CEPANI
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#150

September 2021

Editors in chief: Guillaume Croisant, François Cuvelier, Iuliana Iancu and Sander Van Loock

AGENDA

21 October 2021	**ICC BELGIUM webinar: Cybersecurity and Data protection in international arbitration**
18 November 2021	**Journée du Juriste d'entreprise**
25 November 2021	**CEPANI Annual Colloquium: "What's on the Horizon?"**
15 December 2021	**SAVE THE DATE: CEPANI40-Fieldfisher Seminar**
6-10 March 2022	**The royal economic mission to the UK**
22 April 2022	**SAVE THE DATE: Joint CEPANI-NAI Colloquium**
3-4 June 2022	**CCC Global Conference**

SERIES: Stories from a Young Arbitrator

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NEW MEMBERS OF THE CEPANI

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NEWS FROM OUR PARTNERS

SERIES - STORIES FROM A YOUNG ARBITRATOR

With the April edition of the Newsletter, the Editors introduced a new series of short, topical posts written by young arbitrators. The authors will be sharing practical tips and insights from their experience as arbitrators, from dealing with defaulting parties or with non-represented parties to managing multi-language proceedings, from addressing falsified evidence and the interplay between the burden of proof and the standard of proof, to deciding jurisdictional challenges and evaluating the credibility of witnesses.

We hope you will enjoy this new series and, please, do not hesitate to reach out should you wish to participate.

EPISODE 4 - IN SEARCH OF THE TRUTH: THE EVIDENCE BY WITNESS MEMORY

Dodo Chochitaichvili
Lawyer at the Brussels Bar - Partner at Ariga

An arbitration practitioner once told me that arbitration proceedings are not a 'quiet river' for an arbitrator. I may agree on that statement, at least for the following reason. It is expected from the arbitrator in his/her decision to determine what happened between the parties, in the past. Reconstructing the truth and establishing the best possible synthesis of what actually happened several years ago between the parties is indeed one of the difficult missions of the arbitrator, in particular when the parties rely on fact witnesses, *i.e.*, those who have a personal knowledge of the facts. Fact witnesses may fill in the evidentiary gaps in the absence of written documents, give the background of the business transaction in dispute or explain what the intention of the parties was at that time. The issue however is that human memory is far from being perfect and hence, reconstructing the truth from fragmented recollections of various witnesses is clearly a challenge for the arbitrator. This short article addresses witness evidence as seen from the arbitrator's role and not from that of the parties themselves.

Hearing fact witnesses can contribute to the persuasion of the arbitrator: one may agree that this is the purpose of evidence. The more credible is the witness, the more likely he/she is to convince the arbitrator and give weight on the merits of the case. Depending on legal cultures, the approaches to witness evidence may be different. In the civil law culture, witness evidence in commercial matters is pretty rare in comparison with the common law culture which has placed more focus on witness evidence, in particular on witness statements and the cross-examination of witnesses.

Under Belgian judicial law, the arbitral tribunal may hear any person during the proceedings, such testimony is taken without an oath, and unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall freely assess the admissibility and weight of the evidence. Many arbitral institutions also include in their arbitration rules one or more articles dedicated to evidence. For instance, article 24.2 of the 2020 CEPANI Arbitration Rules provides that unless the parties have agreed otherwise, the arbitral tribunal shall be free to decide on the rules for the taking of evidence and obtaining evidence from witnesses. In addition, in the field of evidence in international arbitration, there are accepted practices within the arbitration community drawn from guidelines such as the IBA Rules on the Taking of Evidence and the IBA Guidelines on Party Representation.

When relying on fact witnesses, what is the nature of people's memory? How precisely does a person remember what he/she was doing several years ago on a specific date? If one of your colleagues can remember that there was a bouquet of flowers on the table during a meeting, you may not remember that information. The same applies to witnesses: memory selects what interests each of us. In fact, it is important to understand the memory process. The better the arbitrator will be aware of the functioning of memory, the better positioned he/she will be to determine the probative value of witness evidence.

