

## FINLAND

### DELOS GUIDE TO ARBITRATION PLACES (GAP)

CHAPTER PREPARED BY

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#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

[GAP TABLE OF CONTENTS](#) | [GAP TRAFFIC LIGHTS FOR ALL JURISDICTIONS](#) | [FULL GAP ONLINE](#)

[GAP COMBINED SUMMARIES FOR IN-HOUSE AND CORPORATE COUNSEL](#)

[GAP COMBINED SUMMARIES FOR ARBITRATION PRACTITIONERS](#)

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[FR DELOS CLAUSES TYPES & LISTE DE SIÈGES SÛRS](#)

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#### JURISDICTION INDICATIVE TRAFFIC LIGHTS

1. Law ●
  - a. Framework ●
  - b. Adherence to international treaties ●
  - c. Limited court intervention ●
  - d. Arbitrator immunity from civil liability ●
2. Judiciary ●
3. Legal expertise ●
4. Rights of representation ●
5. Accessibility and safety ●
6. Ethics ●

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There have not been any material changes requiring an update to this chapter (including the traffic lights) since the date of the latest version. Nonetheless, please note that this chapter does not constitute legal advice and its authors, the contributing law firm and Delos Dispute Resolution decline all responsibility in this regard.

## IN-HOUSE AND CORPORATE COUNSEL SUMMARY

Finland is an arbitration friendly jurisdiction. Finland has a long history of arbitration, and in commercial disputes between business entities, arbitration is the rule rather than the exception. A majority of the arbitrations in Finland are institutional. Finland is a party to, *inter alia*, the New York convention and the Washington convention on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States.

Key places of arbitration in the jurisdiction	Helsinki.
Civil law / Common law environment?	Civil law jurisdiction.
Confidentiality of arbitrations?	Arbitrations are not public, but also not automatically confidential. Confidentiality requires an agreement between the parties. Institutional rules may also provide for confidentiality.
Requirement to retain (local) counsel?	There is no requirement to retain local counsel. In-house counsel may also be used.
Ability to present party employee witness testimony?	There are no limitations as to who can act as a witness. Thus, for example, employee witness testimony is allowed. However, special legislation may prevent certain people such as doctors, priests and attorneys from giving testimony about issues that are confidential.
Ability to hold meetings and/or hearings outside of the seat?	The Finnish Arbitration Act (967/1992, 'FAA') explicitly allows hearings to be held outside the seat. Meetings can also be held at any location without restrictions.
Availability of interest as a remedy?	Interest can and normally is awarded. The parties can agree on the interest rate.
Ability to claim for reasonable costs incurred for the arbitration?	Generally, the losing party bears the cost of the arbitration. However, an arbitral tribunal is free to apportion the costs between the parties in such a manner as it considers appropriate having regard to the circumstances of the case.
Restrictions regarding contingency fee arrangements and/or third-party funding?	The most common fee arrangement for counsel is based on hourly rates, but a party and its counsel may also agree on contingency fees and other alternative fee arrangements.
Party to the New York Convention?	Yes
Other key points to note	None.
WJP Civil Justice score (2017-2018)	0.87

## ARBITRATION PRACTITIONER SUMMARY

Arbitration in Finland is very common, especially in business-to-business disputes. Finnish courts respect arbitration agreements, and are able and willing to provide swift assistance to arbitral proceedings, *inter alia*, by providing provisional relief in support of arbitration. Finland has an active arbitration community with internationally highly regarded arbitration experts.

