

**GLI** GLOBAL  
LEGAL  
INSIGHTS

**International Arbitration**

**2023**

**Ninth Edition**

Contributing Editor: **Joe Tirado**

**glg** global legal group

## CONTENTS

<b>Preface</b>	Joe Tirado, <i>Garrigues UK LLP</i>	
<b>Andorra</b>	Miguel Cases, <i>Cases &amp; Lacambra</i>	1
<b>Australia</b>	Andrew Orford, Petrina Macpherson & Isobel Carmody, <i>MinterEllison</i>	10
<b>Brazil</b>	Marcela Levy & Ítalo Martins, <i>Mannheimer, Perez e Lyra Advogados</i>	26
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	Joe Tirado, <i>Garrigues UK LLP</i>	36
<b>Estonia</b>	Maria Teder & Arne Ots, <i>Ellex Raidla Advokaadibüroo OÜ</i>	48
<b>Finland</b>	Markus Kokko, Vilma Haavisto & Valtteri Heikkilä, <i>Borenius Attorneys Ltd</i>	59
<b>France</b>	Alexander Blumrosen, <i>Polaris Law</i>	68
<b>Germany</b>	Tanja Pfitzner & Fabian von Schlabrendorff, <i>Pfitzner Legal</i>	80
<b>India</b>	Aditya Vikram Jalan, Abhisar Vidyarthi & Shreya Choudhary, <i>AZB &amp; Partners</i>	90
<b>Indonesia</b>	Allova Herling Mengko, Febry Arisandi & Arthur Wailan Sanger, <i>SANDIVA Legal Network</i>	103
<b>Ireland</b>	Kevin Kelly & Heather Mahon, <i>McCann FitzGerald LLP</i>	114
<b>Japan</b>	Yoshinori Tatsuno, <i>Mori Hamada &amp; Matsumoto</i>	125
<b>Korea</b>	John P. Bang, Mino Han & Sophie Oh, <i>Peter &amp; Kim</i>	134
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	Manuel Walser & Daria Tschütscher, <i>Walser Attorneys at Law Ltd.</i>	145
<b>Malaysia</b>	Allen Choong & Yap Yeow Han, <i>Rahmat Lim &amp; Partners</i>	157
<b>Morocco</b>	Amin Hajji & Ayoub Berdai, <i>Hajji &amp; Associés</i>	168
<b>Netherlands</b>	Yvette Borrius & Bart Jan Hermans, <i>Florent</i>	179
<b>Singapore</b>	Margaret Joan Ling, <i>Allen &amp; Gledhill LLP</i>	188
<b>Spain</b>	Fabio Virzi & Jose Piñeiro, <i>Cases &amp; Lacambra</i>	196
<b>Sweden</b>	Pontus Scherp, Fredrik Norburg & Anina Liebkind, <i>Norburg &amp; Scherp Advokatbyrå AB</i>	206
<b>Switzerland</b>	Catherine Anne Kunz & Courtney Furner, <i>LALIVE</i>	217
<b>USA</b>	Sigrid Jernudd & Malik Havalic, <i>Hughes Hubbard &amp; Reed LLP</i>	229

# Andorra

## Miguel Cases Cases & Lacambra

### **Introduction**

#### Law on arbitration

The Andorran Arbitration Act 47/2014 of 18 December 2014 (hereinafter “AAA”) is not specifically based on the United Nations Commission for the International Trade Law (“UNCITRAL”) Model Law, but has been inspired by it, based on the need to foster commercial relationships and to have a faster and specialised alternative dispute-resolution mechanism.

#### New York Convention

The Principality of Andorra ratified the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards on 19 June 2015, which entered into force on 17 September 2015 without any reservations.

#### Recognition and enforcement of arbitration awards

No other conventions concerning the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards have been signed by the Principality of Andorra.

#### International arbitration

The AAA governs both domestic and international arbitration. International arbitration has a special section (under articles 62 to 73), the main differences with domestic arbitration being the following:

- International arbitration agreements are not subject to domestic formal requirements.
- An international arbitration agreement will be valid according to the law selected by the parties, the law applicable to the controversy, or Andorran law.

An application to set aside a domestic award must be filed within three months of the date of notification, whereas for international awards, applications must be filed within two months of the date of notification.

#### Overview of arbitration bodies

The Andorran Arbitration Court (hereinafter “ATPA”) was created by the ATPA Act 13/2018 of 31 May 2018, as an alternative dispute-resolution mechanism. In July 2020, the Andorran Chamber of Commerce and the Andorran Bar Association both formalised their constitutions.