As a first element, the arbitrator should draw the attention of the parties on the production of evidence and make sure that, in concertation with the parties, the terms and conditions for the taking of witness evidence are addressed during the case management conference and in Procedural Order no. 1, taking into account the legal culture of the parties. Such order will address different points, such as whether the IBA Rules on the Taking of Evidence apply, or whether the parties wish more tailor-made rules considering the specificities of the case. These rules will usually address the submission of a written witness statement, the appearance of the witness during the hearing, the consequences if the witness summoned to appear fails to appear without due justification, the possibility for the arbitrator to refuse to hear a witness and the conduct of the hearing (including cross-examination). Most importantly, the arbitrator must make sure that the oral and written evidence of each party is submitted to the contradiction of the other party.

Before the evidentiary hearing, the arbitrator must read the witnesses' statements in advance, so he/she understands why the witness is called and what one party is trying to achieve by that witness. The arbitrator shall also decide if there is a specific witness he/she wants to hear even if the parties did not make such a request. During the evidentiary hearing, the arbitrator will monitor the time, may ask questions during the examination of the witness or reformulate a question while maintaining strict impartiality, and decide on any incidents during the hearing. He/she must understand the questions that are asked to the witness and why they are asked. The arbitrator shall check whether the facts on which the witness is testifying are disputed or not. Most importantly, he/she shall not forget that a fact witness does not draw legal consequences: the witness tells the facts. The legal consequences are for counsel and the arbitrator. Finally, the arbitrator will remember that a neutral fact witness is pretty rare: the witness is being asked to give evidence because it generally supports the case of one party.

The ICC released a Report (dated November 2020) on the accuracy of fact witness memory in international arbitration. The ICC Task Force on *Maximising the probative value of witness evidence* looked at the science, with input from psychologists specialising in human memory, and the arbitral practice. The Report indicates that scientific studies show that the memory process is subject to distortions and that it is not a fixed image but rather a dynamic process that can be affected by subsequent events. For instance, the Report highlights that some practices, such as having counsel prepare a witness statement, can have a distorting effect upon the witness' memory, even if this may help the witness to communicate to the tribunal its understanding of the facts. Besides, talking to co-witnesses, interviewing witnesses in a group rather than individually or changing just one word within a question can change the evidence that a witness recounts (e.g., asking how long an event was or how short may receive different answers).

The Report gives useful recommendations to reduce distorting effects, such as the use of open-ended questions rather than specifically or potentially leading questions or to encourage the witness to identify the source of its knowledge. Giving clear instructions to the witness prior to his/her examination and indicating to him/her that "*I don't recall*" is permissible are also techniques that reduce the distorting effects. Furthermore, the ICC Task Force makes recommendations with respect to the specific role of the arbitral tribunal and the questions the latter could ask itself when considering steps to take in order to mitigate the effect of imperfect memories (such as should it discuss with the parties the taking of witness evidence at the outset of the proceedings to avoid memory contamination or should it investigate at the hearing how witnesses were prepared in order to assess the reliability of the evidence, and is such investigation compatible with attorney-client privilege?). A case-by-case analysis is required to determine which steps are appropriate as, for instance, witness testimony does not always depend on accurate memory (e.g., the accuracy of a witness' memory which provides technical background may not always be a relevant issue).

The Report contains valuable insights while stressing the need for further research in this area. As a general recommendation, educating himself/herself to better understand the functioning of human memory can be helpful for an arbitrator. Even if memory is not perfect, the Report emphasises that witness evidence remains valuable and important and that a predetermined view of the hierarchy of the value of different types of evidence may not be prudent in international arbitration, *i.e.*, witness evidence should not be pushed into the background compared to documents : "*The aspiration should be to reduce the imperfections to the extent reasonably possible in order that the decision rendered can be just, based on a reasonably close approximation of what in fact happened, and in the process enhance the satisfaction of users with the arbitral process*" (§6.19 of the Report) – isn't this also part of the mission of the arbitrator in search of the truth ?

REPORTS

CEPANI40 & CFA40 EVENT IN PARIS: "DUE PROCESS AND VIRTUAL HEARINGS: IS THE MARRIAGE GOING TO LAST AFTER COVID?"

