, send us an [email](#)!



Meeting with Arbitral Institutions - Interview with GMAA



GMAA (German Maritime Arbitration Association)

The GMAA (short for German Maritime Arbitration Association) is a non-registered association which supports the alternative dispute resolution in the maritime industry with more than 200 members. GMAA does neither administer nor otherwise interferes in the individual proceedings but primarily provides rules of procedures. It also organizes seminars and events related to arbitration, mediation, expert opinion, adjudication and conciliation.

More details can be found on the GMAA website www.gmaa.de.

Do you consider arbitration as a mechanism for peaceful resolution of disputes?

The GMAA is convinced that arbitration is a very useful mechanism for peaceful dispute resolution. Arbitration is, however, more and more in competition with other means of ADR.

Do you think arbitration has lost some of its edge as being fast and cost-efficient?

Whereas the GMAA and its members do their best to be both fast and cost-efficient, the undersigned is aware of an increasing number of complaints against arbitration in general as not being fast and cost-efficient anymore in all jurisdictions.

Does GMAA only receive shipping arbitration cases?

GMAA does mainly receive shipping arbitration cases. This includes disputes amongst shareholders of ship owning companies and other cases not directly linked to the chartering or operation of vessels.

Why is it important to have specialized arbitration institutions as GMAA?

The prime goal the GMAA as a specialized arbitration institution is to provide training and a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience amongst the members of the arbitration community.

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How GMAA is different from others arbitration institutions?

As said in para 1, the GMAA does not administer arbitration. The only active role in arbitration is the appointment of an arbitrator if other party fails to do so.

The main difference between GMAA arbitration and others probably is that, as rule, GMAA tribunals consist of two arbitrators only who only appoint a third person if needed. In more than 90 % of the cases the third person needs not to be appointed.

Could you talk about article 13 of the GMAA arbitration rules?

§ 13 GMAA is certainly another speciality of GMAA proceedings. The rule provides, similar to corresponding provisions in the German Code of Civil Procedure, that the arbitral tribunal has an active role in assisting the parties in funding their way towards amicable settlement wherever it's deemed appropriate, in particular whenever the parties asked for the tribunal's corresponding support.

§ 13 is a most efficient tool for peaceful dispute resolution as proven by the fact that by far more than 50 % of all GMAA arbitrations are settled in or shortly after the first hearing and usually based on corresponding assistance by the tribunal.

What is the future of shipping arbitration in your opinion?

In Germany the future of shipping arbitration looks comparatively good. In particular, the increasing length of state court proceedings is likely to make relevant parties to agree on GMAA more frequently.

Would you like to add any other comments/information?

The increasing interest in GMAA maritime arbitration reveal some effect that the number of GMAA members has been increasingly growing throughout the last years. In particular young people from the shipping and legal community seem to consider the GMAA an attractive forum for meeting and approving the skills needed for peaceful dispute resolution of any kind.

by Jan Wölper



The undersigned is a partner of CMS Hasche Sigle, Hamburg, and chairman of the GMAA. He has been active as maritime lawyer for nearly 30 years. Throughout the last ten years he has been increasingly involved in maritime arbitrations, in particular as arbitrator.



Pakistan's First International Seminar on Mediation

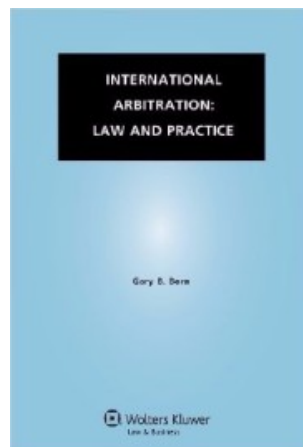
National Centre for Dispute Resolution (NCDR) is holding Pakistan's first international seminar on "**Mediation: Improving Business Climate & Promoting Communal Harmony**". The seminar shall be held on 5th March 2016 at the metropolitan city of Karachi. The Honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan, Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali has agreed to be the chief guest at the event. The seminar aims at creating more awareness with regards to the benefits of mediation in improving the business climate in Pakistan and promoting communal harmony with the resolution of disputes at their earliest stages.

