

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



(Adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress on August 31, 1994 First amended in accordance with the Decision of the Tenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Eleventh National People's Congress on Amending Some Laws of August 27, 2009 First amended in accordance with the Decision of the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People's Congress on Amending the Law on Judges of the People's Republic of China and Eight Other Laws of September 12, 2025) (as amended for the second time by the Decision on Amending the Judges Law of the People's Republic of China and Eight Other Laws of the People's Republic of China) (as amended at the Seventeenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fourteenth National People's Congress on September 12, 2025)

## Table of Contents

<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>General Provisions</b>
<b>Chapter II</b>	<b>Arbitration Institutions, Arbitrators and Arbitration Associations</b>
<b>Chapter III</b>	<b>Arbitration Agreement</b>
<b>Chapter IV</b>	<b>Arbitration Procedures</b>
	<b>Section 1 Application and Admissibility</b>
	<b>Section 2 Composition of the Arbitral Tribunal</b>
	<b>Section 3 The Hearing and the Award</b>
<b>Chapter V</b>	<b>Application for Setting Aside the Award</b>
<b>Chapter VI</b>	<b>Enforcement</b>
<b>Chapter VII</b>	<b>Special Provisions on Foreign Arbitration</b>
<b>Chapter VIII</b>	<b>By-laws</b>

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



## Chapter I General Provisions

**Article 1** This Law is enacted for the purpose of ensuring fair and timely arbitration of economic disputes, protecting the lawful rights and interests of the parties, and safeguarding the healthy development of the socialist market economy.

**Article 2** The development of the arbitration cause implements the principles, policies and decisions of the Communist Party of China and the State, serves the country's high-quality development and high-level opening-up to the outside world, creates a market-oriented, rule-of-law, internationalized business environment, and plays a role in resolving economic disputes.

**Article 3** Contract disputes and other disputes over property rights and interests between natural persons, legal persons and unincorporated organizations with equal subject matter can be arbitrated.

The following disputes cannot be arbitrated:

(I) Marriage, adoption, guardianship, custody, maintenance and inheritance disputes;

(ii) Administrative disputes that should be handled by administrative organs according to law.

**Article 4** The parties shall follow the principle of voluntariness and reach an arbitration agreement when they choose arbitration as a means of

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



dispute settlement. Without an arbitration agreement, if one party applies for arbitration, the arbitration institution shall not accept the application.

**Article 5** If the parties have reached an arbitration agreement, but one party files a lawsuit with the People’s Court, the People’s Court shall not accept such lawsuit, unless the arbitration agreement is invalid or otherwise provided by law.

**Article 6** The arbitration institution shall be selected by agreement of the parties.

Arbitration shall not be subject to hierarchical or territorial jurisdiction.

**Article 7** Arbitration shall be based on facts, in accordance with the provisions of the law, and shall resolve disputes in a fair and reasonable manner.

**Article 8** The arbitration shall follow the principle of good faith.

**Article 9** Arbitration shall be conducted independently in accordance with the law, and shall not be subject to interference by administrative organs, social organizations or individuals.

**Article 10** Arbitration shall be conducted under the system of finalization of one award. After an award has been made, if the parties apply for arbitration or file a lawsuit with the People’s Court in respect of the same dispute, the arbitration institution or the People’s Court shall not accept the application.

Where an award is set aside or not enforced by the People’s Court in accordance with the law, the parties may apply for arbitration on the basis

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



of a new arbitration agreement reached by the parties, or bring a lawsuit to the People's Court.

**Article 11** Arbitration activities may be conducted online through the information network, except where the parties expressly disagree.

Arbitration activities conducted online through the information network shall have the same legal effect as offline arbitration activities.

**Article 12** The state supports arbitration institutions to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with overseas arbitration institutions and relevant international organizations, and to actively participate in the formulation of international arbitration rules.

## **Chapter II Arbitration Institutions, Arbitrators and Arbitration Associations**

**Article 13** An arbitration institution may be established in a municipality directly under the central government and in the city where the people's government of a province or autonomous region is located, or in other cities with districts according to need, without being set up at any level according to administrative divisions.