24 SEPTEMBER 2021

Nicolas Vanderstappen
Avocat - Advocaat
Clifford Chance LLP, Brussels

On 24 September 2021, the CEPANI40 and the CFA40 organised, in the context of the Paris Arbitration Week, an in-person breakfast on the topic of the lasting (or non-lasting) effect of virtual hearings in arbitration and the questions arising in that context, notably with respect to due process. The question was whether, now that the borders are reopening and international travel resuming, virtual hearings should be reassessed.

The panel included Valentine Chessa (Partner, CastaldiPartners), Iuliana Iancu (Partner, Hanotiau & van den Berg), Sebastiano Nessi (Counsel, Schellenberg Wittmer), Giacomo Rojas Elgueta (Partner, D|R Arbitration & Litigation) and Aurélien Zuber (Counsel, ICC).

The panel first discussed whether there was a right in certain jurisdictions (in particular, in their respective jurisdictions and some jurisdictions analysed in the ICCA Project "Does a Right to a Physical Hearing Exist in International Arbitration?") for the parties to request a physical hearing. The main take-away was that, in most jurisdictions, there is no right-in-principle for a physical hearing, but the question seems to remain unsettled or subject to interpretation in certain jurisdictions. For instance, in Sweden, the Swedish Arbitration Act provides that the parties always have the right to an oral hearing. The question is whether an oral hearing is understood to mean a physical hearing. An interpretation of the preparatory works of the Swedish Arbitration Act would tend to support this view. On the contrary, in the Netherlands and the UAE, the arbitrators have the right pursuant to the *lex arbitri* to order a remote hearing.

With respect to the jurisdictions represented in the panel, in Belgium, the prevailing view is that the arbitral tribunal has the right to determine whether a remote hearing is appropriate or not, depending on the circumstances of the case (even over the objection of a party). However, the use of the word "*endroit*" (which can be either translated by "place" but also by "location") in Art. 1701 of the Judicial Code ("(…) *le tribunal arbitral peut, après les avoir consultées, tenir ses audiences et réunions en tout autre endroit qu'il estime approprié*") seems to have given rise to some hesitations on the part of some practitioners as to whether tribunals can order virtual hearings over the objection of a party. In Switzerland and France, whilst the principle remains that there should be no absolute right for physical hearings, the panellists examined the question under the angle of due process and how it is conceived in their respective jurisdictions. This will lead to a case-by-case analysis, and whilst the absence of a physical hearing itself will likely not invalidate the proceedings, this may be different if other issues are at play.
The pandemic also showed the need for some arbitral institutions to update their rules, which, to some extent, contained ambiguous provisions that could be read as prohibiting virtual hearings. The ICC included in Art. 26.1 of the 2021 version of its Arbitration Rules an express provision allowing virtual hearings: " (…) *The arbitral tribunal may decide, after consulting the parties, and on the basis of the relevant facts and circumstances of the case, that any hearing will be conducted by physical attendance or remotely by videoconference, telephone or other appropriate means of communication*".

The panel then opened the floor for questions and comments to the audience: it was particularly interesting to see that, whilst counsel tend to favour physical hearings, arbitrators are more comfortable with remote hearings. It was also interesting to hear the different views of the participants as to whether body language is relevant for a case or not, whether a virtual hearing still requires the arbitrators (in the case of a panel) to gather in the same room while counsel are on screen, how potential technical difficulties may affect the efficiency of the virtual proceedings, and how virtual hearings can be integrated in a hybrid and dynamic process as one of several tools to improve the efficiency of the proceedings (rather than as an automatic technique).

This event was, in any case, an excellent opportunity to see each other in-person for the first time in a long while; on that, everyone agreed.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION IN A NEW YORK MINUTE: UNCITRAL'S 2021 EXPEDITED ARBITRATION RULES

Arno Janssens
Associate, Hanotiau & van den Berg

One and a half years ago, a CEPANI delegation traveled to New York to attend the 71st Session of UNCITRAL's Working Group II. From 3 to 7 February 2020, the Working Group presented a draft international framework on expedited arbitration proceedings that had been formulated by the Secretariat of the UN Commission on International Trade Law. International dispute resolution experts from all corners of the world debated the proposed amendments to the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules.