Mr. Willem Meuwissen, teacher of mediation and negotiation in the training course for Accredited Mediator and in the European Mediation Training for Practitioners of Justice, and Mr. Philippe Billiet, senior lawyer at Billiet & Co., and lecturer on arbitration and mediation at the Brussels VUB University and at various training centers such as the European Mediation Training for Practitioners of Justice (EMTPJ) and the AIA Brussels Arbitration School (ABAS) shall also participate and present a paper at the seminar. Other speakers shall also be present at the seminar from the Sub-continent. The seminar shall be attended by members of the senior judiciary of Pakistan along with prominent politicians, bureaucrats, lawyers and corporate sector.

NCDR is Pakistan's first mediation centre established by the approval of the High Court of Sindh and financial assistance of International Finance Corporation in February 2007. The Centre has since been involved in commercial, international and family mediation. With a success rate of over 75%, the Centre has been responsible in the release of over US\$32 million under various disputes. The Centre has also played a major role in suggested amendments to the existing law of mediation in Pakistan. It has a memorandum of association signed with bodies like the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan, The High Court of Sindh, Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

- For individuals interested in attending the seminar, please write to mediate@ncdr.pk for registration which is free of cost.

Book Review: International Arbitration Law and Practice, Gary B. Born



INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION: LAW AND PRACTICE

SECOND EDITION
GARY B. BORN

by Aécio Filipe Oliveira

Gary B. Born is one of the world's leading authorities on international arbitration and litigation. He is the chair of the International Arbitration Practice Group and he has published many awarded books on this matter. The updated second edition of International Arbitration: Law and Practice is a 500-page introductory book aimed to provide students and practitioner with an overview of the legal principles and legal doctrines of international arbitration through an accessible and straightforward approach.

This concise guide distinguishes from others in the market because it not only discusses international arbitration agreements, procedures and awards, but it also offers an introduction on international investment arbitration. Furthermore, it uses tools as charts, statistics, and flowcharts in order to provide an easy understanding on topics related, for instance, to the arbitration arbitral seat, the applicable law and issues involving public policy in commercial arbitration proceedings. Regarding the topics on investment arbitration, Gary B. Born covered its main aspects, by giving an explanatory introduction about the ICSID Convention and its jurisdictional requirements, the critics

regarding investor-state arbitrations, BITs, "umbrella" clauses and defenses in state-to-state arbitration. It also focus on the standards of protection in international investment agreements, the concept of jurisdiction in international investment arbitration and the arbitral award, including the notions of recognition, enforcement and execution.

The book was divided in three parts, chronologically organized regarding the steps and phases observed in an international arbitration procedure. Part I examines the formation, interpretation and enforcement of arbitration agreements. Part II discuss international arbitral proceedings and part III explains topics on the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards. As already mentioned, chapter 18 introduces the theme on international investment arbitration to its readers.

Indeed, as it is commented by Mr. Roger Alford, professor of international arbitration at University of Notre Dame in his review published in the [Kluwer Arbitration Blog](#), the second edition of INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION: LAW AND PRACTICE is the perfect book for students who are initiating their specializations in the arbitration field and for all lawyers who need quick answers to those frequent questions raised constantly in their daily work.

If you have further questions or would like to have more informations about this book, please do not hesitate to contact us: administration@arbitration-adr.org

[The book is available to order from Kluwer Law International.](#)

Division Of Fees Among A Three-Member Arbitral Tribunal



[Division Of Fees Among A Three-Member Arbitral Tribunal](#)

by Aécio Filipe Oliveira

Arbitration is undeniably a trustful, transparent, efficient and interest dispute resolution mechanism that is able to provide national and foreign investors with quick and well-founded decisions, thereby contributing to trade and investments. In addition, it provides in international arbitration a neutral dispute resolution process subject to the parties' control in a single, centralized forum. Aside from that, parties have freedom to choose arbitrators according to their expertise and competence and to adapt the procedure regarding their needs. For instance, the whole procedure can be confidential and parties can choose the applicable law to resolve the controversy.

However, arbitral proceedings, as any other legal procedure, can be object of controversial discussions. In this sense, the present article aims to give a clear answer on the main practice regarding the division of fees among a three-member arbitral tribunal. In institutional arbitrations, for instance, the arbitral institution generally is in charge to not only fix the arbitration fees but also the division method vis-à-vis the arbitrators' remuneration. Consequently, arbitrators do not have to negotiate their payment directly with the parties, otherwise observed in *ad hoc* arbitrations.