Date of arbitration law?	The Finnish Arbitration Act (967/1992, 'FAA') came into force in 1992.
UNCITRAL Model law? If so, any key changes thereto?	The FAA is based on the UNCITRAL Model law, but like for example Sweden, Switzerland and France, Finland is not formally a model law country.
Availability of specialised courts or judges at the key seat(s) in the jurisdiction for handling arbitration-related matters?	There are no special arbitration courts in Finland. All arbitration related matters are handled by the ordinary courts (District Courts, Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court).
Availability of <i>ex parte</i> pre-arbitration interim measures?	Courts may and often do issue <i>ex parte</i> interim measures.
Courts' attitude towards the competence-competence principle?	The competence-competence principle is accepted and applied in Finland.
Grounds for annulment of awards additional to those based on the criteria for the recognition and enforcement of awards under the New York Convention?	<p>Foreign arbitral awards can be challenged on the grounds set out in the New York Convention. The only exception is that a foreign arbitral award cannot be challenged if the subject matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under Finnish law. The grounds for challenging a domestic arbitral award are similar to those set out in the New York convention and the UNCITRAL Model law. A notable difference is that an arbitral award under limited circumstances is considered null and void.</p> <p>One reason for an arbitral award to be declared null and void is if it is not signed by the arbitrator. An arbitrator's refusal to sign the award will not lead to it being null and void, if the award is signed by the majority of arbitrators and contains a statement by them on why the non-signing arbitrator has refused to sign the award.</p> <p>Challenge proceedings can generally be handled quite rapidly, as there seldom is a need for extensive witness testimony in challenge proceedings. There are no official statistics, but recent case law suggests that challenge proceedings last approximately 12 – 18 months in the district courts. The district court decision may be appealed if a leave of appeal is granted, and proceedings in the Court of Appeal last approximately as long as in the district courts. If leave of appeal to the Supreme Court is granted it will generally take at least 18 months before the decision is rendered.</p>

	<p>Challenge proceedings do not automatically stay the enforcement of arbitral awards. However, the court before which an action for challenging an award is pending may order that enforcement shall be stayed.</p> <p>Only final awards are enforceable in Finland. Thus, interim awards are not enforceable in Finland, whereas separate awards can be enforced.</p>
<p>Courts' attitude towards the recognition and enforcement of foreign awards annulled at the seat of the arbitration?</p>	<p>A foreign award, which has been set aside in the state in which, or under the law of which, that award was made, will not as a rule be recognised and enforced in Finland.</p>
<p>Other key points to note (significant idiosyncrasies not covered elsewhere)?</p>	<p>∅</p>

## JURISDICTION DETAILED ANALYSIS

### 1 The legal framework of the jurisdiction

#### 1.1 Legislation

The current Finnish Arbitration Act (967/1992, 'FAA') came into force on 1 December 1992, with no major revisions taking place after that. The FAA contains both mandatory provisions, mainly relating to due process and challenge proceedings, as well as non-mandatory provisions, such as provision concerning the appointment of arbitrators and the conduct of the arbitral proceedings to a limited extent.<sup>1</sup>

The FAA is largely compatible with the UNCITRAL Model law, but like e.g. Sweden, Switzerland and France, Finland is not formally a model law country. The most noticeable difference is that, in addition to the possibility for an award being set aside on certain specified grounds, an arbitral award according to the FAA is considered null and void under certain conditions. There is no time limit for presenting a challenge on such grounds. The conditions which can lead to an award being declared null and void are 1) when the arbitral tribunal has decided a non-arbitrable issue, 2) when the award is contrary to Finnish ordre public, 3) if the award is so obscure or incomplete that it does not appear in it how the dispute has been decided or 4) if the arbitral tribunal has not been made in writing or is not signed by the arbitrators. An arbitrator's refusal to sign the award will not lead to it being null and void, if the award is signed by the majority of arbitrators and contains a statement by them on why the non-signing arbitrator has refused to sign the award.

#### 1.2 Institutional rules

Although there are no statistics on the number of ad hoc arbitrations in Finland, it is generally held that the majority of arbitrations taking place in Finland are institutional arbitrations.

### 2 The arbitration agreement

Any dispute in a civil or commercial matter which can be settled by agreement between the parties may be referred to arbitration. Consequently, for example, criminal matters or matters concerning the legal capacity of natural persons, divorce, adoption or child custody cannot be decided in arbitration.

According to the FAA, an arbitration agreement must be made in writing in order to be valid. Normally an arbitration agreement is contained in a document duly signed by both parties, but an arbitration agreement is also regarded to be made in writing if it is agreed upon in an exchange of letters or electronic communication. An arbitration agreement is further considered to be made in writing if it is referred to in an agreement which fulfils the requirements mentioned above.

An arbitration agreement may also be binding on third parties. Arbitration agreements are generally binding for the successor in a situation where a valid assignment of rights and obligations has occurred. Thus, arbitration agreements are, for example, generally binding for the acquiring party in a general corporate succession or for a bankruptcy estate in insolvency situations. The Supreme Court of Finland has also considered a third-party beneficiary to be bound by an arbitration clause contained in a shareholders' agreement.