After hosting two additional Sessions in New York and Vienna, UNCITRAL adopted a revised version of the Expedited Arbitration Rules (**EAR**) on 9 July 2021. It also adopted a draft Explanatory Note, which will be finalized by Working Group II in its next Session in late September 2021.[1] The EAR is meant to provide for a streamlined and simplified procedure that allows parties to settle their dispute in a cost and time-effective manner.

Since its entry into force on 19 September 2021, the EAR **operates in conjunction with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules** already in place. Presented in an annex to the existing Rules, the EAR only applies insofar as it amends the existing regime. A footnote in Article 1 of the EAR lists the Articles that are pre-empted.[2]

Unlike many other institutional rules, the EAR uses an **opt-in system**, meaning that parties can only subject their dispute to expedited proceedings by express consent. There is no automatic application based on specific criteria such as the amount in dispute (the criterion used by, e.g., the CEPANI and ICC Rules). Conveniently, a model arbitration clause is included in the EAR's annex.

Parties may "at any time during the proceedings" agree that the expedited rules are no longer suitable to govern their dispute. A party may also unilaterally request the tribunal to opt back out of the EAR, but such a request will only be granted "in exceptional circumstances." The draft Explanatory Note provides a set of criteria to guide the tribunal, including (i) the urgency of resolving the dispute, (ii) the complexity of the transactions and the number of parties involved, (iii) the anticipated complexity of the dispute, (iv) the anticipated amount of the dispute, (v) the financial resources available to the party in proportion to the expected cost, and (vi) the possibility of joinder or consolidation.

To facilitate the speedy constitution of the tribunal, the **Notice of Arbitration** must include a proposal on the appointing authority and a list of suitable candidates to act as Sole Arbitrator. Indeed, as is common in other expedited procedures, the EAR **defaults to a Sole Arbitrator**. If parties cannot agree on the arbitrator or appointing authority within 15 days, they may request the Secretary-General of the PCA to make the appointment.

During the proceedings, the Sole Arbitrator has broad **discretion** to extend or abridge time periods, hold hearings remotely, reject a document production phase, and limit written submissions.

The Sole Arbitrator must render the **award** within six months from the date of the constitution of the tribunal. The tribunal may extend this time period after hearing the parties, provided that the overall extended period does not exceed 9 months.

In summary, the EAR constitutes a balanced set of procedural rules with several innovative traits. It equips the parties with the necessary tools to expeditiously settle their disputes, without jeopardizing procedural safeguards.

[1] As the Newsletter went to print, UNCITRAL's Working Group II was debating the final version of the Explanatory Note, which will be published in early October 2021.

[2] Articles 3(4)(a) and (b), Article 6(2), Article 7, Article 8(1), first sentence of Article 20(1), first sentence of Article 21(1), Article 21(3), Article 22 and the second sentence of Article 27(2).

NEW MEMBERS OF THE CEPANI

YVES DERWAHL(yves.derwahl@liberius.legal)

Yves Derwahl studied Law at the UCLouvain and the Georg-August University of Göttingen. He is a former teaching assistant in Constitutional Law at University of Namur and legal counsel to a Senator.

Yves was the president of the Media Regulator of the German-speaking Community of Belgium (*Medienrat*) from 2006 to 2015. He also chaired the conference of telecommunications and media regulators (*CRC*) and participated in numerous congresses of the European Platform of Regulatory Authorities (*EPRA*).

He teaches Civil Procedure Law with a special focus on arbitration at *HELMo*, as well German Legal Language as a guest lecturer at the UCLouvain.