In this line, shall the chair receive more than the others or shall it be divided equally? In case the chair receives a greater share, which percentage shall be applied in the division process? In order to understand what is the common practice in this matter, it will be analyzed the main arbitration rules worldwide.

According to article 40 of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules (as revised in 2010), the arbitral tribunal will be the one in charge to fix the costs of arbitration and shall state the fees of the arbitral tribunal "separately as to each arbitration in accordance with article 41"^[1]. In this sense, article 41 determines that:

Article 41

1. The fees and expenses of the arbitrators shall be reasonable in amount, taking into account the amount in dispute, the complexity of the subject matter, the time spent by the arbitrators and any other relevant circumstances of the case.
2. If there is an appointing authority and it applies or has stated that it will apply a schedule or particular method for determining the fees for arbitrators in international cases, the arbitral tribunal in fixing its fees shall take that schedule or method into account to the extent that it considers appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

Therefore, the arbitral tribunal shall take into consideration, among others criteria, the time spent by the arbitrators and the method fixed by the appointing authority or the arbitral institution rules for determining fees for arbitrators. Pieter Sanders, in its book "The Work of UNCITRAL on Arbitration and Conciliation" informs that as a rule: "The Chairman receives a higher remuneration than this co-arbitrators. A 40-30-30 division is common"^[2].

The '40-30-30' technique can be seen in different arbitral institution rules. In the CEPANI arbitration rules, for instance, it says that^[3]:

ARBITRATION COSTS: Except under exceptional circumstances or if the arbitrators agree otherwise, the remaining balance is generally allocated in the following way in order to cover the arbitrators' fees: 40% for the Chair of the Arbitral Tribunal and 30% for each of the co-arbitrators.

The WIPO Arbitration Rules provide the same understanding on this subject by informing in its explanatory rules that^[4]:

5. The amounts and percentage figures specified in the Table for a threeperson Tribunal represent the total fees payable to such a Tribunal, and not the fees payable to each arbitrator. Such fees shall be distributed between the three persons in accordance with the unanimous decision of those three persons. In the absence of such a decision, the distribution shall be 40 per cent for the presiding arbitrator, and 30 per cent for each of the other two arbitrators.

In addition, it also can be seen the utilization of this method at the Arbitration Center of Iran Chamber (ACIC), in its Rule of Arbitration Costs, article 4, note 1^[5]. The same approach is taken by HKIAC – Hong Kong International Arbitration Center, in article 36.4 of its Administered Arbitration Rules^[6].

According with the Chamber of Arbitration of Milan rules, the Council's discretionary power is wide enough to determine the arbitrators' fees distribution. However, it usually determines that the chair receives 40% of the whole amount, and each of the wings the 30%^[7].

While not set out in the ICC Rules, it is the ICC Court's long-standing practice that where there is a three-member arbitral tribunal, the chairman receives 40% of the total fees and each co-arbitrator receives 30%^[8]. The Swiss Rules, on the other hand, establishes greater room for the chair fees, since it is stated in its article 39(3) that: "the Chairman shall receive between 40% and 50% and each co-arbitrator between 25% and 30% of the total fees, in view of the time and efforts spent by each arbitrator^[9]."

In the SCC rules states that the default rule is that co-Arbitrators shall each receive 60 per cent of the Chairperson fees, or in other words, approximately 45% is distributed to the chair arbitrator and 27% to the co-arbitrators. However, the Board can agree it differently^[10]. This method is applied as well by the Nordic Arbitration Center, as it states its article 2(2) of the Appendix B – Schedule Of Costs ^[11].

The LCIA, on the other hand, takes another method. In the LCIA website, the institution declares that “hourly rates are applied both by the LCIA and by its arbitrators”^[12]. In this regard, arbitrators are required to provide fee notes, including, or accompanied by details of the time spent on a case. It is the LCIA Court, which, under the Rules, must determine the costs of each arbitrator^[13].