The separability doctrine is accepted in Finland. Thus, the arbitration agreement will be reviewed and interpreted separately from the contract in which it is set forth. There are no separate provisions in the FAA on how to determine the law governing the arbitration agreement. The parties may agree on the law applicable to the arbitration agreement, but in practice, this is rarely done. If the parties have not agreed on the law governing the arbitration agreement, it is up to the arbitral tribunal or the national court examining

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<sup>1</sup> An unofficial English translation of the FAA is available at: [HTTP://WWW.FINLEX.FI/FI/LAKI/KAANNOSET/1992/EN19920967.PDF](http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1992/en19920967.pdf).

the arbitration agreement to decide the applicable law. In practice, a court or arbitral tribunal will often apply either the law applicable to the main agreement or the law of the seat of arbitration (*lex arbitri*).

### **3 Intervention of state courts**

Finnish state courts are considered 'arbitration friendly'. A valid arbitration agreement excludes the jurisdiction of the courts, regardless of the place of arbitration. If a dispute is covered by an arbitration agreement, the court cannot take the matter into consideration but shall refer the matter to arbitration, provided that the opposing party invokes the arbitration agreement before he states his case on the merits in court. If the arbitration agreement is invoked in time, the court can only determine whether the arbitration agreement is valid, in force and applicable to the dispute. A party may also seek declaratory relief that an arbitration agreement is not valid, in force or applicable to a certain dispute.

The court cannot decline jurisdiction because of an arbitration agreement unless the arbitration agreement is invoked by a party. If a party does not object to the jurisdiction of the court in its first statement on the substance of the dispute, the party loses the right to invoke the arbitration agreement.

An arbitral tribunal can and shall determine its own jurisdiction. However, an arbitral tribunal's decision on its jurisdiction is not binding on the courts. Consequently, an arbitral tribunal does not have powers to enjoin courts to stay proceedings. If a matter is initiated in court although arbitration proceedings are already taking place, the court will independently review the validity of the arbitration agreement, and will do so only if the arbitration agreement is invoked by the opposing party before he states his case on the merits. If a court decision denying the arbitrator's jurisdiction has become final, the arbitrators should issue an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings.

An arbitral tribunal can issue anti-suit injunctions against parties. However, according to the FAA an arbitral tribunal does not have the powers to impose fines or order other coercive measures, and as mentioned such an injunction would not be binding on a court.

State courts have limited, if any, possibilities to intervene in arbitrations outside Finland, but can under the conditions set out in the New York Convention refuse recognition and enforcement as explained below.

### **4 The conduct of the proceedings**

#### **4.1 Parties and party representation**

An arbitration agreement can be entered into between any persons with legal capacity. Thus, natural persons as well as businesses and state entities can be parties to arbitration. However, consumers are not bound by arbitration agreements concluded before a dispute has arisen.

There are no limitations as to who can act a counsel for a party in arbitration. Parties may engage counsel from Finland or from other jurisdictions or they may be self-represented.

#### **4.2 Court assistance in the arbitral proceedings**

Firstly, state courts can intervene in arbitration proceedings by assisting in the appointment of arbitrators in ad hoc proceedings. According to the FAA, unless otherwise agreed, each party shall appoint one arbitrator and the party appointed arbitrators shall together appoint a third arbitrator to act as chairperson. The claimant shall appoint one arbitrator in the notice of arbitration and the respondent shall appoint one arbitrator within 30 days of receipt of the notice of arbitration.

If the party fails to appoint an arbitrator in time, the appointment shall be made by the court upon request of a party. The same applies if the party appointed arbitrators cannot agree on a chairperson within 30 days of their appointment. If the dispute is to be decided by a sole arbitrator, the court shall, at the request of a party, appoint the arbitrator if the parties have not been able to agree on the arbitrator within 30 days of the commencement of the arbitration proceeding.

According to the FAA, an arbitrator must immediately disclose any circumstances likely to endanger his or her impartiality and independence as an arbitrator or raise justifiable doubts related thereto. This obligation stays in force until the end of the proceedings. An arbitrator is obliged to disclose such information which could raise a party's doubts as to his impartiality or independence even though the circumstance eventually would not lead to his or her disqualification. The Supreme Court has established that the threshold for disclosure should be relatively low.

Failure to disclose does not lead to disqualification unless it raises justifiable doubt as to the independence and impartiality of the arbitrator. Failure to disclose may, however, lead to liability for damages as described below.