PIA SOBRANA GENNARI CURLO (sg@lmbd.be)

Pia Sobrana Gennari Curlo is a Partner at LMBD. She has over 15 years of experience and has acted in a large number of commercial contracts and disputes (partnerships, distribution, management, service level agreement, IT contracts, etc.), corporate matters (incorporations, liquidations, reorganizations, mergers, acquisitions, shareholder disputes, etc.), and has worked in the pharmaceutical, banking and financial sectors (including sovereign debt), as well as in regulated industries.

Pia Sobrana has assisted different types of clients (corporate, private, institutional) in a large number of different situations and sectors, in French, English, Italian and Spanish.

She acts as arbitrator, counsel and assistant to tribunals.

GEERT DE BUYZER (geert.de.buyzer@schoups.be)

Geert De Buyzer is a Partner at Schoups. He obtained his law degree in 2004 and a postgraduate degree in Economic Law in 2005. He has exercised mandates as an assistant at the universities of Leuven (judicial law) and Antwerp (writing of legal texts) for several years.

He mainly focuses on dispute resolution in various fields, in particular commercial law, corporate law and construction law. He is also recognized as a mediator and as a collaborative lawyer.

Geert regularly acts in international and national arbitration proceedings. He regularly publishes and lectures on arbitration.

MARC GOUDEN (mgouden@philippelaw.eu)

Marc Gouden is Partner at Philippe & Partners.

With over 20 years of experience, Marc specializes in business law (ICHEC PME-Plus on business administration), with a particular focus on contracts and contractual disputes. He is mainly acting in the insurance and energy (electricity and gas) sectors.

He regularly acts as arbitrator in CEPANI and *ad hoc* proceedings in commercial and insurance matters and acts as counsel in arbitration and post-arbitration proceedings.

Marc speaks French, English, German, Dutch and Luxembourgish.

JEAN-QUENTIN DE CUYPER (decuyper@willkie.com)

Member of the Brussels Bar since 1992, Jean-Quentin is a National Partner in the Brussels office of Willkie Farr & Gallagher, specializing in litigation. He has built up a track record in advising clients on Belgian and international corporate law and transactions (M&A, private equity), general commercial law and financial law. He regularly represents clients in all type of commercial disputes before arbitral and judicial courts.

Jean-Quentin acts as counsel in CEPANI, ICC and Ad Hoc arbitrations and in proceedings to set aside an award. He has acted as secretary of the arbitral tribunal in an ICC arbitration. He is the co-author (with Wolfgang Peter) of the second edition of the book Arbitration and Renegotiation of International Investment Agreements (Kluwer, 1995).

BO RA HOEBEKE (jorismertens@kpmg.com)

Bo Ra Hoebeke is Counsel in the International Arbitration team of Linklaters, Amsterdam.

Over the past twelve years, Bo Ra has focused exclusively on commercial and investment arbitration and arbitration-related court proceedings, including setting aside proceedings regarding major investment arbitration cases. She advises and represents both national and international clients, as well as states and governmental bodies. Bo Ra also advises companies on their corporate structuring of foreign investments and the protection offered by investment treaties.

Bo Ra is a member of the Arbitration Commission (Netherlands) of the International Chamber of Commerce and is ITA Reporter for the Netherlands. She regularly publishes and lectures on international arbitration.

JORIS MERTENS (jorismertens@kpmg.com)

Joris Mertens is an audit partner at KPMG Bedrijfsrevisoren. He focuses on assignments as an expert of justice and in that capacity has a broad experience in, amongst other things, the calculation of economic and commercial damages, valuations of companies and shares. He also carried out various assignments as an expert on the calculation of the share price, as defined in a SPA. He is a certified mediator in civil and commercial matters. He strongly believes that this expertise will add real value to CEPANI. Joris operates from offices located in Ghent as well as Zaventem.

DIMITRI DE BOURNONVILLE (Dimitri.deBournonville@kennedyslaw.com)

Dimitri de Bournonville is a partner and heads the Brussels office of the global insurance and litigation firm Kennedys LLP. Dimitri was admitted to practice in Belgium in 1995. Dimitri was also a lecturer at Université Libre de Bruxelles for Commercial Law and Introduction to Private Law, from 1997 to 2005. Before joining Kennedys, Dimitri was the Legal & Insurance Director of the TNT Express Group at its head office in Amsterdam.