Arbitration institutions by the people's government of the city provided for in the preceding paragraph are to be organized by the relevant departments and chambers of commerce to form a unified, non-profit legal person of public interest.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 14** Arbitration institutions established pursuant to Article 13 of this Law shall be registered with the judicial administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Arbitration institutions established by the China Council for International Trade with the approval of the State Council shall be filed with the judicial administrative department of the State Council.

The specific measures for the registration and administration of arbitration institutions shall be formulated by the State Council.

**Article 15** Arbitration institutions shall meet the following conditions:

- (a) Have its own name, domicile and constitution;
- (ii) Have the necessary property;
- (iii) It shall have its own personnel in accordance with the provisions of this law;
- (d) Have appointed arbitrators.

The statutes of an arbitration institution shall be formulated in accordance with this Law.

**Article 16** Where an arbitration institution changes its name, domicile, statutes, legal representatives or constituents, it shall submit an application and register the change in accordance with law.

**Article 17** The termination of an arbitration institution shall be registered and shall be canceled in accordance with the law.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 18** The composition of an arbitration institution shall include one director, two to four deputy directors, and seven to eleven members. The members of the arbitration body shall be composed of experts in law, economics and trade, science and technology, and individuals with practical work experience. Among the members of the arbitration body, experts in law, economics and trade, and science and technology shall constitute no less than two-thirds.

The term of office for members of the arbitration body shall be five years. Upon expiration of the term, the body shall be renewed in accordance with the law, with no fewer than one-third of the members replaced.

**Article 19** The arbitration institution shall, in accordance with the laws, regulations and statutes, establish and improve the internal governance structure, clear decision-making, implementation, supervision and other aspects of responsibility and authority and procedures.

Arbitration institutions shall establish and improve the democratic deliberation, personnel management, fees and financial management, document management, complaint handling system.

Arbitration institutions shall strengthen the supervision of the members, staff and arbitrators, in arbitration activities in violation of law and discipline in a timely manner in accordance with the law to investigate and deal with; need to be held legally responsible for the timely transfer of the relevant authorities to deal with.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 20** The arbitration institution shall establish a system of information disclosure, timely disclosure to the community of the charter, registration, arbitration rules, arbitrators roster, service processes, fees, annual business reports and financial reports and other information, and actively accept social supervision.

**Article 21** The arbitrators appointed by the arbitration institution shall be fair and upright, with good professional qualities, diligence, integrity and honesty, and abide by professional ethics.

**Article 22** Arbitrators shall meet one of the following conditions:

(a) through the state unified legal professional qualification examination to obtain legal professional qualification, engaged in arbitration work for eight years;

(b) lawyers who have practiced law for eight years;

(c) Has served as a judge or prosecutor for eight years;

(d) Those who are engaged in legal research and teaching and have senior titles;

(e) with legal knowledge, engaged in law, economic and trade, maritime and maritime commerce, science and technology and other professional work, and has a senior title or has the same level of professionalism.

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Ombudsman, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Judges, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Procurators, and other laws provide that the relevant public officials shall not concurrently serve as arbitrators, in accordance with their

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



provisions; and other public officials concurrently serving as arbitrators shall comply with the relevant provisions.

An arbitration institution may appoint arbitrators from among foreigners with specialized knowledge in law, economy and trade, maritime and maritime commerce, science and technology.

**Article 23** An arbitration institution shall establish a roster of arbitrators according to different specialties.

Arbitrators who have been dismissed from public office, have been revoked their certificate of practice of lawyers or have been revoked of senior titles and other circumstances are no longer qualified to serve as an arbitrator and the arbitration institution shall remove its name [from the arbitrators roster].

**Article 24** An arbitration institution shall be independent of the administrative organ and shall have no affiliation with the administrative organ.

There shall be no affiliation between arbitration institutions.

