

**Palestinian National Authority  
Ministry of Justice**

**Draft Bylaw  
for  
Arbitration Law Number (3) of 2000**

## CHAPTER 1 : DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Article (1):** For the purpose of this bylaw, the following terms and expressions will have the meanings below:

**The Law:** Arbitration Law number 3 of 2000

**The Ministry:** Ministry of Justice.

**The Minister:** Minister of Justice

**National Arbitration:** Arbitration that takes place in Palestine and is not related to international commerce, or international commercial arbitration that takes place abroad but the parties agreed on the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Arbitration Law.

**International Arbitration:** Arbitration that concerns economic, commercial, or civil issues according to the details specified in Article (3) Paragraph (2) of the Law.

**Foreign Arbitration:** Arbitration that takes place outside Palestine.

**Private Arbitration:** Arbitration that is not conducted by an institution specialized in arbitration.

**Institutional Arbitration:** Arbitration that is conducted by a certified institution specialized in arbitration, whether conducted inside or outside Palestine.

**Article (2):** There shall be no arbitration agreement where there is involvement of public order, disputes related to personal status [Family Law], or issues where conciliation is not legally allowed.

**Article (3):** Parties to an arbitration agreement shall be those who enjoy full legal capacity. Guardians and curators are not permitted to sign an Arbitration agreement, unless otherwise authorized by the competent court.

**Article (4):**

1. The Arbitrator should be a natural person, legally competent, and enjoy civil rights. He or she should never have been convicted of immorality, a misdemeanour, or a felony, and should never have been reduced to bankruptcy, unless now rehabilitated.
2. The Arbitrator may be a national or foreigner. If he is a government (Authority) employee, he or she should be authorized by the agency he or she works for.
3. The Arbitrator should not have any interest, whether in appearance or in fact, in the subject of arbitration, or with any of the parties.

**Article (5): The Competent Court**

1. If Arbitration is local, whether institutional or private, the competent court shall be the court that has the initial jurisdiction over the dispute that is being arbitrated, unless the parties agree otherwise. Articles (27-50) of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law Number (2) of 2001 shall apply to this jurisdiction.

2. If it is an international arbitration that takes place in Palestine, the competent court shall be the first instance court with territorial jurisdiction over the location where the arbitration takes place.
3. If it is a foreign arbitration, the first instance court of Jerusalem, Ramallah, or Gaza shall be the competent court for the registration and enforcement of the arbitral award.

## CHAPTER 2 : LIST OF ARBITRATORS

**Article (6):** Pursuant to the decision by the Minister, a specialized department will be established to carry out the following tasks:

1. Process applications for inclusion on the list of arbitrators (whether for natural persons or for institutions); assign serial numbers to these applications according to the date of filing; and open a dossier for each application in which all documentation is to be held, including the receipt that indicates the filing of the application, date of filing, and serial number.
2. Examine the information provided in the applications and their appendices. If an application is incomplete, contact applicants, in writing, to ask them to complete their application within 15 days starting from the date of the written notification, otherwise the application shall be considered null.
3. Submit recommendations to the Minister on accepting applications, and once approval is given, add the applicant's name to the list of certified arbitrators and issue a certificate to him or her, after due fees have been paid. Renew inclusion on the arbitrators' list, pursuant to a request from the concerned person, and subject to his/her paying the due fees.
4. Collect fees specified in Article (13) of this bylaw.

**Article (7):** To be included on the list of arbitrators, applicants shall fulfil the following requirements:

1. Fill out the Application Form Number (1) appended to this bylaw.
2. Be legally competent; enjoy civil rights; never been convicted of immorality, a misdemeanor or a felony; and never been reduced to bankruptcy, unless he or she was rehabilitated.
3. Belong to one of the free professions and hold the proper practical and scientific experience. If a government employee, he or she should be authorized by the administrative authority that he or she works for.
4. Pass an exam designated by the Ministry. Those who hold a PhD with at least five years of experience; a masters in law from an accredited school with at least 10 years of experience; or a first degree with at least 15 years of legal or judicial experience, are exempted from this exam.
5. Have domicile (address) in Palestine and enjoy good behavior and reputation.
6. Pay the legal fees specified in this bylaw.

**Article (8):** To be included on the list of accredited institutions, the arbitration institution shall fulfil the following requirements:

1. Fill the Application Form Number (2) appended to this bylaw.
2. Have a board of at least three members who fulfil the requirements specified in Article (7) of this bylaw.
3. Have domicile in Palestine.
4. Be specialized in the field of arbitration, mediation, legal or administrative sciences, or resolution of social, commercial, civil, economic, or professional disputes.
5. Have internal institutional arbitration regulations that include the principles and rules of the Palestinian arbitration, in addition to names of arbitrators accredited by the institution, whether on the Ministry list or not.
6. Pay the legal fees specified in this bylaw.