All this considered, it can be concluded that Chairmen generally receive a greater share. Indeed, it makes good sense to give them greater remuneration, because they normally take on a greater burden of work, as they habitually draft the majority of procedures correspondence and take primary responsibility for drafting the award. In this regard, by observing the rules in different arbitral institutions, it shows that the legal practice is to provide 40% to the presiding arbitrator and 30% to the co-arbitrators. Just in a few arbitral institutions rules it could be seen a higher remuneration for the chair arbitrator or a different method approach. For instance, in LCIA rules, arbitrators are paid by hours, and, as a result, they must provide time sheet with information about the time spent on the case. Nonetheless it must be remembered that the parties can agree differently, with the arbitrators' approval, since, as it was stated in the beginning of the article, arbitration is a flexible procedure which can adapt to the parties' needs.

- [1] United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, 2010 < <https://www.uncitral.org/pdf/english/texts/arbitration/arb-rulesrevised/arb-rules-revised-2010-e.pdf> > retrieved on 2015-12-22
- [2] Pieter Sanders, The Work of Unicitral on Arbitration and Conciliation, 2nd edition (Kluwer Law International, The Hague: 2004) at 48.
- [3] Cepani. Arbitration Costs. <<http://www.cepani.be/en/arbitration/arbitration-costs/disputes-%E2%82%AC-25000>> retrieved on 2015-12-22.
- [4] WIPO Service Under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, 1995, <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/arbitration/447/wipo_pub_447.pdf> retrieved on 2015-12-22; see also World Intellectual Property Organization. Conference
- [5] Arbitration Center of Iran (ACIC), Rules of Arbitration Costs, <<http://arbitration.ir/En/Pages/Details/Rules-of-Arbitration-Costs>> retrieved on 2015-12-22
- [6] CMS Guide to Arbitration, Vol II, Appendix 3.6, 2008 <https://eguides.cmslegal.com/pdf/arbitration_volume_II/CMS%20GtA_Vol%20II__6_HKIA.C.pdf> retrieved on 2015-12-22.
- [7] Ugo Draetta and Riccardo Luzzatto, The Chamber of Arbitration of Milan Rules: A Commentary (JURI, United States: 2012) at 594.
- [8] Loukas A. Mistelis, Concise International Arbitration, (Kluwer Law International, United States:2010) at 383.
- [9] Rolf A Schutze, Institutional Arbitration: A Commentary, (Verlag C.H. Beck, Germany: 2013) at 1326.
- [10] Frank-Bernd Weigand, Practioner's Handbook on International Commercial Arbitration, 2nd edition (Oxford) at 800.
- [11] Arbitration Rules – Nordic Arbitration Center. 2013.< http://www.vi.is/files/Arbitration%20Rules%20Nordic%20Arbitration%20Centre%20%20Adopted%20by%20the%20Iceland%20Chamber%20of%20Commerce%20%28June%202013%29_1355936626.pdf> retrieved on 23 -02-2016.
- [12] LCIA Arbitraiton and ADR worldwide, LCIA arbitration, 2014. <http://www.lcia.org/dispute_resolution_services/lcia_arbitration.aspx> retrieved on 2015-12-23.
- [13] LCIA Arbitraiton and ADR worldwide, LCIA frequently asked questions, 2014. <http://www.lcia.org/frequently_asked_questions.aspx> retrieved on 2015-12-23.

Upcoming events

International Negotiation Training

This is an interactive training course, which will allow students to develop their personal negotiation styles and tactics. In this course, students will learn the key principles underpinning a successful negotiation, improve their effectiveness in multilateral negotiation and learn tips and tricks for negotiation.

Date: 09- 11 March 2016

Time: 09.00 - 18.00h

Cost: 400 EUR excl. VAT

Venue: Billiet en Co, Louizalaan 146, Brussels Belgium

Arbitration and EU Law

EVENT CO-ORGANIZED WITH THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION FOR INVESTMENT LAW AND ARBITRATION (EFILA)

Over the years, there has been increasing EU activity in private international law. The interaction and relationship of EU law and international commercial arbitration has had growing interest over the years. In this course, we will consider the key changes in the Brussels Regulation (recast) for commercial parties, the consequences and interpretation of the arbitration exceptions and the relationship between EU state aid and investment protection under bilateral investment treaties.