In the past years, significant efforts have been made to promote the ATPA as an arbitral institution. Currently, it is regularly functioning as an Arbitration Court.

Arbitration before the ATPA is ruled by the Regulations of the ATPA (hereinafter “**the Regulations**”), which are enforceable as of January 2021. The parties are deemed to accept the application of the Regulations in force when submitting their dispute to arbitration before the ATPA.

Special national courts

No special national courts for international arbitration exist in Andorra.

**Arbitration agreement**What formalities are needed for the arbitration agreement?

According to the AAA, the arbitration agreement may adopt the form of either an arbitration clause set forth in a contract or a completely separate agreement.

The requirements needed for the arbitration agreement to be valid are set out in article 10 of the AAA and can be summarised as follows:

- The arbitration agreement must express the parties' willingness to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes arising between them in respect of a given legal relationship, whether contractual or otherwise.
- The arbitration agreement must directly express the procedure to appoint an arbitrator, or arbitrators, or indirectly express the procedure to be followed by referencing the regulations of an arbitral institution.
- If the arbitration agreement is contained in an adhesion contract, its validity and interpretation will be governed by the rules applicable to such contracts.
- Notwithstanding its form, the arbitration agreement must be in writing, in a document signed by the parties.
- The arbitration agreement will be deemed to exist if, in an exchange of statements of claim and defence, the existence of an agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by the other.
- The arbitration agreement will also be valid if the exchange of letters, telegrams, telexes, faxes, or other telecommunication methods ensures that a record of the agreement is kept.

The standard arbitration clause foreseen by the ATPA Regulations is as follows:

*“All disputes arising from or in connection with this Agreement, including any matter regarding the validity, nullity, breach or termination thereof, shall be definitely settled by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Arbitral Tribunal of the Principality of Andorra (ATPA), by one or more arbitrators appointed pursuant to those Rules.*

*The place of arbitration will be..., the language of the arbitration will be... and the applicable rules of law applicable to the merits of the case will be those of...”.*

What disputes are arbitrable?

Arbitration under the AAA is allowed for all matters of which the parties are free to dispose. In this regard, the AAA specifically excludes from its scope consumer and labour controversies.

Rules for joinder/consolidation

The AAA does not contain any specific provision on joinder or consolidation. However, while arbitration is pending, any third party may be admitted as claimant or defendant if direct and legitimate interest is proven.

If a third party wishes to be admitted into the procedure, a request must be filed before designating the arbitrators. Exceptionally, the parties may admit a third party in a later stage of the procedure.

Competence-competence and separability

The principle of competence-competence is expressly recognised in the AAA, which clearly states that arbitrators may rule on their own jurisdiction, including any pleas with respect to

the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement, or any others the acceptance of which would prevent consideration of the merits of the case. Their decision may only be challenged by means of an application to set aside the final, or a separate, award on jurisdiction.

Under the AAA, the principle of competence-competence includes the separability principle, by which a clause of a contract does not depend on the validity of the contract itself.

## **Arbitration procedure**

### Commencing arbitration proceedings

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, arbitration will commence on the date a request to submit the dispute to arbitration is received by the respondent, and if it meets the requirements established in the arbitration agreement.

The parties may freely determine the seat of the arbitration. Failing to reach such agreement, the place of arbitration will be determined by the arbitrators, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case and the convenience of the parties. Arbitrators may, unless otherwise agreed by the parties and only after notifying them, meet at any place they deem appropriate for hearing witnesses, experts or the parties, inspecting goods or documents, or examining persons.

### Provisions for expedited arbitration

The AAA does not contain any specific provision on expedited arbitrations. However, article 5 of the AAA establishes that the arbitration proceedings governed by said law will be subject to the principle of celerity.

### Rules on evidence

The parties are free to choose the applicable rules on evidence, subject in any case to the requirements of the institution where the arbitration will take place, as well as to the principles of equality, review, and rebuttal.

The AAA briefly regulates this matter in articles 44 and 45 by which, subject to any contrary agreement by the parties, the arbitrators will decide whether to hold oral hearings for the presentation of statements or evidence and the issuance of conclusions, or whether the proceedings will be conducted in writing only. Hearings must always be summoned in advance. Furthermore, according to the AAA, hearings may be held by videoconference if there exists an agreement between the parties and when authorised by the arbitrators.

All pleadings, documents, expert reports, and other information or evidence brought by one of the parties to the Court must be immediately shared with the other parties.

The Court may demand any evidentiary information or documentation being kept by either of the parties.