**Article 25** The China Arbitration Association is a legal person of social organization. Arbitration institutions are members of the China Arbitration Association. The statutes of the China Arbitration Association shall be formulated by the National General Assembly.

The China Arbitration Association is a self-regulatory organization of arbitration institutions and, in accordance with its statutes, supervises the

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



conduct of arbitration institutions, their constituents and staff, as well as that of arbitrators in their arbitration activities.

The Chinese Arbitration Association shall formulate model arbitration rules in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Law and the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China.

**Article 26** The judicial administrative department under the State Council shall, in accordance with law, guide and supervise the work of arbitration throughout the country, improve the relevant work system, and plan the development of arbitration in an integrated manner.

The judicial and administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall, in accordance with law, direct and supervise the work of arbitration in their respective administrative regions.

## Chapter III Arbitration Agreement

**Article 27** The arbitration agreement includes the arbitration clause concluded in the contract and the agreement to request arbitration reached in other written ways before or after the dispute.

The arbitration agreement shall have the following contents:

- (i) The expression of intention to arbitrate;
- (ii) the arbitration matters;
- (iii) the selected arbitration institution.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



If a party claims that there is an arbitration agreement when applying for arbitration, and the other party does not deny it before the first hearing, the arbitral tribunal shall consider that there is an arbitration agreement between the parties after being prompted by the arbitral tribunal and recording it.

**Article 28** The arbitration agreement shall be null and void under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The agreed arbitration matters exceed the scope of arbitration provided by law;

(b) The arbitration agreement is concluded by a person who is incapable of civil behavior or a person with limited capacity for civil behavior;

(c) one party has taken coercive means to force the other party to enter into an arbitration agreement.

**Article 29** If [the parties to] the arbitration agreement did not agree on the arbitration matters or arbitration institution or the agreement is unclear, the parties may supplement the agreement; failing to reach a supplemental agreement, the arbitration agreement shall be invalid.

**Article 30** The arbitration agreement exists independently. Whether the contract is established and whether it is altered, inoperative, terminated, revoked or invalid shall not affect the validity of the arbitration agreement that has been reached.

The arbitral tribunal has the power to confirm the validity of the contract.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 31** Where the parties disagree on the validity of the arbitration agreement, they may request the arbitral institution or the arbitral tribunal to make a decision or the People’s Court to make a ruling. If one party requests the arbitral institution or the arbitral tribunal to make a decision and the other party requests the People’s Court to make a ruling, the People’s Court shall make the ruling.

If a party objects to the validity of the arbitration agreement, it shall raise the objection before the first hearing of the arbitration tribunal.

## Chapter IV Arbitration Procedures

### Section I. Application and Acceptance

**Article 32** A party's application for arbitration shall comply with the following conditions:

- (a) There is an arbitration agreement;
- (ii) There is a specific request for arbitration and facts and reasons;
- (iii) It falls within the scope of acceptance of the arbitration institution.

**Article 33** The party applying for arbitration shall submit to the arbitration institution the arbitration agreement, the statement of claim for arbitration and a copy thereof.

**Article 34** The statement of claim for arbitration shall contain the following matters:

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



(1) The name, gender, age, occupation, work unit, residence and contact information of the parties, the name, residence and name, position and contact information of the legal representative or principal person in charge of the legal person or unincorporated organization;

(ii) The request for arbitration and the facts and reasons on which it is based;

(iii) Evidence and sources of evidence, names and residences of witnesses.

**Article 35** Within five days from the date of receipt of the application for arbitration, the arbitration institution shall accept the application and notify the applicant if it considers that the conditions for acceptance have been met; if it considers that the conditions for acceptance have not been met, it shall notify the applicant in writing that the application is inadmissible and state the reasons for such inadmissibility.

**Article 36** After the arbitration institution accepts the application for arbitration, it shall send the arbitration rules and the roster of arbitrators to the applicant and a copy of the statement of claim for arbitration, together with the arbitration rules and the roster of arbitrators, to the respondent within the time limit prescribed by the arbitration rules.