**Article (9):** After making certain that an applicant fulfils the conditions specified in Articles (7 and 8), and pursuant to the recommendation of the Department, the Minister shall issue a decision to include the arbitrator or the institution on the list of accredited arbitrators. A certificate shall be issued in this regard according to Form Number 3 appended to this bylaw.

**Article (10):** The Department established under Article (6) of this bylaw shall send to the Supreme Judiciary Council copies of the lists of arbitrators and arbitral institutions accredited by the ministry, in order for the Council to distribute them to all civil courts in Palestine and to any other related party.

**Article (11):** Upon the request of one of the parties or the arbitration panel, the competent court shall appoint an arbitrator, or an umpire, from the list of arbitrators accredited by the Ministry. The court shall decide on the appointment within 15 days from informing the other party of the request. The court's decision in this regard shall be final.

**Article (12):** Inclusion on the list of arbitrators shall be valid for three years, renewable if the applicant proves that he adjudicated, whether individually or within a panel, five cases in the period prior to the application. If the applicant is an arbitral institution, it shall prove that it adjudicated 20 cases through arbitration.

**Article (13):** The Ministry shall collect the following fees:

1. 10 Jordanian Dinars (JD), or the equivalent in the locally used currency, shall be collected upon the submission of the inclusion application or the renewal application.
2. 50 JDs, or the equivalent in the locally used currency, shall be collected before the issuance of the certificate of inclusion, or renewal of certificate on the list of arbitrators, if the applicant is a person.
3. 150 JDs, or the equivalent in the locally used currency, shall be collected before the issuance of the certificate of inclusion, or renewal of certificate on the list of arbitrators, if the applicant is a private arbitral institution.

### **CHAPTER 3: THE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT**

**Article (14):**

1. The arbitration agreement shall be in written form signed by the parties, and shall specify the disputed subject. The agreement could be prior to the dispute in the form of an arbitration clause stipulated in a separate contract.
2. In all cases, the arbitration agreement shall be in writing; otherwise, it will be deemed null.
3. The agreement is considered to be in writing if:
  - i. It was written and freely signed by the parties.
  - ii. It is in the form of letters or messages or any other means of written communication.
  - iii. It is in the form of letters of information that have been exchanged electronically between the parties.

**Article (15):** An arbitration agreement is binding to its parties and shall not be abandoned by a party's own will. The competent court however, upon either party's request may decide to terminate the agreement if the court is not convinced of its validity.

**Article (16):**

1. An arbitration agreement shall not be terminated upon the death or legal incompetence of one of the parties, unless the dispute is related to the deceased or the legally incompetent person.
2. An arbitration agreement shall be assumed valid, unless it is legally proved otherwise before a competent court or arbitration panel.

**Article (17):** Agreement on arbitration is only admissible to a natural person or to an artificial person who has legal capacity. If an arbitration award is issued based on an arbitration agreement signed by a minor, the minor or his legal representative can plea for annulment, but the other party cannot plea annulment nor can the court on its own, as this clause is for the interest of the minor.

**Article (18):** Public artificial persons may agree on arbitration in disputes related to administrative contracts pursuant to a written approval from the competent minister or the person who assumes his responsibilities. No delegation is allowed in this regard.

**Article (19):** An arbitration clause mentioned in a contract is an independent agreement that will not be affected by the invalidation, rescission, or termination of the contract.

**Article (20):**

1. The court shall not proceed in a case that has been initiated by one of the parties against the other party on a matter already assigned for arbitration. The court, upon a request from the other party, and before getting involved in the case, shall decide to suspend any procedure if it is convinced by the validity of the arbitration agreement.
2. A decision to cease the procedures shall not impede the arbitration procedures, including the issuance of a final decision in the case.

## CHAPTER 4 : THE ARBITRATION PANEL

### Article (21):

1. Upon the agreement of the parties, the arbitration panel may comprise one arbitrator or more. If the parties do not come to an agreement, each party is entitled to nominate one arbitrator. If either party does not nominate an arbitrator, the competent court shall nominate one from the list of accredited arbitrators.
2. Unless otherwise agreed, arbitrators can select an umpire. If the parties or the arbitrators do not agree on this, the competent court shall nominate an umpire from the Ministry's list of accredited arbitrators. The court's decision in this regard is final.
3. If there is more than one arbitrator, the number shall be odd.
4. The umpire shall take responsibility for the rendition of the arbitral award if there is no majority decision within the arbitration panel.