Date: 7 April 2016

Time: 09.00 - 18.00h

Cost: Non-Members 200 EUR excl. VAT / AIA Members 100 EUR excl. VAT

Venue: Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Energy and Arbitration

EVENT CO-ORGANIZED WITH THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE (VIAC) AND THE AUSTRIAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION (ARBAUT)

This seminar looks at commercial arbitration in the energy sector, particularly in the oil and gas sector. In particular, speakers will discuss investment arbitration and the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT), focusing on dispute resolution under the ECT, the future of the ECT and the implementation of the ECT in transit disputes.

Date: 19 May 2016

Time: 14.00 - 18.30h

Cost: Non-Members 200 EUR excl. VAT / AIA Members 100 EUR excl. VAT

Third Party Funding

EVENT CO-ORGANIZED WITH THE DANISH INSTITUTE FOR ARBITRATION

There has been a constant spotlight on third party funding in international arbitration over the years. In this seminar, we will discuss the mandatory disclosure of funding agreements in investment and commercial arbitration, the needs for rules regulating TPF in arbitration, role of respondents and the impact of TPF on arbitral proceedings.

Date: 9 June 2016

Time: 14.00 - 18.30h

Cost: Non-Members 200 EUR excl. VAT / AIA Members 100 EUR excl. VAT

Venue: Vrije Universiteit Brussel

EMPTJ

The EMTPJ is an 11-day intensive training course on cross border mediation in civil and commercial matters. The training is unique because it is tailored to cover both theoretical and practical elements of mediation with a European perspective. More information can be found at emptj.eu!

Date: 15 - 26 August 2016

Cost: Non-Members 3500 EUR excl. VAT / AIA Members 3000 EUR excl. VAT / Early bird discount before 30 April 2016

Venue: Billiet en Co, Louizalaan 146, Brussels, Belgium

IMI

The AIA organises a Qualifying Assessment Program (QAP) approved by the International Mediation Institute (IMI).

Those who take part in the AIA's qualifying assessment program and successfully become qualified and then IMI Certified will form part of a worldwide community of experienced mediators who's Profiles are freely searchable by users through the IMI open search engine.

AIA is now open for registrations; applicants must have 200 hours mediation experience and 20 mediation cases.

Date: 28 August 2016

Cost: Non-Members 800 EUR excl. VAT / AIA Members 700 EUR excl. VAT

Venue: AIA, Louizalaan 146, Brussels, Belgium

Investment Arbitration

The Master Class is organized together with the Brussels Diplomatic Academy. In 2016 the master class will take place for the third time. The law on foreign investment protection is one of the fastest developing and intellectually challenging branches of international law with high practical relevance. Investment arbitration is predicted to be a major factor in the development of the global economic system.

Date: 26 - 29 September 2016

Cost: Non-Members 1850 EUR excl. VAT / AIA Members 925 EUR excl. VAT

Venue: Vrije Universiteit Brussel

AIA Brussels Arbitration School - NL Edition

The Brussels Arbitration School is an initiative of the AIA. It is a five day complete intensive course on arbitration, which rewards its participants with an ABAS arbitrator certificate. The curriculum of the program is conceived by arbitration experts and is aimed at lawyers, in house counsels, experts and other alternative dispute resolution practitioners from around the globe, and strengthens the establishment of ties between the participants and arbitration providers.

Date: 17 - 21 October 2016

Cost: Non-Members 1000 EUR excl. VAT / AIA Members 500 EUR excl. VAT

Sustainable Development and International Arbitration

EVENT CO-ORGANIZED WITH AIA ITALY AND ICC ITALY

This is a one-day seminar on sustainable development and international arbitration. In particular, this seminar looks at what sustainable development is really about, the trends and effects of sustainable development law in the commercial arbitration world, and enhancing environmental protection through ISDS.

Date: 10 November 2016

Cost: Non-Members 200 EUR excl. VAT / AIA Members 100 EUR excl. VAT

Venue: Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Introduction to Mediation

This three day training program is designed to provide an introduction to the theory and practice of mediation and focuses on the development of relevant introductory skills. It is suitable for those at all levels who seek to enhance their knowledge and skills in relation to conflict resolution within their organisations.

Date: 7 - 9 December 2016

Cost: 400 EUR excl. VAT

Venue: Billiet en Co, Louizalaan 146, Brussels, Belgium