After receiving a copy of the statement of claim for arbitration, the respondent shall submit a statement of defense to the arbitration institution within the period prescribed by the arbitration rules. Upon receipt of the statement of defense, the arbitral institution shall send a copy of the

## PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



statement of defense to the claimant within the period prescribed by the arbitration rules. If the respondent fails to submit the statement of defense, it shall not affect the conduct of the arbitration proceedings.

**Article 37** If a party to an arbitration agreement files a lawsuit to the People's Court and did not declare that there is an arbitration agreement and the People's Court accepts the case, and the other party submits the arbitration agreement before the first hearing, the People's Court shall dismiss the lawsuit, unless the arbitration agreement is invalid or the law provides otherwise; if the other party did not object to the acceptance of the case by the People's Court before the first hearing [this shall be considered] as a waiver of the arbitration agreement and the People's Court shall continue the hearing.

**Article 38** The claimant may abandon or change the arbitration claim. The respondent may recognize or refute the arbitration claim and has the right to file a counterclaim.

**Article 39** Where a party's conduct or other circumstances may render an award difficult to enforce or cause other harm to a party, that party may apply for property preservation, request an order requiring the other party to perform certain acts, or request an order prohibiting the other party from performing certain acts. Where a party applies for preservation, the arbitration institution shall submit the application to the People's Court in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Law of the

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



People's Republic of China, and the people's court shall handle it promptly in accordance with the law.

In urgent circumstances, a party to an arbitration agreement may, prior to filing an arbitration application, apply to the people's court for property preservation, request an order requiring the other party to perform certain acts, or request an order prohibiting the other party from performing certain acts, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China. Where a party applies for preservation, the people's court shall handle the matter in a timely manner in accordance with the law.

Where the application is erroneous, the applicant shall compensate the respondent for any losses incurred due to the preservation.

**Article 40** The parties and legal representatives may appoint lawyers and other agents to conduct arbitration activities. Where lawyers and other agents are entrusted to carry out arbitration activities, a power of attorney shall be submitted to the arbitration institution.

**Article 41** The arbitration documents shall be served in a reasonable manner agreed upon by the parties; if the parties have not agreed or if the agreement is unclear, the documents shall be served in the manner prescribed by the arbitration rules.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



## Section II Composition of the Arbitral Tribunal

**Article 42** The arbitral tribunal may consist of three arbitrators or one arbitrator. If it is composed of three arbitrators, there shall be a presiding arbitrator.

**Article 43** If the parties have agreed that the arbitral tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators, each party shall select or each party shall delegate to the chairman of the arbitral institution the appointment of an arbitrator in accordance with the procedures established by the arbitration rules; the third arbitrator shall be jointly selected by the parties, or may be jointly delegated by the parties to the chairman of the arbitral institution to make the appointment in accordance with the procedures established by the arbitration rules. If the parties have agreed that the third arbitrator is to be chosen jointly by the arbitrators chosen by each of them, their agreement shall apply. The third arbitrator is the presiding arbitrator.

If the parties have agreed that the arbitral tribunal shall be constituted by a single arbitrator, the arbitrator shall be chosen jointly by the parties or may be appointed by the parties jointly by entrusting the appointment to the chairman of the arbitral institution in accordance with the procedures established in the arbitration rules.

**Article 44** If the parties have not agreed on the manner of constituting the arbitral tribunal or on the choice of arbitrators within the period of time provided for in the arbitration rules, the chairman of the arbitral institution

## PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



shall determine or appoint them in accordance with the procedure established by the arbitration rules.

**Article 45** If an arbitrator is in a situation that may cause the parties to have reasonable doubts about his or her independence or impartiality, the arbitrator shall promptly disclose in writing to the arbitral institution.

The arbitral institution shall notify the parties in writing of the arbitrator's written disclosure and the constitution of the arbitral tribunal.