If a party challenges the appointment of an arbitrator, it is for the arbitral tribunal to decide the matter unless the other party accepts the challenge or the challenged arbitrator withdraws willingly. The court may review the impartiality and independence of an arbitrator only in set-aside proceedings.

An arbitrator may be disqualified if he would have been disqualified to handle the matter as a judge or if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to his impartiality or independence. The Code of Judicial Procedure (4/1734) contains provisions on the disqualification of judges.<sup>2</sup>

Secondly, state courts may provide assistance with respect to the gathering of evidence and the hearing of witnesses under oath. A party may request court assistance if he wishes to have a witness heard under oath, a witness or an expert examined in court or a document or other evidence produced. The request is subject to the consent of the arbitrators. In other words, an arbitral tribunal cannot on its own motion request court assistance, nor can a party do so without the consent of the arbitral tribunal.

In practice parties rarely need to seek court assistance with respect to evidence, as the arbitration proceedings provide sufficient means to gather evidence and hear witnesses. An arbitral tribunal may, at the request of a party or on its own initiative, request that a party or any other person in possession of a document (or other object) produce the document (or object). Arbitrators may also request that a party, a witness or any other person appear to be heard in the matter. An arbitrator may not, however, impose sanctions in case a party disregards such a request, but may take this into consideration and draw all necessary inferences thereof when determining what shall be deemed proven in the matter. Hence, arbitrators' requests to produce evidence are usually respected.

Thirdly, courts may provide assistance with respect to provisional relief. A party may at any time before or during the arbitral proceedings request that the court grant an interim measure. A request for interim measures is not regarded as a waiver of a party's right to submit a dispute to arbitration.

Finnish courts can and often do grant interim measures *ex parte*. In order for the court to be able to provide interim relief *ex parte* the party seeking the interim relief must show that it has a receivable or either enforceable right against the respondent and that there is a risk that this right will be endangered by the respondent if the interim relief is not immediately granted. After an *ex parte* interim relief is granted, the court will grant the respondent an opportunity to reply to the request and will then provide its final decision on the interim relief.

## **4.3 Provisions regarding the conduct of the proceedings**

### **4.3.1 General overview**

The FAA contains only limited provisions on the conduct of the proceedings. According to the FAA, the proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the parties' agreements. In absence of such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall decide on the conduct of the proceedings, taking into consideration the

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<sup>2</sup> An unofficial English translation of the Code of Judicial Procedure can be found at [HTTP://WWW.FINLEX.FI/FI/LAKI/KAANNOSET/1734/EN17340004.PDF](http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/1734/en17340004.pdf).

requirements of impartiality and expediency and ensuring that each of the parties is given a sufficient opportunity to present its case.

In good arbitration practice the arbitral tribunal as a rule shall arrange a preparatory conference with the parties at an early stage of the arbitration for the purpose of organising and scheduling the subsequent proceedings. The arbitral tribunal shall also typically prepare a procedural timetable. The arbitral tribunal shall also close the proceedings as soon as possible after the last hearing date and inform the parties of the date by which it expects to issue the final award.

#### **4.3.2 Confidentiality**

The FAA does not regulate arbitration confidentiality and ad hoc proceedings are not automatically confidential. *Ad hoc* proceedings are not public, but in order for the proceedings to be confidential, the parties must agree on confidentiality or must agree to apply institutional rules that provide for confidentiality.

#### **4.3.3 Length of the proceedings**

There are no separate provisions in the FAA with respect to the length of the proceedings. The FAA only states that arbitral tribunal shall conduct the proceedings taking into consideration, inter alia, the requirement of expediency.

The median duration of institutional arbitration seated in Finland is approximately 8–12 months.

#### **4.3.4 Oral hearings**

The FAA does not provide the arbitral tribunal with an obligation to arrange oral hearings unless the parties have agreed that oral hearings shall be held. If oral witness testimony is to be heard, oral hearings must of course be held.

The FAA does not either contain specific provision on the conduct of the oral hearings. The hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the parties' agreement and in the absence of such agreement, it is for the arbitrators to decide on the conduct of the hearings.

According to the FAA, the arbitral tribunal may, where appropriate, hear parties, witnesses and expert witnesses and conduct inspections also in other places than the seat of arbitration, including outside the territory of Finland.

There are no restrictions in the FAA as to where meetings can be held.