**Article (22):** If the parties agreed to refer the dispute to an arbitration institution, the institution may:

1. Apply its own regulations.
2. Organize and supervise arbitration procedures.
3. Select the arbitration panel members, unless the parties agree otherwise.
4. Decide on pleas to recuse the arbitration panel or one of its members.
5. Determine the costs of the arbitration and the allocation of these costs among parties.

### Article (23):

The arbitrator may accept or refuse the arbitration task. In either case he or she should state his position in writing within 15 days of appointment.

### Article (24):

1. The arbitrator shall declare his or her acceptance of the arbitration mission either in a written statement or by signing the arbitration agreement.
2. If the arbitrator accepts the arbitration mission, he or she is not allowed to abandon the arbitration process unless he or she provides an acceptable excuse.

### Article (25):

1. Upon acceptance of the mission of arbitration, the arbitrator should disclose to the parties any circumstances or facts that might place his or her independence or impartiality in question.
2. If the parties agree to the arbitrator after the disclosure of the facts and circumstances referred to in Paragraph (1) of this article, they may not request the recusal of the arbitrator.
3. In all cases, it is not acceptable to request the recusal of an arbitrator after the conclusion of evidence and pleadings.

**Article (26):**

1. If the arbitrator did not disclose the circumstances or the facts that might place his or her independence or impartiality in question, and a party had a reason to request the recusal of the arbitrator or the arbitration panel, that party should file the recusal request in writing with the arbitration panel or arbitration institution explaining the reasons for the request, within 15 days of his or her knowledge of these circumstances or facts.
2. Once the request for recusal is filed, all arbitration procedures shall cease until the request is addressed. If it is decided to recuse the arbitrator, all arbitration procedures shall be deemed as if they had not occurred.
3. The decision of the arbitration panel or institution to refuse the request of recusal must be reasoned. The applicant for the request may challenge this decision before the competent court within 15 days of its issuance. The court's decision in this regard is final.
4. The request for recusal is not acceptable from a person who had already filed a similar request against the same arbitrator in the same arbitration.

**Article (27):** It shall be considered as suspicious circumstances, and therefore grounds to challenge the arbitration tribunal or one of its members, if one of the following applies to the arbitrator:

1. The arbitrator is spouse to one of the parties, or his or her relative up to the fourth degree.
2. The arbitrator or his spouse has an ongoing dispute with one of the parties or his or her spouse.
3. The arbitrator is a legal representative or a partner to, or possible successor of one of the parties, or has a relationship by marriage up to the fourth degree with one of the parties' representatives.
4. The dispute entails an interest, possible or in fact, for the arbitrator, his or her spouse, one of his relatives, his relative by marriage up to the fourth degree, or any of their legal representatives.
5. The arbitrator had given an opinion in the disputed subject, represented one of the parties before a court, or acted as a witness in relation to the dispute.
6. The arbitrator was involved in the dispute either as a judge, arbitrator, expert, or mediator.
7. The arbitrator is a relative, or relative by marriage (up to the fourth degree), of a member of the arbitration tribunal.

**Article (28):** If the recusal request or its challenge is denied, the arbitrator who has been challenged cannot sue the recusal applicant, unless the recusal application included an offense against the arbitrator. In this case, the suing procedures shall not start until all arbitration procedures are concluded and the award been made.

**Article (29):**

1. The arbitrator's mission ends if: he decides to step aside; he resigns for an acceptable excuse; the recusal request is accepted; or the arbitrator is so ill that it impedes his work.
2. In the event the arbitrator's mission comes to an end, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed pursuant to a request by one of the parties, and in the same procedure that was applicable to the appointment of the arbitrator being replaced.

3. The arbitration procedures shall cease until the appointment of a new arbitrator is concluded.
4. In the event a substitute arbitrator is appointed, the deadline for the rendition of the award shall be postponed for 30 days starting from the day of appointment.

**Article (30):** The arbitration tribunal shall adjudicate the disputed subject in accordance with the Law and this bylaw, or in accordance with the terms of the arbitration agreement. The tribunal shall not adjudicate things that are not included in the arbitration agreement or have not been requested by the parties.

**Article (31):** The arbitration tribunal may solicit the opinion of the competent court in regard to any legal issue that might arise during arbitration.

**Article (32):**

1. The arbitration tribunal may decide any preventive or urgent measures against any of the parties, provided it is entitled to by the arbitration agreement. In this circumstance, the tribunal may ask any party to furnish the guarantees necessary for such measures.
2. The arbitration tribunal may request the parties to submit guarantees to secure the coverage of costs, or the enforcement of the arbitral award if this was stipulated in the arbitration agreement.
3. The arbitration tribunal may request the competent court to enforce any of the decisions referred to in Paragraphs (1 and 2) of this Article.

