



2016 Statistical Report



INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This report provides a statistical overview of CEPANI arbitration in 2016 and the evolution in comparison with past years.

You will find information about proceedings administered by the CEPANI and its Secretariat such as the origins of the parties, the language, the constitution of arbitral tribunals, women in arbitration and more.

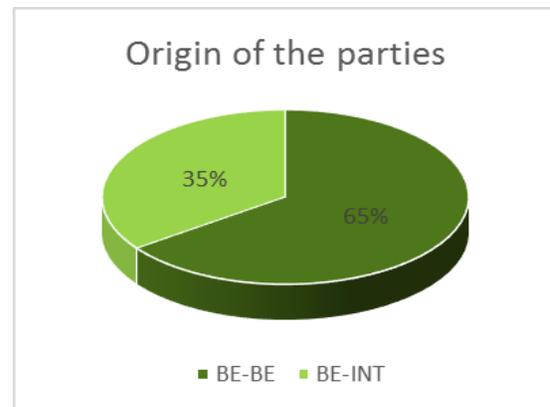
In 2016, the CEPANI and its Secretariat continued their efforts to ensure that each case is handled with the requested efficiency, rapidity, and efficacy, and in accordance with the specific needs of the parties.

As the economy is gradually picking up speed, new fields of technology are emerging, and the duration of state court proceedings is not reducing, Brussels more than ever has a role to play as a place of arbitration. Our statistics show that more and more parties turn to arbitration in search of speed, efficiency and quality in the resolution of their disputes.

PARTIES

GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN

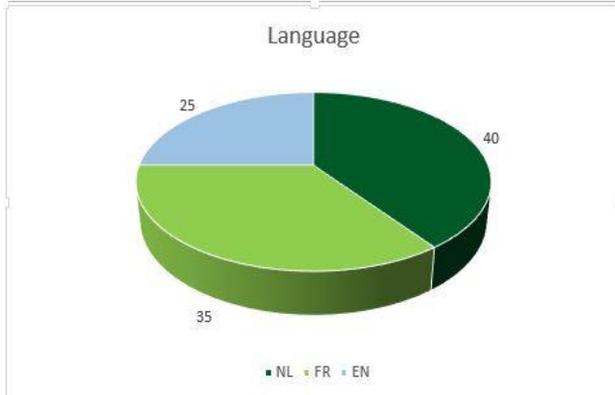
China	1
Democratic Republic of Congo	3
Denmark	1
France	6
Germany	3
Ireland	1
Israël	1
Jersey Island	2
Kuwait	1
Liechtenstein	1
Luxembourg	1
Monaco	1
Netherlands	5
Portugal	1
Saint Vincent et Iles Grenadines	1
Sweden	1
UK	1
USA	2



In 2016, 65% of the cases were purely national, 35% involved one or more International parties.

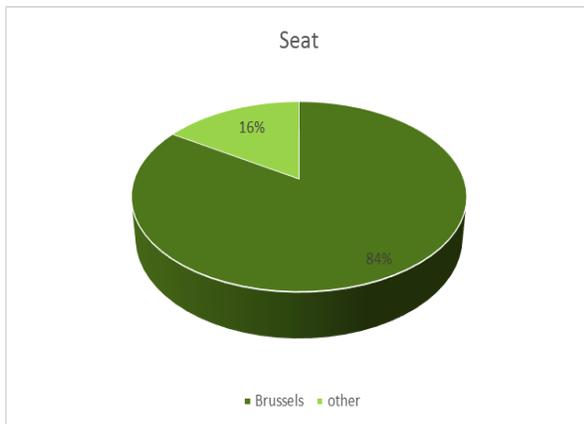
In 2015, 70% of the cases were introduced between Belgian parties, 20% between a Belgian and an International party and 10% between International parties.

LANGUAGE



In 2016, 40 % of the cases were introduced in Dutch, 35% in French and 25% in English. There has been a slight increase of French cases compared to 2015.

PLACE OF ARBITRATION

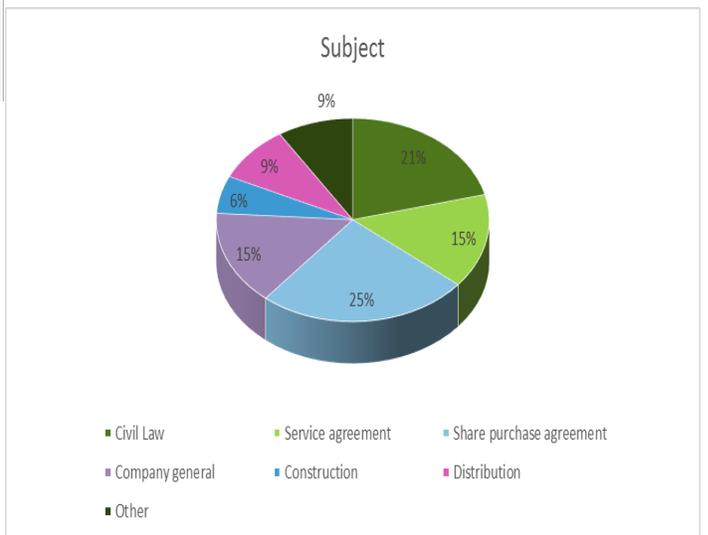


The dominance of Brussels as place of arbitration has been a steady trend for many years.