#### **4.3.5 Interim measures**

The FAA does not contain provisions on the arbitral tribunal's powers to order interim measures. Nevertheless, it is generally held that an arbitral tribunal may do so when the parties have so agreed.

Interim measures ordered by an arbitral tribunal are not enforceable in Finland and the FAA specifically prohibits the arbitral tribunal from imposing any penalty or using other means of constraint. Nevertheless, parties often comply voluntarily with interim measures ordered by the arbitral tribunal, as the arbitral tribunal may draw adverse inferences from a party's failure to comply with arbitrator ordered interim measures. The right to draw adverse inferences is, however, debatable in respect of non-compliance with other than evidentiary-related orders.

As mentioned above, a party may at any time before or during the arbitral proceedings also request interim relief from a state court.

#### 4.3.6 Admission of evidence

The FAA does not contain any specific provisions on the admissibility of evidence. It is for the Arbitral Tribunal to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of evidence.

According to the FAA, an arbitral tribunal may, at the request of a party or on its own initiative, request that a party or any other person in possession of a document (or other object) produce the document (or object). Arbitrators may also request that a party, a witness or any other person appear to be heard in the matter. The arbitral tribunal may also appoint one or more experts on its own accord, taking into consideration the requirement of impartiality. However, it is not very common that arbitrators appoint experts in addition to experts appointed by the parties.

There are no limitations as to who can be heard as a witness. Thus, for example, employee witness testimony is allowed. However, a witness's position, for example, as a legal representative of a party, may be taken into account when evaluating the credibility of the testimony. Furthermore, special legislation may prevent certain people such as doctors, priests and attorneys from giving testimony about issues that are confidential.

### 4.4 Liability of arbitrators

#### 4.4.1 Civil liability

The liability of arbitrators in *ad hoc* proceedings is not excluded or limited. However, the Supreme Court has established that an arbitrator can be liable for damages only under exceptional circumstances. In Supreme Court praxis failure to disclose relevant information which would have led to disqualification has been considered to constitute grounds for liability.

Institutional arbitration rules may limit the liability of the arbitrators. When Finnish law is applied, limitations of liability clauses are, however, not applicable when the damage has been caused by gross negligence or wilful misconduct.

#### 4.4.2 Criminal liability

Apart from the criminal provisions on bribery in business, there are no criminal provisions, which explicitly concern arbitrators.

According to the provision on the taking of bribes in business, it is explicitly criminalised to take or receive a bribe when serving as an arbitrator. The provisions on bribery in business are applicable to foreign and Finnish nationals also when the FAA is not the *lex arbitri*.

The two other criminal provisions, that may, in practice, become applicable to arbitrators, concern money laundering and fraud. Money laundering takes place for example when money acquired through illegal means is handled so that the criminal nature of the money is concealed. Fraud on the other hand occurs, for example, when a person through deception or other fraudulent behaviour acquires unlawful gains for him or herself or for a third party.

Taking of bribes and fraud both require intent from the perpetrator. Money laundering can also come into question when the arbitrator has been grossly negligent. In practice, this means that the arbitrator should have known that money is being laundered through the arbitration in the circumstances.

To the knowledge of the authors of this chapter, no arbitrator has ever been tried for a criminal offence committed when serving as an arbitrator.

## **5 The award**

### **5.1 Formal requirements for awards**

The arbitral award shall be made in writing and signed by all of the arbitrators. The FAA provides, however, that the absence of the signature of one or more arbitrators shall not make the award null and void, if a majority of the arbitrators have signed the award and on the award they have stated the reason why an arbitrator who has participated in the arbitration has not signed the award.

The arbitration award shall indicate its date and the place of arbitration as agreed or determined.

The FAA does not impose an obligation on the arbitrators to state the reasons of the award. However, good arbitration practice require the arbitrators to state the reasons, unless the parties has agreed otherwise.

### **5.2 Awarding interest**

The FAA does not regulate or prescribe any principles governing the awarding of interest. When Finnish law is applied, the parties may agree how interest shall accrue on debts. Lacking such agreement, interest will accrue in accordance with the Finnish Interest Act (633/1982).

### **5.3 Cost allocation**

Generally, the losing party is ordered to bear the costs of the arbitration. However, the arbitral tribunal may also allocate any of the costs of the arbitration between the parties, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case.