## **CHAPTER 5: ARBITRATION PROCEDURES**

**Article (33):** The arbitral tribunal shall respect litigation rules, in which parties are treated with equality, given access to each other's documents, and provided opportunity to submit their pleas and arguments, either in writing or orally, during the hearings.

**Article (34):**

1. Arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the Law and the procedures provided for in this bylaw, unless the arbitration agreement stipulates otherwise.
2. Arbitration sessions shall be open to the public, unless the arbitration tribunal decides otherwise, either pursuant to a request by one of the parties, or by its own decision.
3. Arbitration sessions shall not be postponed more than once for the same acceptable excuse.
4. The arbitration tribunal determines with the parties dates and places of the hearings.
5. The chairman of arbitration tribunal is responsible for leading the session and addressing the questions to the witness and parties. The chairman may order any person who disturbs the order to be evicted from the room. Each arbitrator is entitled to address any question to the parties or witnesses through the chairman.
6. Arbitration shall be conducted in Arabic, unless the parties agree otherwise. The arbitration panel may be assisted by a translator who shall take an oath before conducting the translation.

**Article (35):**

1. Notification rules and procedures stipulated in Article (25) of the Law shall apply to any notification that takes place between the arbitration tribunal, or institution, and the parties.
2. Notification rules and procedures stipulated in Articles (7 to 20) of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law Number (2) of 2001 shall apply to any case not covered by Article (25) of the Law.
3. Notification shall be executed by the person designated by the arbitration tribunal. A relevant public institution shall assist, if needed, in this task.

**Article (36):** Unless the parties agree, or the arbitration tribunal decides otherwise, Articles (23 and 26) of the Law apply to the plaintiff's pleadings and attached documents, and to the defendant's response and attached documents.

**Article (37):** After the exchange of pleadings through the arbitration tribunal or institution, the tribunal or the institution shall notify the parties of the date of the first session, provided such notification takes place at least seven days before the date.

**Article (38):**

1. Rules of attendance and absence set forth in Articles (85 to 88) of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law Number (2) of 2001 shall apply to the parties' absence and attendance at the arbitration sessions.
2. The arbitration tribunal shall postpone the session if it is not satisfied with the notification of the absent party and shall order new notification to the said party.

**Article (39):** On the day of the session, the parties shall attend in person or they may designate, in writing, a legal representative also specifying his or her authorities in representation, speaking for, and signing on behalf of the party. The tribunal shall keep a copy of the authorization letter.

**Article (40):**

1. The arbitration tribunal shall keep a protocol of all the incidents and procedures that take place during the session. The protocol shall be organized and signed by a secretary under the supervision of the chairman. The protocol shall include: the date; the time and location in which the session takes place; the names of the attending tribunal members; the secretary; the parties and those who were absent and whether they were informed of the session; and the statements of the parties and the witnesses, and their supporting evidence. The protocol shall be signed by chairman of the tribunal, its members, and the secretary.
2. Parties are entitled to get copies of the protocol.
3. Parties may request the arbitration tribunal to issue the final award based on their statements and supporting documents.

**Article (41):**

1. The party who is presenting witnesses shall specify in writing the incidents that he or she intends to prove and shall bring his witnesses in the designated session. The other party can deny these incidents in the same way.
2. The witness shall take an oath before testifying.
3. The arbitration tribunal, on its initiative or pursuant to a request by one of the parties, may question any of the parties. The party being questioned shall take an oath before answering the questions.

**Article (42):** Articles (28 and 29) of the Law shall apply to the notification of witnesses who refuse to testify, or to the testimony of a witness who resides outside the jurisdiction of the competent court and cannot attend.

**Article (43):**

1. Parties may at any point request the court to attempt reconciliation between them. The arbitration tribunal may also offer a peaceful settlement to the dispute.
2. If the parties agree on reconciliation, the arbitration tribunal shall record such an agreement and render a decision.

**Article (44):** Article (32) of the Law and Articles (59 to 67) of the Law of Evidence Number (4) of 2001 shall apply to any challenge concerning falsification of a basic document related to the substance of the dispute.

**Article (45):** The arbitration tribunal may, on its own initiative or pursuant to a request by one of the parties, compel the other party to present any documents that are related to the dispute in one of the following cases:

1. If it is a joint document between the parties. The document shall be of the two parties or prove their mutual rights and obligations.
2. If the party invoked it at any point during arbitration.
3. If the law and public order does not forbid presenting, looking at, or depending on the document.
4. There shall be clear description of the document including its content, the incidents that prove it, and the evidence that proves its existence in the hands of the party.