**Article 46** An arbitrator must be disqualified in any of the following circumstances, and the parties also have the right to apply for disqualification:

- (a) He is a party or agent of the case, or a close relative of a party or agent;
- (ii) Has an interest in the case;
- (iii) Has other relationships with the parties or agents in the case that may affect fair arbitration;
- (d) Meeting with the parties or agents in private, or accepting invitations and gifts from the parties or agents.

**Article 47** A party shall state the reasons for its application for disqualification and make it before the first hearing. If the reason for recusal is known after the first hearing, it may be filed before the end of the last hearing.

**Article 48** Whether an arbitrator is to be disqualified shall be decided by the chairman of the arbitral institution; when the chairman of the arbitral

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



institution is an arbitrator, whether he is to be disqualified or not shall be decided collectively by the other members of the arbitral institution.

**Article 49** If an arbitrator is unable to perform his or her duties due to disqualification or other reasons, [another] arbitrator shall be re-selected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

After an arbitrator has been re-selected or re-appointed due to recusal, the parties may request that the arbitration proceedings that have already taken place be re-conducted, and the arbitral tribunal shall decide whether or not to grant permission; the arbitral tribunal may also decide on its own whether or not to re-conduct the arbitration proceedings that have already taken place.

**Article 50** If an arbitrator is involved in the circumstances provided for in Article 46(4) of this Law and the circumstances are serious, or if he is involved in the circumstances provided for in Article 71(1)(6) of this Law, he or she shall be held legally liable in accordance with law, and the arbitral institution shall remove him or her from the arbitration.

## Section III Hearings and Awards

**Article 51** Arbitrations shall be conducted in a hearing. If the parties agree not to hold a hearing, the arbitral tribunal may make an award on the basis of the statement of claim, statement of defense and other materials.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 52** The arbitration shall be held in private. If the parties agree to make it public, it may be held in public, except where state secrets, commercial secrets of others or personal privacy are involved.

**Article 53** The arbitration institution shall notify the parties of the date of the hearing within the period prescribed by the arbitration rules. Where the parties have justifiable reasons, they may request for an adjournment of the hearing within the period prescribed by the arbitration rules. Whether to adjourn or not shall be decided by the arbitral tribunal.

**Article 54** If the claimant, after being notified in writing, fails to appear at the hearing without justifiable reasons or withdraws from the hearing without the permission of the arbitral tribunal, it may be deemed to have withdrawn its application for arbitration.

If the respondent, upon written notification, fails to appear at the arbitral tribunal without justifiable reasons or withdraws from the arbitral tribunal without the permission of the arbitral tribunal, an award may be made in absentia.

**Article 55** The parties shall provide evidence for their claims.

The arbitral tribunal may, on its own, collect evidence it deems necessary to collect; if necessary, it may request the parties concerned to provide assistance in accordance with law.

**Article 56** A party may apply to the arbitral tribunal for an expert appraisal on specialized issues concerning the ascertainment of facts. Where the arbitral tribunal, upon a party's application or on its own initiative,

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



deems an expert appraisal necessary for specialized issues, it may refer the matter to an appraiser agreed upon by the parties or appoint an appraiser itself.

Upon the request of a party or the requirement of the arbitral tribunal, and after being notified by the tribunal, the appraiser shall attend the hearing. With the permission of the arbitral tribunal, a party may pose questions to the appraiser.

**Article 57** Evidence shall be presented at the hearing, the parties may [raise] questions [concerning the evidence].

**Article 58** In the case of evidence may be lost or difficult to obtain later, the parties may apply for the preservation of evidence. Where the parties apply for the preservation of evidence, the arbitral institution shall submit the application of the parties to the Lower People's Court at the place where the evidence is located, and the People's Court shall deal with the application in a timely manner in accordance with the law.

Due to the urgency of the situation, the parties to the arbitration agreement may apply to the People's Court for the preservation of evidence in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China before applying for arbitration. The People's court shall, in accordance with the law, deal with the parties' application for preservation of evidence in a timely manner.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 59** The parties shall have the right to debate during the arbitration process. At the conclusion of the debate, the presiding arbitrator or the sole arbitrator shall consult the parties for their final opinions.

