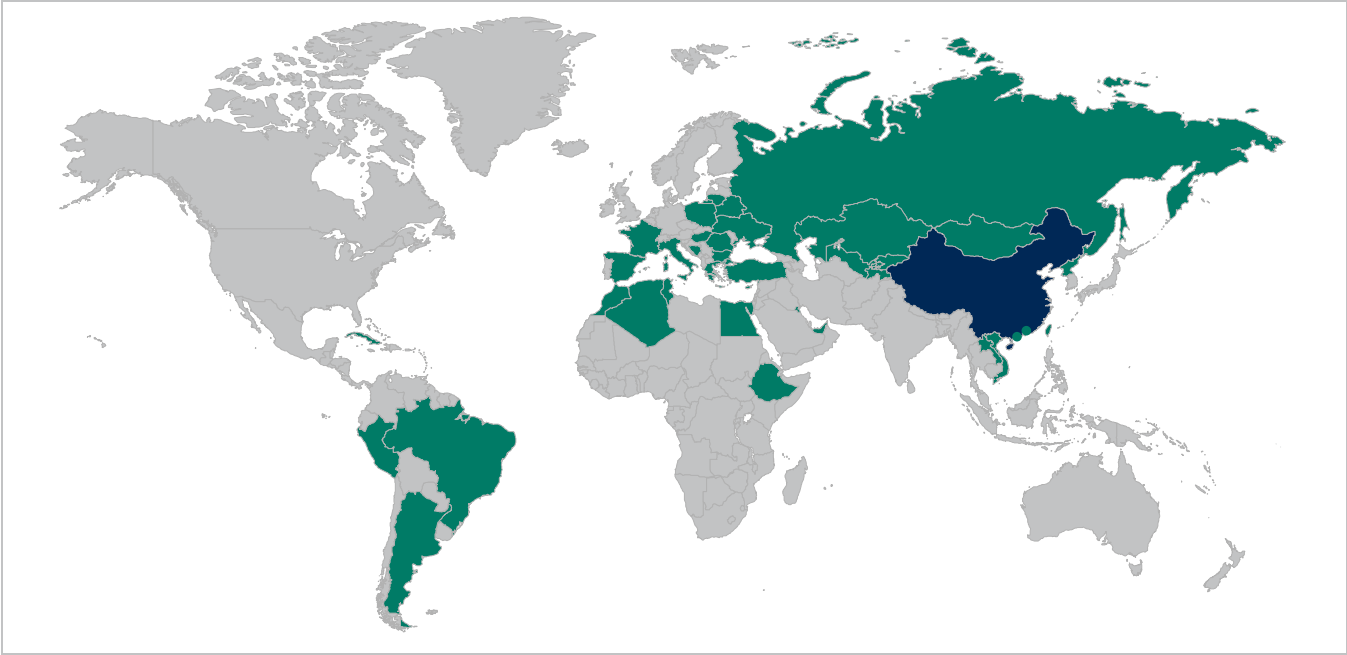


China

Reciprocal Enforcement of Court Judgments

Jurisdictions with which China has reciprocal enforcement arrangements for court judgments.