Dimitri has extensive experience in aircraft purchase, finance and operating leases and complex commercial transactions in relation to aircraft and aviation activities, cargo and passengers, as well as in aviation sector regulatory matters. He possesses significant expertise in the general transportation, logistics and supply chain sectors.

Dimitri is systematically identified as one of the leading individuals in the aviation and transportation sectors in all editions of the LEGAL 500 guide since 2016, with the Brussels office of his firm being ranked as a top tier (band 1) practice in the field.

*If you are new member of the CEPANI and are interested in having your profile published, please reach out to the Editors.

NEWS

» THE CEPANI ACADEMIC PRIZE

One of CEPANI's goals is to actively promote the knowledge and use of arbitration a.o. by encouraging the study of arbitration on a national and international level. Without a doubt, our young professionals take up a central spot in the elaboration of this mission. To support this young talent in particular, CEPANI takes great pride in organizing an **Academic prize** which rewards an **outstanding paper** in the field of national or international **arbitration**.

The goal of this competition is to offer young professionals with an interest in the field the chance to gain recognition among their peers.

CEPANI's Academic Prize, which amounts to € 5.000, is awarded every three years. The competition is open to anyone who is **under** the age of **40** on the 1st of September of the year in which the prize is awarded, i.e. **1st of September 2021**.

The works shall be sent to the Secretariat of CEPANI by December 1st of the year of the award. **For this edition, December 1st 2021.**

If you wish to participate, please find the **Rules** containing all practical information **here.** They are available in English, Dutch, French on our website.

For more information, please contact Ms. Emma Van Campenhoudt, Secretary General of CEPANI, at +32 2 515 08 35 or **info@cepani.be**.

» B-ARBITRA 2021/1 AVAILABLE

Edition 2021/1 of b-Arbitra, the Belgian Review of Arbitration edited by CEPANI, The Belgian Center for Arbitration and Mediation and Wolters Kluwer Belgium Legal is out now. Available in hard copy and online through Jura.be and Kluwer Arbitration.

In this edition *inter alia*:

- » efficiency in arbitration and game theory;
- » arbitrability of rental lease disputes;
- » recourse in case of fraud discovered after more than three months;
- » arbitral tribunals' power to order remote hearings despite opposition by one party;
- » the temporal application of the Belgian arbitration law;
- » control on fraud during the annulment stage;
- » assistance by the courts in taking evidence during the arbitration;
- » the appointment of mediators in tax cases;
- » the 2020 revision of the International Bar Association's rules on the taking of evidence;
- » the recent updates to the ICC Arbitration and London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA) rules.

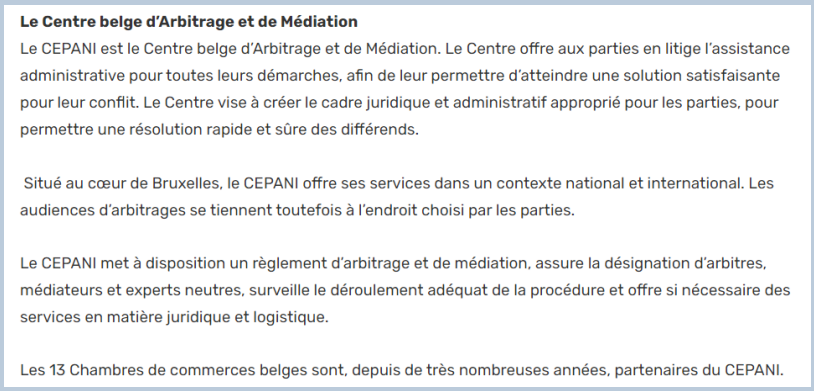
An annual subcription is included in the membership fee of CEPANI. Click here for more information on becoming a member.

REACH OUT TO B-ARBITRA!