### Applicable rules regarding privilege/immunity and disclosure

There are no rules or laws providing for an arbitrator's privilege or immunity. Nevertheless, the AAA establishes the arbitrator's liability for damages in case of improper performance of their duties based on bad faith, temerity, or wilful misconduct.

With regard to disclosure rules, the arbitrators, the parties, the experts, and the arbitral institutions are bound to honour the confidentiality of the information received on the occasion of arbitration according to the confidentiality principle, unless the parties agree otherwise (articles 5.2.c and 39.2 of the AAA). On the contrary, in international arbitration, parties must expressly stipulate the confidentiality of the arbitration in the arbitration agreement (article 67.2).

## The International Bar Association (“IBA”) Rules on the taking of evidence in international arbitration

The IBA Rules are not positive law in Andorra. Consequently, they are merely indicative, not binding.

### Rules regarding expert evidence

The AAA establishes that, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, arbitrators may, at their own initiative or at either party’s request, appoint experts to advise on specific matters, as well as request any of the parties to provide documents or goods for inspection. Parties may also provide reports of experts appointed by them.

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, one of the parties or the arbitrators may deem it necessary for the expert to participate in the proceeding to answer the questions of the parties and the arbitrators.

### The new London Court of International Arbitration (“LCIA”) and IBA guidelines

Currently, there are no guidelines to take into consideration regarding the new LCIA and IBA guidelines. Consequently, they are merely indicative, not binding.

### Confidentiality of evidence and pleadings

Arbitrators, parties, experts and arbitral institutions are bound to honour the confidentiality of the information received on the occasion of arbitration, unless the parties agree otherwise. However, in the case of international arbitration, the parties must expressly stipulate the confidentiality of the arbitration in the arbitration agreement.

## **Arbitrators**

### Appointment of arbitrators

The parties may either directly name the arbitrator or arbitrators or agree on a procedure to appoint them. Where no agreement exists, the following rules apply:

- In an arbitration with a sole arbitrator, he will be appointed by the arbitration institution chosen by the parties or alternatively, if the parties have not designated any arbitration institution, by the court (*Secció Civil de la Batllia*) within a maximum period of one month.
- In an arbitration with three arbitrators, each party may appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators thus appointed may appoint the third arbitrator, who may preside over the proceedings.

If a party fails to appoint an arbitrator within 30 days of the receipt of a request to do so from the other party, or if the two arbitrators appointed by the parties fail to agree on the third arbitrator within 30 days of the latest acceptance, the appointment will be made by the arbitration institution chosen by the parties to manage the proceedings and, if the parties have not designated any arbitration institution, by the court within a maximum period of one month.

Where more than one claimant or respondent are involved, the arbitration must consist of three arbitrators. The respondents may appoint one arbitrator, and the claimants another one. The two arbitrators thus appointed may appoint the third arbitrator, who may preside over the proceedings.

If a party does not comply with the established proceeding, the parties or arbitrators do not reach an agreement in accordance with the established proceeding, or a third party does not perform its functions, any party may apply to the competent court to appoint the arbitrators or, as appropriate, to adopt the necessary measures.

### Challenging arbitrators

An arbitrator can be challenged only if justifiable doubts affecting impartiality or independence arise, or if they do not meet the qualifications agreed by the parties or set forth by law. Nonetheless, a party can challenge an arbitrator appointed by him/her, or in whose appointment he/she has participated, only for reasons he/she became aware of after the appointment was made.

The parties can agree on the procedure for challenging arbitrators but, in the absence of such agreement, a party who intends to challenge an arbitrator must state in writing the grounds for the challenge within 15 days of becoming aware of the acceptance, or of the appearance of any circumstances that may give rise to justified doubts about the arbitrator's impartiality or independence.

Unless the challenged arbitrator withdraws from his/her office or the other party agrees to the challenge, the arbitrators – excluding the challenged arbitrator – shall decide on the challenge.

### Are the IBA Guidelines on conflict of interest taken into account?

The IBA Guidelines on conflict of interest are not positive law in Andorra. Consequently, they are merely indicative, not binding.

### Terminating an arbitrator's mandate

An arbitrator's mandate is terminated upon finalisation of the arbitral proceedings by a final award or if: (i) the claimant withdraws his/her claim, unless the respondent objects and the arbitrators acknowledge a legitimate interest on his/her part in obtaining a final settlement of the dispute; (ii) the parties mutually agree on the termination of the proceedings; or (iii) the arbitrators find that continuation of the proceedings is unnecessary or impossible.