**Article 60** The arbitral tribunal shall record the hearings in a transcript. If the parties and other participants in the arbitration consider that there is any omission or error in the record of their statements, they have the right to apply for a correction. If no correction is made, the application shall be recorded.

The record shall be signed or sealed by the arbitrator, the recorder, the parties and the other participants in the arbitration.

**Article 61** If the arbitral tribunal finds that a party has unilaterally fabricated basic facts to apply for arbitration or that the parties have maliciously colluded with each other in an attempt to infringe upon the interests of the State, the public interests of the society or the lawful rights and interests of others by means of arbitration, the arbitral request of the party shall be rejected.

**Article 62** After the parties have applied for arbitration, they may settle the case on their own. If they reach a settlement agreement, they may request the arbitral tribunal to make an award in accordance with the settlement agreement, or they may withdraw their application for arbitration.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 63** If the parties have reached a settlement agreement and withdrawn their request for arbitration, they may apply for arbitration in accordance with the arbitration agreement.

**Article 64** The arbitral tribunal may conciliate before making the award. If the parties voluntarily conciliate, the arbitral tribunal shall conciliate. If the conciliation fails, the award shall be made in a timely manner.

If agreement is reached in the conciliation, the arbitral tribunal shall make a statement of conciliation or an award in accordance with the results of the agreement. The conciliation statement and the award shall have the same legal effect.

**Article 65** The conciliation [statement] shall state the request for arbitration and the results of the agreement of the parties. The statement of conciliation shall be signed by the arbitrator, stamped with the seal of the arbitration institution and delivered to the parties.

The letter of conciliation shall become legally effective after it has been signed by both parties.

If the parties repudiate before the signing of the conciliation document, the arbitral tribunal shall make an award in a timely manner.

**Article 66** The award shall be made in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the arbitrators, and the dissenting opinion of the minority of the arbitrators may be recorded in the transcript. If the arbitral tribunal fails to form a majority opinion, the award shall be made in accordance with the opinion of the presiding arbitrator.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 67** The award shall state the request for arbitration, the disputed facts, the reasons for the award, the result of the award, the burden of arbitration costs and the date of the award. If the parties agree that they do not wish to state the disputed facts and the reasons for the award, they may not do so. The award shall be signed by the arbitrators and stamped with the seal of the arbitration institution. An arbitrator who disagrees with the award may or may not sign it.

**Article 68** When the arbitral tribunal arbitrates a dispute in which a part of the facts are already clear, it may decide on that part first.

**Article 69** The arbitral tribunal shall make corrections in respect of errors of writing or calculation in the award or in respect of matters already decided by the arbitral tribunal but omitted from the award; the parties may request the arbitral tribunal to make such corrections within thirty days from the date of receipt of the award.

**Article 70** An award becomes legally effective from the date on which it is made.

## Chapter V Application for Setting Aside the Award

**Article 71** A party may apply to the intermediate People's Court at the seat of the arbitration institution for the setting aside of an award if it submits evidence to prove that the award is in one of the following circumstances:

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



- (i) There is no arbitration agreement;
- (ii) The matter awarded does not fall within the scope of the arbitration agreement or the arbitration institution was not authorized to arbitrate;
- (iii) The composition of the arbitral tribunal or the procedure of the arbitration violated the statutory procedure;
- (iv) The evidence on which the award is based is forged;
- (v) The opposing party has concealed evidence sufficient to affect the fairness of the award;
- (vi) The arbitrators have solicited or accepted bribes, practiced favoritism or perverted the law in arbitrating the case.

If the People's Court, after review by a collegial panel, verifies that the award contains one of the circumstances set forth in the preceding paragraph, it shall rule that the award shall be set aside.

Where the People's Court determines that the ruling is contrary to the public interest, it shall rule that it be set aside.

**Article 72** Where a party applies for the annulment of an award, the application shall be made within three months from the date of receipt of the award.

**Article 73** The People's Court shall, within two months from the date of accepting the application for revocation of the award, make a ruling on revocation of the award or dismissal of the application.