The editorial board is always looking for interesting new ideas, suggested contributions or decisions relating to arbitration and ADR. You can reach the co-editors-in-chief with your questions, comments or suggestions at b-Arbitra@wolterskluwer.com

» CEPANI IN THE NEWS

https://www.ccimag.be/2021/05/11/la-gestion-du-contentieux-de-lentreprise-en-periode-post-covid-pensez-a-larbitrage/



Le Centre belge d'Arbitrage et de Médiation

Le CEPANI est le Centre belge d'Arbitrage et de Médiation. Le Centre offre aux parties en litige l'assistance administrative pour toutes leurs démarches, afin de leur permettre d'atteindre une solution satisfaisante pour leur conflit. Le Centre vise à créer le cadre juridique et administratif approprié pour les parties, pour permettre une résolution rapide et sûre des différends.

Situé au cœur de Bruxelles, le CEPANI offre ses services dans un contexte national et international. Les audiences d'arbitrages se tiennent toutefois à l'endroit choisi par les parties.

Le CEPANI met à disposition un règlement d'arbitrage et de médiation, assure la désignation d'arbitres, médiateurs et experts neutres, surveille le déroulement adéquat de la procédure et offre si nécessaire des services en matière juridique et logistique.

Les 13 Chambres de commerces belges sont, depuis de très nombreuses années, partenaires du CEPANI.

» CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

Maud Piers and Wannes Vandenbussche launch a call for abstracts for the "Conference on Transnational Dispute Resolution in an Increasingly Digitalized World". This conference will be hosted by the Center for the Future of Dispute Resolution at Ghent University on Thursday 24 March 2022. The call is open until 1 December 2021.

More information on the conference can be found @ https://www.ugent.be/re/mpor/cfdr/en/news-events/news/callforabstracts

» WORLD ARBITRATION UPDATE, FIRST EDITION: 11- 15 OCTOBER 2021

CEPANI supports the World Arbitration Update (WAU).

WAU is the initiative of Racial Equality for Arbitration Lawyers (REAL1), and Washington Arbitration Week (WAW2). The WAU initiative strives for the decentralization and opening up of international arbitration beyond the traditional arbitration centers, connecting into an integrated forum and promoting the many alternatives in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.

WAU will update the global community on key developing topics of investment and international commercial arbitration, and public international law in a manner that recognizes the diverse and widely complex nature of international dispute resolution around the world.

WAU 2021 will be held virtually by video conference. WAU identifies key and novel issues of investment and international commercial arbitration to nourish the global community and update international arbitration practitioners worldwide.

More information about this initiative can be found @ https://worldarbitrationupdate.com/

NEWS FROM OUR PARTNERS

» **ACOLAD.**

As partner of CEPANI, Acolad. will be delighted to assist you with all your legal translations, incl. with exotic languages.

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(In the picture, from right to left: Michael Kohl, Maud Caillaud, Manon Permingeat and Odile Herbst)

» **INSTITUT DES JURISTES D'ENTREPRISE / INSTITUUT VOOR BEDRIJFSJURISTEN**

Artificial Intelligence through the eyes of a company lawyer

18.11.2021

L'Institut des juristes d'entreprise vous invite à sa 32e Journée du juriste d'entreprise. Cette journée d'étude sera consacrée à l'intelligence artificielle, vue à travers les yeux des juristes d'entreprise. Nous nous intéresserons au concept d'intelligence artificielle, son impact concret sur la vie des entreprises, sur les différentes branches du droit et sur notre profession – sans oublier les aspects sociétaux qui y sont liés.

Ce programme élargira vos horizons au départ d'un thème résolument tourné vers l'avenir. Il vous formera aux dernières évolutions juridiques et vous apportera des conseils pour votre pratique quotidienne.

Nous vous offrirons de nombreux éclairages et un aperçu des dernières tendances, présentés par des experts reconnus et entrecoupés d'exemples pratiques émanant de nos juristes d'entreprise.

Cet événement sera aussi l'occasion de se revoir dans un cadre magnifique, avec des moments de networking et la possibilité d'une visite du musée. Nous annoncerons également les résultats de l'élection du Conseil avant le drink de clôture.

Vous retrouverez le programme complet et toutes les informations pratiques sur notre site internet (https://ije.be/fr).

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