### Immunity of arbitrators

As previously indicated, arbitrators have not been granted immunity. However, they are subject to a very high standard of liability and could be responsible for damages caused when acting in bad faith, temerity, or wilful misconduct, as determined in article 25.1 of the AAA. Arbitrators or arbitral institutions acting on their behalf will be bound to take liability insurance or equivalent security for the amount established in the specific arbitral institution rules.

### Secretaries to the arbitral tribunal

Arbitrators, under the parties' agreement, may appoint one secretary and set his/her administrative functions and remuneration.

## **Interim relief**

### What types of interim relief are available to parties?

Article 28 of the AAA establishes that, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, arbitrators can grant, at the request of any party, any interim measures deemed necessary in connection with the object of the dispute. In such cases, the arbitrators may order any party:

- to maintain or restore the *status quo* until the dispute is resolved;
- to adopt measures to avoid any current or imminent damage in the arbitration proceedings, or refrain from carrying out certain acts that may cause damages or interference in the arbitration proceedings;
- to provide some means to preserve the necessary goods to allow the execution of the final award; or
- to preserve evidence that may be relevant to resolve the dispute.

Can the parties apply to both courts and tribunals for such interim relief?

Parties may apply to both courts and arbitral tribunals to be granted any interim measure.

Can and do national courts order anti-suit injunctions in aid of international arbitration?

Andorran law does not provide for the granting of any form of anti-suit injunction and, at the time of writing, no court has granted an anti-suit injunction.

Can and do national courts order anti-arbitration injunctions in aid of domestic litigation?

Andorran law does not provide for the granting of any form of anti-arbitration injunction and, at the time of writing, no court has granted an anti-arbitration injunction.

Security of costs

The AAA establishes that arbitrators may, at the request of the parties, adopt any interim measures deemed necessary in connection with the object of the dispute, requiring the claimant to furnish sufficient security.

**Arbitration award**Formal requirements for an arbitration award

An arbitration award must fulfil the following formal requirements to be valid and enforceable:

- It must be issued within six months (extendable for a further two months by reasoned resolution of the arbitrators) from the date of submission of the statement of defence or from the expiration of the deadline to submit said written statement, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
- It must be issued in writing and signed by the arbitrators. Arbitrators may specify the reasoning behind their votes.
- It must explain the grounds upon which it is based unless the award is issued as a way of termination by mutual agreement of the parties.
- It must contain the date, the names and addresses of the parties, their attorneys and the arbitrators, the place of arbitration, a concise summary of the claims of the parties, the evidence, and the decision.
- It must contain a decision regarding the costs of the arbitration, subject to the agreement of the parties.
- It must be expressly notified to the parties, according to the formalities and within the time frame agreed by them, or by delivering a signed copy of the award to each party.

Time frame for the arbitration award

Subject to any contrary agreement of the parties, the arbitrators must deliver the award within six months from the date of submission of the statement of defence or from the expiration of the deadline to submit said written statement. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, this term can be extended by the arbitrators for no longer than two months under a duly justified ground.

Failure to deliver the award on time will not affect its validity, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, regardless of the arbitrators' responsibility.

Can an arbitral tribunal order costs for the parties? If yes, under what criteria?

An arbitral tribunal may order costs for the defeated party. The award must determine, subject to agreement by the parties, the following: the arbitrators' decision on arbitration costs, to include the arbitrator's fees and expenses and, as appropriate, the fees and expenses of the parties' defence or representatives; the cost of the service rendered by the



institution conducting the arbitration; and all other expenses incurred within the arbitral proceedings.

Can interest be included in the award and/or costs?

The AAA does not expressly regulate the possibility of claiming interest on arbitration costs. However, there is no legal impediment to include interests in the final award, but only regarding the principal amount claimed in the proceedings.

### **Challenge of the arbitration award**

Can an arbitration award be appealed in your jurisdiction?

Generally, an arbitration award cannot be appealed before the ordinary jurisdiction in Andorra. An arbitration award constitutes *res judicata*, which means no actions can be brought against it, except for those actions seeking to set it aside.

Nonetheless, a final arbitration award can be reviewed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Act (*Judici de Revisió*). The grounds for judicial review of a final award are the following: the existence of bribery, violence, judicial prevarication, or fraud that have had an effect in the process; the forgery of documents, witnesses, or expert opinions; the obtention or recovery of relevant documentation to solve the process which were not available to the party requesting the review; or the existence of a final decision of the European Court of Human Rights.

On what grounds can an arbitration award be challenged?