**Article 74** Where the People's Court, after accepting the application for setting aside the award, considers that the arbitration can be re-

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



arbitrated by the arbitral tribunal, it shall notify the arbitral tribunal to re-arbitrate within a certain period of time and make a ruling to suspend the setting aside proceedings. Where the arbitral tribunal commences the re-arbitration, the People's Court shall rule that the annulment proceedings shall be terminated. If the arbitral tribunal refuses to re-arbitrate, the People's Court shall rule to resume the annulment proceedings.

## Chapter VI Enforcement

**Article 75** The parties shall fulfill the award. If a party fails to perform, the other party may apply to the People's Court for enforcement in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China. The People's Court to which the application is made shall enforce it.

**Article 76** Where the respondent submits evidence to prove that the award is in one of the circumstances provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 71 of this Law, the People's Court, after forming a collegial panel to examine and verify the case, decides that the award shall not be enforced.

Where the People's Court determines that the enforcement of the award is contrary to the public interest, it shall rule that it shall not be enforced.

**Article 77** Where a party applies for the enforcement of an award and another party applies for the setting aside of the award, the People's Court shall rule that the enforcement shall be suspended.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



Where the People’s Court decides to set aside the award, it shall decide to terminate the execution. Where the application for setting aside the award is rejected by a ruling, the People’s Court shall rule on the resumption of execution.

## Chapter VII Special Provisions on Foreign Arbitration

**Article 78** The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the arbitration of foreign-related economic, trade, transportation and maritime disputes, as well as other foreign-related disputes; if there are no provisions in this Chapter, other relevant provisions of this Law shall apply.

**Article 79** Where a party to a foreign-related arbitration applies for the preservation of evidence, the arbitration institution shall submit the party's application to the Intermediate People’s Court at the place where the evidence is located, and the People’s Court shall deal with the application in a timely manner in accordance with the law.

**Article 80** The arbitral tribunal of a foreign-related arbitration may record the hearings in a transcript or make points of the transcript, which may be signed or sealed by the parties and other participants in the arbitration.

**Article 81** The parties may agree in writing on the place of arbitration. Unless the parties agree otherwise on the law applicable to the arbitration proceedings, the place of arbitration shall be the basis for determining the

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



law applicable to the arbitration proceedings and the court of jurisdiction. The arbitral award is deemed to have been made at the place of arbitration.

If the parties have not agreed on the place of arbitration or if the agreement is unclear, the place of arbitration shall be determined in accordance with the arbitration rules agreed upon by the parties; if the arbitration rules do not provide for it, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the place of arbitration in the light of the circumstances of the case and in accordance with the principle of facilitating the settlement of disputes.

**Article 82** If the parties to a foreign-related maritime dispute or a foreign-related dispute between enterprises established and registered in a pilot free trade zone approved by the State Council, a free trade port in Hainan, or any other region specified by the State, agree in writing to arbitrate, they may choose to have the arbitration conducted by an arbitration institution; or they may choose to have the People's Republic of China as the place of arbitration, and the arbitration tribunal shall be composed of persons who meet the conditions set forth in this Law and conduct the arbitration in accordance with the agreed arbitration rules within three working days after the constitution of the tribunal. Such arbitral tribunal shall, within three working days after the constitution of the tribunal, file the names of the parties, the place of arbitration, the composition of the arbitral tribunal and the arbitration rules with the Arbitration Association.

Where a party applies for preservation of property, preservation of evidence, or requests that the other party be ordered to perform a certain

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



act or be prohibited from performing a certain act, the arbitral tribunal shall, in accordance with the law, submit the application of the party to the People's Court, and the People's Court shall deal with the application in a timely manner in accordance with the law.

