

1



2

2. FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS



- 1. Term of Reference (TOR)
- 2. Scrutiny of award (ICC Court)
- 3.Selection and Appointment of Arbitrators (Challenge)
- 4. Case Management Conference (CMS)

3. ICC ICA PLENARY SESSION



- 1. Challenges
- 2. Partial Awards
- 3. Final Awards

4



5



6. CONSTITUTION OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL



- Nominations by parties and <u>confirmation</u> by Secretary General or Court
- •Nominations by co-arbitrators (for presidents)
- •Appointments by Court upon proposal from <u>ICC National Committee</u> or Group
- •Appointments by Court directly

7

7. CONSTITUTION OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL



The Court may appoint a sole arbitraton notwithstanding any contrary provision of the arbitration agreement.

The Court will normally appoint a sole arbitrator. three rbitrators if ippropriate in the rcumstance and taking into onsideration ules of law hat may be If the Court decides that the EPP no longer applies, it can reconstitute the arbitral tribunal if appropriate.

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8

8. CONSTITUTION OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL



	Number of arbitrators - Article 12	
ole arbitrator	parties'	Three-member tribunal

Parties may, by agreement, nominate the sole arbitrator for confirmation

If the parties fail to nominate the sole arbitrator, then the Court appoints the sole arbitrator.

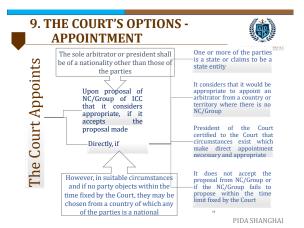
Each party shall nominate in its Request for Arbitration an Answer to the Request respectively one arbitrator. If a party fails to nominate an arbitrator, the appointment shall b made by the Court

made by the Court.

The third arbitrator shall be appointed by the Court, unless the parties have agreed upon another procedure for such appointment Should such procedure not result in a nomination within 30 days from the confirmation or appointment of the car-arbitrators, the third arbitrator shall be appointed by the Court.

Where the parties have not agreed upon the number of arbitrators, the Court shall appoint a sole arbitrator. save where it appears to the Court that the dispute is such as to warrant the appointment of three arbitrators.

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10



 Before appointment or confirmation, a prospective arbitrator shall sign a statement of acceptance, <u>availability, impartiality</u> and independence. (Article 11(1))

Disclosure by prospective arbitrators

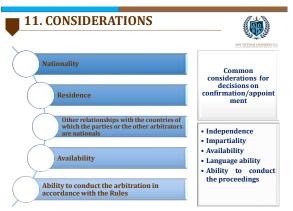
- The prospective arbitrator shall disclose in writing to the Secretariat any facts
 or circumstances which might be of such a nature as to call into question the
 arbitrator's independence in the eyes of the parties, as well as any
 circumstances that could give rise to reasonable doubts as to the
 arbitrator's impartiality.
- The Secretariat shall provide such information to the parties in writing and fix a time limit for any comments from them. (Article 11(2))

Continuing disclosure

An arbitrator shall immediately disclose in writing to the Secretariat and to the
parties any facts or circumstances of a similar nature to those referred to in
Article 11(2) concerning the arbitrator's impartiality or independence
which may arise during the arbitration. (Article 11(3))

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11



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12. CONTROL OF THE ARBITRATORS



- Article 11(1): "Every arbitrator must be and remain impartial and independent of the parties involved in the arbitration."
- Challenge Article 14: "A challenge of an arbitrator, whether for an alleged lack of impartiality or independence, or otherwise, shall be made by the submission to the Secretariat of a written statement specifying the facts and circumstances on which the challenge is based.'
- Replacement Article 15: An arbitrator shall be replaced: (i) "upon death, upon acceptance by the Court of the arbitrator's resignation, upon acceptance by the Court of a challenge, or upon acceptance by the Court of a request of all the parties" or
 - (ii) "on the Court's own initiative when it decides that the arbitrator is prevented de jure or de facto from fulfilling the arbitrator's functions, or that the arbitrator is not fulfilling those functions in accordance with the Rules or within the prescribed time limits."

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13

13. ARBITRATORS: CHALLENGE



Reporter makes Other side and all recommendations arbitrators invited to comment



Court analyses admissibility and merits of challenge

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14



14. REASONS FOR COURT'S DECISIONS



paras 11-1

Challenges

• Decisions to initiate replacement proceedings

- Decisions to replace an arbitrator • Reasons for decisions pursuant to Article 6(4)
- Reasons for decisions pursuant to Article 10
- Any request for the communication of reasons must be made in advance of the decision in respect of which reasons are sought
- The Court has <u>full discretion</u> to accept or reject a request for communication of reasons
- Conditions
- on challenges in 6 cases
- on 6(4) decisions twice (both cases <u>under 2017 Rules</u>)
- on consolidation in one case

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15. THE COMPETENT AND RIGHT ARBITRATOR?



Information about potential arbitrator:

- Difficult to obtain information;
- Recommendation by experienced arbitration lawyers (pros and cons)
- •Interviewing prospective arbitrator[s] (pros and cons)
- Arbitrator's fees/charges (little or no relevance to ICC arbitration) (danger of being misguided)
- •Conflict of interest?