In 2016, 84% of the cases had Brussels as seat of arbitration and 16% of the cases had their seat in another city.

In comparison: in 2015, 80% of the cases had Brussels as seat of arbitration and 20% of the cases had their seat in another city.

NATURE OF THE DISPUTE



In 2016, 21% of the cases concerned Civil law in general.

15% related to a service agreement.

25% related to a share purchase agreement.

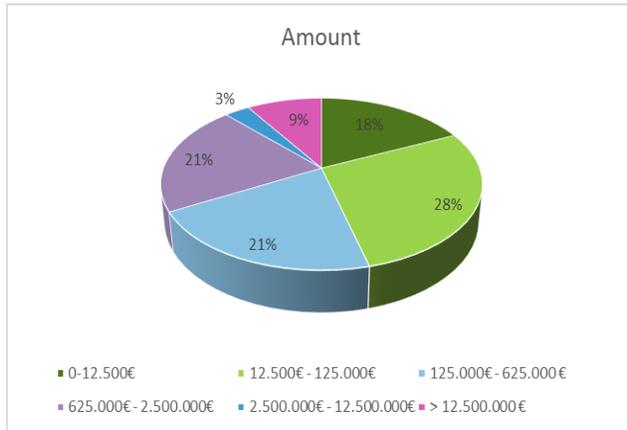
15% related to an intra-company dispute.

6 % related to the construction sector.

9 % related to a distributions agreement.

In comparison to 2015, the number of construction disputes reduced significantly.

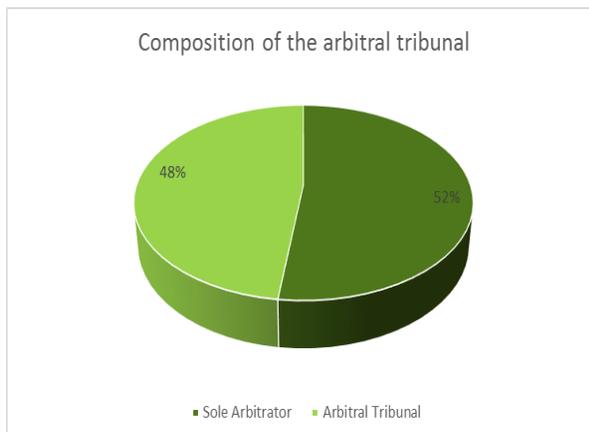
AMOUNT IN DISPUTE



0 – 12.500 €	18%
12.500€ - 125.000 €	28%
125.000€ - 625.000€	21%
625.000€ - 2.500.000€	21%
2.500.000 – 12.500.000€	3%
> 12.500.000€	9% (doubled in comparison to 2015).

ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

CONSTITUTION



The majority (52%) of Arbitral Tribunals were composed of a sole arbitrator.

This is a change compared to 2015, where a majority (55%) of arbitral tribunals were composed of three arbitrators.

	Proposed and appointed by the Appointment Committee	Proposed by the Parties / confirmed by the Appointment Committee
Chairman of the Arbitral Tribunal composed of three arbitrators	62,50 %	37,50 %
Arbitral Tribunal composed of a sole arbitrator	92,30 %	7,70 %

WOMEN IN ARBITRATION

In 2016, 25 % of the arbitrators appointed by CEPANI were women; 90% hereof were nominated by the institution rather than the parties.

In 2014 and 2015, 10 % of appointed arbitrators were women, half of them nominated by CEPANI and half by the parties. In 2013, women accounted for about 20 % and all of the female arbitrators were nominated by the institution rather than the parties.

From 2013 to 2015, women accounted on average for 13.3 per cent of arbitrator appointments. Of the women arbitrator appointments made, an average of 66.7 per cent were made by the institution.

CHALLENGES AND REPLACEMENTS OF ARBITRATORS

In 2016, no arbitrator was challenged or had to be replaced.

In 2015, no arbitrator was challenged and one had to be replaced.

In 2014, no arbitrator was challenged and one had to be replaced.

In 2013, one arbitrator was challenged and one had to be replaced.

AVERAGE DURATION OF CEPANI PROCEEDINGS IN 2016

In 2016, an arbitration procedure administrated under the CEPANI Rules lasted an average 15 months, calculated as follows:

- ❖ Introduction to the constitution of the arbitral tribunal = 2 months and 10 days.

The CEPANI Rules normally provide for a one-month deadline. This delay is generally due to delays in the payment of the provision for arbitration costs by the parties. Under CEPANI Rules, the Appointment Committee shall only appoint the arbitral tribunal when the provision for arbitration costs is paid in full.

- ❖ Constitution of the arbitral tribunal to the Terms of Reference = 2 months.

- ❖ Terms of Reference to the award = 11 months.

The CEPANI Rules grant the Arbitral Tribunal a deadline of six months to render its award as from the signature of the Terms of Reference.

The average time limit of 11 months is due to the fact that, with the parties' consent, arbitral tribunals often establish procedural timetables exceeding – and thus extending – the six month deadline provided for in the CEPANI Rules.

Constitution of the arbitral tribunal to the award = **12 months and 18 days.**

Total average duration of CEPANI arbitrations in 2016: **15 months**