**Article 83** Where a party submits evidence to prove that a foreign-related arbitral award contains one of the following circumstances, the People's Court shall form a collegial tribunal to examine and verify the award and decide to set it aside:

(a) There is no arbitration agreement;

(b) The respondent has not been notified of the appointment of an arbitrator or the conduct of the arbitration proceedings, or has failed to present its views for other reasons which do not fall within the responsibility of the respondent;

(c) The composition of the arbitral tribunal or the procedure of the arbitration was inconsistent with the arbitration rules;

(d) The matter to be decided does not fall within the scope of the arbitration agreement or the arbitration institution is not authorized to arbitrate.

If the People's Court finds that the award is contrary to the public interest, it shall rule to set it aside.

**Article 84** Where the respondent submits evidence to prove that a foreign-related arbitral award has one of the circumstances specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 83 of this Law, the People's Court shall, upon

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



examination and verification by a collegial panel, rule that it shall not be enforced.

Where the People's Court determines that the enforcement of the award is contrary to the public interest, it shall rule that it shall not be enforced.

**Article 85** Where a party requests the enforcement of an arbitral award which has become legally effective within the territory of the People's Republic of China, if the executed person or his property is not within the territory of the People's Republic of China, the party may apply directly to a foreign court having jurisdiction for recognition and enforcement.

**Article 86** Arbitral institutions are encouraged to set up business organizations outside the People's Republic of China to conduct arbitration activities.

According to the needs of economic and social development and reform and opening up, overseas arbitration institutions may be permitted to set up business entities in the pilot free trade zones approved by the State Council, Hainan Free Trade Port and other areas in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State, to conduct out foreign-related arbitration activities.

**Article 87** Parties to foreign-related arbitration are encouraged to select arbitration institutions of the People's Republic of China (including its Special Administrative Regions) and to agree to conduct arbitration in the People's Republic of China (including its Special Administrative Regions) as the place of arbitration.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 88** For arbitral awards rendered outside the territory of the People's Republic of China that have become legally effective and require recognition and enforcement by the People's Courts, the parties may apply directly to the intermediate people's court at the place of residence of the party against whom enforcement is sought or at the location of its property. Where the place of residence of the party against whom enforcement is sought or its property is not within the territory of the People's Republic of China, the parties may apply to the intermediate people's court at the place of residence of the applicant or at a place with a proper connection to the dispute subject to the award.

The People's Court shall do so in accordance with international treaties concluded by the People's Republic of China or to which it is a party, or in accordance with the principle of reciprocity.

Where a foreign arbitration institution restricts or discriminates against the lawful rights and interests of citizens, legal persons and other organizations of the People's Republic of China, the relevant institution of the People's Republic of China shall have the right to apply the principle of reciprocity to the citizens, enterprises and other organizations of that country.

## Chapter VIII By-laws

**Article 89** The arbitration institutions referred to in this Law include arbitration commissions, arbitration courts and other institutions established by law.

# PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



**Article 90** If the law has provisions on the statute of limitations for arbitration, the provisions thereof shall be followed; if not, the provisions on the statute of limitations for litigation shall apply.

**Article 91** An arbitration institution, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Law and the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, may formulate arbitration rules with reference to the model arbitration rules formulated by the China Arbitration Association.

**Article 92** The parties shall pay arbitration fees in accordance with the provisions.

The arbitration institution shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State, formulate methods for collecting arbitration fees.

**Article 93** The provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Mediation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Mediation and Arbitration of Disputes over Rural Land Contracting, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Mediation and Arbitration of Disputes over Rural Land Contracting and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Physical Education shall be applied to arbitration of labor disputes, arbitration of disputes over rural land contracting and arbitration of sports.

**Article 94** Arbitration institutions and arbitration tribunals may handle international investment arbitration cases in accordance with the provisions of the relevant international investment treaties and agreements on the

## PRC Arbitration Law

Revised on 12 September 2025 – Effective 1 March 2026

Translation courtesy of



submission of investment disputes to arbitration, and in accordance with the arbitration rules agreed upon by the disputing parties.

**Article 95** Any violation of the provisions on the registration and administration of arbitration institutions shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and administrative regulations.

**Article 96** This Law shall come into force on March 1, 2026.