16

16. SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF THIRD/PRESIDING ARBITRATOR (CONT.)



- •ICC National Committee?
- •Name(s) known to both co-arbitrators;
- •Agreed to be in consultation with nominating party: Take-out unsuitable name [as parties know more about the case]; Party-autonomy; Longer process; Combined list of candidates to be weighed by parties in order of preference; etc.

17

17. CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE: ART. 24



Objectives: to (1) consult the parties on procedural measures to achieve general obligation of cost-efficiency, and (2) establish the procedural time

Timing: (1) when drawing up the Terms of Reference or as soon as possible thereafter, and (2) at other appropriate stages to ensure continued effective case management

Means: meeting in person or by electronic means

Participants: Arbitral Tribunal and parties' representatives. The Arbitral Tribunal can request the attendance of the parties (in person or through internal representative) and may request the parties to submit proposals

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18. CREATING A FRAMEWORK



- · Case Management Conference
- Procedural Order No. 1
- **≻**Communications
- **≻**Written Submissions
- **≻**Witnesses
- **≻**Experts
- **≻**Hearing

- Procedural Timetable
 - **≻**Event
 - ➤ Parties Involved
 - ➤ Date [Number of days from the previous event]
- Additional

CMCs/Procedural Orders

19

19. TIME AND COST SAVING **TECHNIQUES**



- · Bifurcating the proceedings or rendering one or more partial awards on key issues
- Identifying issues that can be resolved by agreement between the parties or their experts
- Identifying issues to be decided solely on the basis of documents rather than through oral evidence or legal argument at a hearing
- Production of documentary evidence
- · Limiting the length and scope of written submissions and written and oral witness evidence
- · Using telephone or video conferencing for procedural and other
- Organizing a pre-hearing conference with the arbitral tribunal
- · Settlement of disputes
- * See Appx 4, ICC Rules, ICC Commission Report on Controlling Time and Costs in Arbitration

20



20. CASE MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS



- •Should your client attend?
- •Is there a need for a physical meeting?
- Extent of agreement on facts and issues?
- •Bilingual arbitration?

21. THE SECRETARIAT, THE COURT AND THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL



COURT

ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

(assisted by the Secretariat)

Does <u>not</u> settle disputes, but Settles the dispute: supervises the work of the > Drafts the Terms of Reference arbitral tribunal and procedure:

- > Makes important procedural
- ➤ Appoints, confirms, decides on ➤ Drafts the award(s) challenges or replaces arbitrators
- Controls time limits
- Scrutinizes awards
- > Fixes costs of arbitration

- > Establishes the calendar of the proceedings
- > Declares proceedings closed
- > Manages the case consultation with the parties
- > Renders interim/partial and final awards

22

22. TERMS OF REFERENCE (Article 23(1))



The Terms of Reference ("TOR") should be established by the arbitral tribunal in consultation with the parties.

- · As soon as it receives the file, and within one month, the arbitral tribunal has to draw up the TOR. Extensions of time may be granted by the Court.
- The TOR is a contractual document which determines the framework of the dispute.
- This is done on the basis of documents or in the presence of the parties and in light of their most recent submissions.

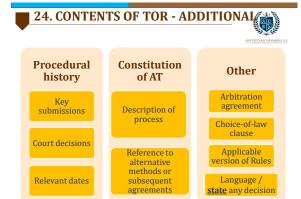
23

23. CONTENTS OF TOR - ARTICLE 23(1)



	ADR VIETNAM CHAMBER	
23(1)(a)	Names, description, contact details of parties and representatives	
23(1)(b)	• Addresses for notifications and communications	
• Summary of claims / relief sought • Quantified claims / other monetary estimation		
23(1)(d)	• List of issues to be determined	
23(1)(e)	Names and contact details of AT	
23(1)(f)	Place of arbitration	
23(1)(g)	Applicable procedural rules Amiable compositeur / ex aequo et bono	

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25







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26

26. SCRUTINY OF THE AWARD



· Art. 34: scrutiny of the award

Before signing any award, the arbitral tribunal shall submit it in draft form to the Court

modifications as to the form of the award and, without affecting the arbitral tribunal's liberty of decision, may also draw its attention to points of substance.



 Article 32: The award shall state the reasons upon which it is based

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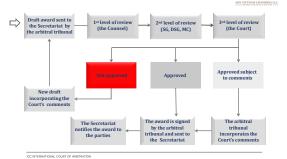


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28

28. SCRUITINY OF THE AWARD





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29

29. QUESTIONNAIRES



- 1. How to build up the Claimant/Respondent's Strategy in a particular case?
- 2. How to select a candidate for the appointment to be confirmed by the Court and Can a confirmed arbitrator be challenged again?
- 3. What are differences between a Request for Arbitration and a Statement of Claim or an Answer to the Request and a Statement of Defence?
- 4. The importance of scope of representative's authority in ICC arbitration proceedings?
- 5. Etc.

REFERENCE



- 1. The ICC International Court of Arbitration and its Secretariat on 11/05/2018;
- 2. ICC Practice Note: https://iccwbo.org/dispute-resolution-services/arbitration/practice-notes-forms-checklists/
- 3. ICC Commission's publications:

https://iccwbo.org/dispute-resolutionservices/commission-on-arbitration-and-adr/

31

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!







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