### **5.4 Challenging and award**

An award cannot be appealed. An award can only be declared null and void or set aside. The grounds for declaring an award null and void or for setting aside an award are similar to those based on which the recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award may be refused under the New York convention.

An award is null and void if: the arbitral tribunal has decided an issue not capable of settlement by arbitration under Finnish law; recognition of the award would be against Finnish public policy; the arbitral award is so obscure or incomplete that it does not appear in it how the dispute has been decided; or the arbitral award has not been made in writing or signed by the arbitrators. There is no time limit to challenge an award as null and void.

A court may also set aside an award if: the arbitral tribunal exceeded its authority; an arbitrator had not been properly appointed; an arbitrator could have been disqualified but a challenge duly made by a party had not been accepted before the arbitral award was made; a party was not aware of the ground for disqualification and was not able to challenge the arbitrator before the arbitral award was made; or the arbitral tribunal did not give a party sufficient opportunity to present its case. An action for setting aside an award must be brought within three months of the date on which the party received a copy of the award.

A party cannot waive his right to challenge an award before the award has been rendered. However, a party may through its actions be deemed to have waived its right to invoke certain grounds for setting aside an award. If a party for example has not invoked grounds for challenging an arbitrator of which it has been aware, a party can be deemed to have waived its right to challenge the award based such grounds.

Introducing a challenge to an award does not automatically suspend enforcement. However, the court before which an action for challenging the award is pending may order that the award cannot be enforced during the challenge proceedings.

## 5.5 Recognition and enforcement of awards

A decision on enforcement (*exequatur*) is required for an award to be enforceable. Exequatur is granted by the court of first instance. The decision on enforcement may be appealed.

The proceeding for obtaining an exequatur is practically the same regardless of whether the arbitral award is domestic or foreign. In either case, a party must file the original arbitration agreement and the original arbitral award, or certified copies thereof together with the application for the enforcement of an award. A document drawn up in any language other than Finnish or Swedish shall be accompanied by a certified translation into either of these languages, unless the court grants an exemption.

Before exequatur is granted, the court will give the party against whom enforcement is sought the opportunity to be heard, unless there is a special reason not to provide the party with such an opportunity. Unless a witness or another person is to be heard in person, the court of first instance shall deal with the matter in written proceedings in chambers.

A court may refuse an application for the enforcement of a domestic award only if it finds that the award is null and void, if the award has been set aside by a court on the grounds described above, or if a court has ordered that enforcement of the award shall be interrupted or suspended.

Foreign arbitral awards are readily enforced in Finland. A foreign award will not be recognised in Finland only if the party against whom the award is being enforced can prove that (i) the arbitration agreement was not valid, (ii) the party was not given proper notice of the appointment of the arbitrator or of the arbitration proceedings or was otherwise unable to present his case, (iii) the arbitral tribunal has exceeded its authority, (iv) the composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral proceedings substantially deviated from the agreement or the *lex arbitri*, or (v) the arbitral award has not yet become binding on the parties or it has been declared null and void or set aside or suspended in the state in which, or under the law of which, that award was made. It can be noted that a foreign arbitral award cannot be challenged if the subject matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under Finnish law, unless the award as a result also would be against Finnish *ordre public*.

## 6 Funding arrangements

A party may acquire external funding for an arbitration from third parties, including third party funders, insurance companies, banks etc. Special third party funding companies are not very active in the Finnish market, but it is quite common for Finnish parties to have insurance that covers the costs of disputes up to an agreed amount.

The most common fee arrangement is based on hourly rates, but a party and its counsel may also agree on contingency fees and other alternative fee arrangements.

## 7 Future reform

A revision of the FAA is being discussed within the Finnish arbitration community. However, opinions differ on how the law should be amended and it remains to be seen when and to what extent any amendments will take place.

## 8 Literature regarding arbitration in Finland

- Mika Savola, *'Guide to the Finnish Arbitration Rules'*, Helsinki 2015
- Tom Ehrström, Tuuli Timonen, Santtu Turunen et al., *'Arbitration in Finland'*, Helsinki 2017
- In 2004, the Finnish Arbitration Association published a booklet entitled, *'Law and Practice of Arbitration in Finland'*.
- There are also articles in English in various journals which cover issues relating to arbitration in Finland, for example in volume 4-5/2011 of *Tidskrift utgiven av Juridiska Föreningen i Finland*, which is a commemorative volume to justice Gustaf Möller on the theme of arbitration.