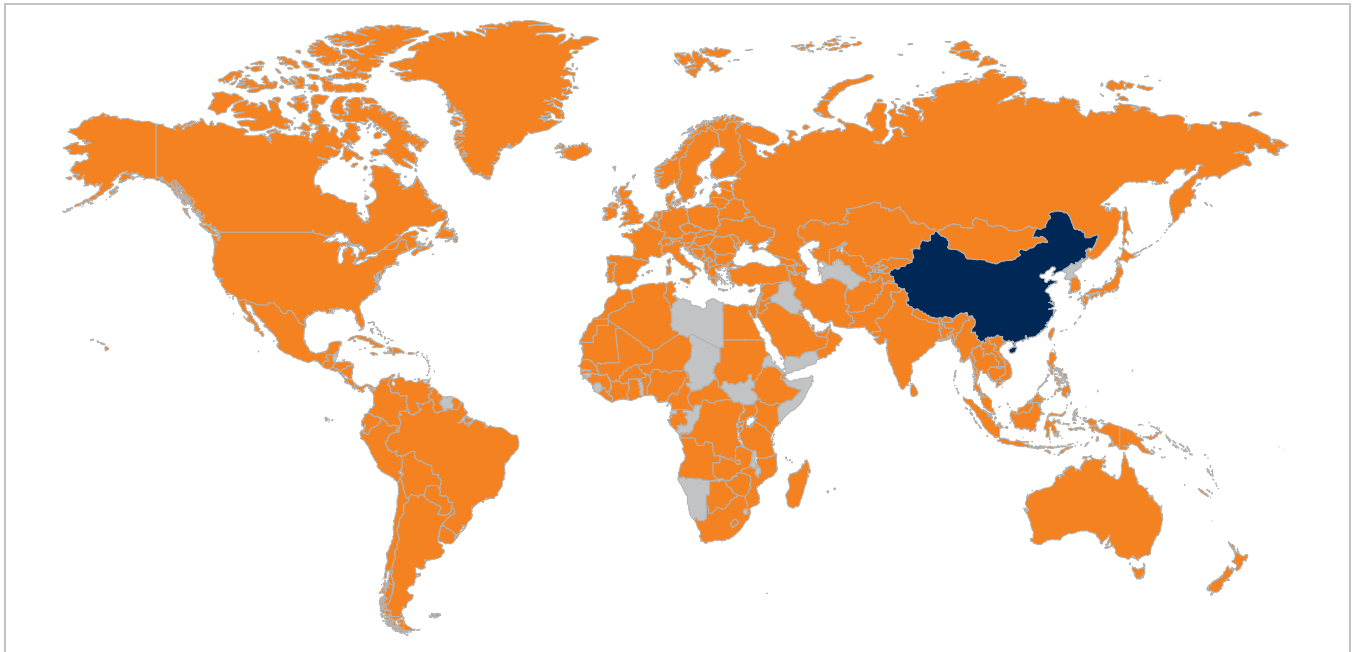


Bilateral			
	Hong Kong	Poland	
Algeria	Hungary	Romania	
Argentina	Italy	Russia	
Belarus	Kazakhstan	Spain	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Kuwait	Taiwan	
Brazil	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	
Bulgaria	Laos	Tunisia	
Cuba	Lithuania	Turkey	
Cyprus	Macau	United Arab Emirates	
Greece	Morocco	Ukraine	
Egypt	Mongolia	Uzbekistan	
Ethiopia	North Korea	Vietnam	
France	Peru		

Important Note: This is a simplified guide. The map above refers to jurisdictions rather than States. Some borders are disputed and the above map should not be considered an endorsement of any particular territorial claim. The above map may not cover all types of claim. Some of the arrangements depicted do not involve full reciprocity of enforcement. Reciprocal enforcement may still be possible with jurisdictions not highlighted above, depending on local and national laws. Not all dependent territories or equivalents may be shown. For Canada, India, and Australia, reciprocal arrangements may not apply to the entire territory. In some cases, judgments may only be enforceable in certain territories within a jurisdiction. Correct as at 1 September 2020.

Reciprocal Enforcement of Arbitration Awards

Jurisdictions with which China has reciprocal enforcement arrangements for arbitral awards (via the New York Convention).



Afghanistan	Botswana	Czech Republic	Guatemala	Lesotho	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
Albania	Brazil	Denmark	Guernsey	Liberia	Norfolk Island	Scotland	United States of America
Algeria	British Virgin Islands	Djibouti	Guinea	Liechtenstein	Northern Ireland	Senegal	Uruguay
American Samoa	Brunei	Dominica	Guyana	Lithuania	Norway	Serbia	US Virgin Islands
Andorra	Bulgaria	Dominican Republic	Haiti	Luxembourg	Oman	Seychelles	Uzbekistan
Antigua and Barbuda	Burkina Faso	Democratic Republic of Congo	Holy See	Macau	Pakistan	Singapore	Venezuela
Angola	Burundi	Ecuador	Honduras	Macedonia	Palau	Sint Eustatius	Vietnam
Argentina	Cabo Verde	Egypt	Hong Kong	Madagascar	Palestine	Sint Maarten	Zambia
Armenia	Cameroon	El Salvador	Hungary	Malaysia	Panama	Slovakia	Zimbabwe
Aruba	Cayman Islands	England and Wales	Iceland	Maldives	Papua New Guinea	Slovenia	
Australia	Central African Republic	Ireland	India	Mali	Paraguay	South Africa	
Austria	Chile	Israel	Indonesia	Malta	Peru	South Korea	
Azerbaijan	Christmas Island	Italy	Iran	Marshall Islands	Philippines	Spain	
Bahamas	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Jamaica	Isle of Man	Mauritania	Poland	Sri Lanka	
Bahrain	Colombia	Japan	Israel	Mauritius	Portugal	Sudan	
Bangladesh	Comoros	Jordan	Italy	Mexico	Puerto Rico	Sweden	
Barbados	Cook Islands	Kazakhstan	Jersey	Moldova	Qatar	Switzerland	
Belarus	Costa Rica	Kenya	Jamaica	Monaco	Romania	Syria	
Belgium	Côte d'Ivoire	Kuwait	Japan	Mongolia	Russia	Tajikistan	
Benin	Croatia	Kyrgyzstan	Jersey	Montenegro	Rwanda	Tanzania	
Bermuda	Cuba	Laos	Jordan	Morocco	Saba	Thailand	
Bhutan	Curaçao	Latvia	Kazakhstan	Mozambique	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Trinidad and Tobago	
Bolivia	Cyprus	Lebanon	Kyrgyzstan	Myanmar	San Marino	Tonga	
Bonaire			Laos	Nepal	Sao Tome and Principe	Tunisia	
Bosnia & Herzegovina			Latvia	Netherlands		Turkey	
			Lebanon	New Zealand		Uganda	
				Nicaragua		Ukraine	
				Niger			

*The New York Convention will enter into force for Ethiopia on 22/11/2020.

Important Note: This is a simplified guide. The map above refers to jurisdictions rather than States. Some borders are disputed and the above map should not be considered an endorsement of any particular territorial claim. Not all dependent territories or equivalents may be shown. Some jurisdictions apply the New York Convention only to certain types of claim. Correct as at 1 September 2020.

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