The AAA provides a restrictive list of grounds under which an award can be set aside before the Supreme Court of Justice (*Tribunal Superior de Justicia*):

- The arbitration agreement did not exist or was not valid.
- The applicant did not properly receive notice of the appointment of an arbitrator and/or of the arbitration proceedings or was otherwise not able to present their case.
- The arbitrators decided on matters not subject to their jurisdiction.
- The arbitrators did not observe the agreement of the parties regarding their appointment and/or the arbitral proceedings, unless such agreement contradicts an imperative provision of the AAA or the arbitrators have proceeded against the AAA.

The challenge of an award must be submitted by the parties within three months from the date of notification of the award (or within two months in case of international arbitration).

Additionally, the Supreme Court of Justice, at its own initiative or at the request of the Public Prosecutor, may challenge the arbitration award if it verifies that the award decided on non-arbitrable matters or violated public policy.

Modifying the arbitration award

The AAA establishes that the parties may request the award to be amended, clarified, complemented, or rectified. A party may apply for this modification of the arbitration award to be modified when any of the following circumstances apply:

- miscalculation or clerical, typographical, or similar errors in the arbitration award;
- need of clarification of a specific point or part of the award;
- need of an additional award to resolve the claims made and not resolved in the award; or
- overreach of the award to non-arbitrable matters or matters not submitted to arbitration.

Recent examples of successful and unsuccessful attempted challenges of arbitral awards

Due to the recent coming into force of the AAA, case law on challenges of arbitral awards remains unexplored.

## **Enforcement of the arbitration award**

Under what convention can an international arbitration award be enforced in your jurisdiction? What formal requirements are needed?

The enforcement of international awards is foreseen in article 61 of the AAA, which refers to the application of the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards of 29 April 1958.

Enforcement of international awards and its formal requirements are foreseen in article 427 *et seq.* of the Civil Procedure Act 22/2021, of 17 September.

Can an arbitration award be enforced if it has been set aside at the courts of the seat of arbitration?

The award is enforceable even if an action has been brought to set it aside. However, the executed party may request the court to suspend the execution of the award by offering guarantee equivalent to the value of the award plus damages that may result from the delay of the execution.

Once the application for suspension has been submitted, the court will decide whether to grant it or not. No appeal may be lodged against the court's decision.

Trends of enforcement – pro-arbitration or anti-arbitration

There are no trends of enforcement in the Andorran jurisdiction.

## **Investment arbitration**

Bilateral investment treaties (“BITs”)

Andorra signed one BIT with the United Arab Emirates in 2017.

Multilateral investment treaties (“MITs”)

Andorra has not yet signed any MITs.

Recent investment arbitration cases

To the best of our knowledge, there have been no investment arbitration cases against Andorra. The Principality does not have any experience in investment arbitration.

Treatment of investment arbitration by the courts

The Principality of Andorra does not have any experience in investment arbitration.

Has your State accepted the award and paid the investors?

The Principality of Andorra does not have any experience in investment arbitration.

**Miguel Cases****Tel: +376 728 001 / Email: [miguel.cases@caseslacambra.com](mailto:miguel.cases@caseslacambra.com)**

Miguel Cases is Partner Executive Chairman of Cases & Lacambra. He leads the Financial Services Group of the Firm and is qualified to practise Law in both Spain and the Principality of Andorra.

Miguel has more than 10 years of experience advising credit institutions and investment services firms, acting regularly as the key legal counsel for major national and international financial institutions, public administrations and both public and private investment funds in the structuring of financial transactions, derivatives, financial sector reorganisation, M&A deals and special situations. In the latter topics he has participated in several of the most cutting-edge transactions in both Spain and the Principality of Andorra in recent years.

Miguel is frequently involved in cross-border asset recovery matters where complex litigation is involved. He is also active in arbitration, being arbitrator in finance-related matters and counsel in multiple arbitration proceedings. He is a member of the Assembly of the ATPA, a panel member at the CIETAC and a representative for Spain and Andorra of ICC Fraudnet.

## Cases & Lacambra

C/ Manuel Cerqueda i Escaler 3-5, AD 700 Escaldes-Engordany, Andorra

Tel: +376 728 001 / URL: [www.caseslacambra.com](http://www.caseslacambra.com)

[www.globallegalinsights.com](http://www.globallegalinsights.com)

Other titles in the **Global Legal Insights** series include:

**AI, Machine Learning & Big Data**

**Banking Regulation**

**Blockchain & Cryptocurrency**

**Bribery & Corruption**

**Cartels**

**Corporate Tax**

**Employment & Labour Law**

**Energy**

**Fintech**

**Fund Finance**

**Initial Public Offerings**

**Litigation & Dispute Resolution**

**Merger Control**

**Mergers & Acquisitions**

**Pricing & Reimbursement**