**Article (46):**

1. The arbitration tribunal may decide to investigate any incident it deems related to the substance of the dispute.
2. The tribunal may reconsider any of the investigation, provided it explains in the protocol the reasons behind this reconsideration. The tribunal may also disregard the result of the investigation, provided it explains its decision.

**Article (47):**

1. The arbitration tribunal or any of the parties may appoint one or more experts to submit a technical report in regard to technical or material issues or incidents that are effective in the substance of the dispute.

2. Rules of expertise stipulated in Articles (156 to 191) of the Law of Evidence shall apply to the procedures of expertise before the tribunal.

**Article (48):**

1. The arbitration tribunal may decide, on its initiative or pursuant to a request by one of the parties, to move to the scene to investigate some facts or issues related to the substance of the dispute. The tribunal shall keep a record of the procedures it undertakes at the scene.
2. Rules of scene investigation stipulated in Articles (150 to 155) of the Law of Evidence shall apply to the procedures of scene investigation.

**Article (49):** If during arbitration, a preliminary issue arises that falls outside the jurisdiction of the tribunal, or a document was challenged on the basis of falsification, or criminal procedures have been taken in regards to the challenged document, the procedures of arbitration and all related timetables shall cease until a final decision is made by the competent body to settle this issue.

## **CHAPTER 6: THE AWARD**

**Article (50):**

1. After the conclusion of evidence presentation by the parties, the arbitration tribunal shall close the pleadings and allow the parties to submit closing statements within a period assigned by the tribunal.
2. Upon the closure of the pleadings, the arbitration tribunal shall not listen to any explanations by the parties or their representatives, and shall not admit any document that was not communicated to the other party.
3. The arbitration tribunal, on its initiative or pursuant to a request by one of the parties, may issue a justified decision to reopen pleadings based on whatever reasons it deems necessary to settle the dispute. The reopening decision shall postpone the date of making the award, taking into consideration the rules of notification.

**Article (51):**

1. Deliberations of the arbitration tribunal shall be conducted with secrecy and shall be attended only by the tribunal that listened to the closing statements.
2. Notwithstanding any agreement between the parties, the arbitration tribunal shall settle the dispute without compliance to any specific procedures except those specified in the Law and this bylaw.
3. The award shall be made in the presence of the tribunal members and parties. If any of the parties is absent, despite being duly notified, the tribunal shall make the award in that session and shall communicate a copy of it to the absent party.

**Article (52):**

1. Awards shall be made unanimously or by the majority of the tribunal. The chairman of the tribunal shall state the award.

2. Whether the award has been made unanimously or by the majority, it shall be signed by all members of the tribunal. Any member with a dissenting opinion may sign his name with a note stating that he dissents to the majority decision.

**Article (53):** The award shall include: the name of the arbitrator or names of the members of the arbitration tribunal; the date on which the award was made; the place where the award was made; the names of the parties who attended the session in which the award was stated; the name of the secretary; a summary of the arbitration agreement, its subject, and the applicable law; a summary of the parties' pleas and defenses; the reasons upon which the award is based; and signatures of the arbitrator or the members of the tribunal, and the secretary. The award shall include the tribunal's conclusion in regard to the subject of the dispute and anything related to costs and fees.

**Article (54):** Article (42) of the Law shall apply to the correction or interpretation of the arbitral award. Articles (43 to 46) of the Law shall also apply to challenging the award before the competent court.

**Article (55):** In the event of the death of a single arbitrator or illness that would impede him or her from correcting or interpreting the award, the competent court shall replace the arbitrator, unless the parties explicitly agreed otherwise.

**Article (56):**

1. Once the competent court approves the award, it shall be final and binding. All related authorities shall enforce the award in all legal means including the use of force if needed.
2. Paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply to the award that is not been challenged by the end of the legal period specified in Article (44) of the Law.

## **CHAPTER 7: ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARD**

**Article (57):** The foreign arbitral award shall be enforced after being admitted and given the form of enforceability by the First Instance Court in Jerusalem or Ramallah or Gaza, in accordance with the bilateral or multilateral international agreement to which Palestine is party.

**Article (58):** To admit a foreign arbitral award and give it the form of enforceability it shall meet the following requirements:

1. It does not contradict public order in Palestine.
2. It is in accordance with international agreements applicable in Palestine.
3. It was made pursuant to a legal arbitration agreement and in accordance with the laws of the country in which the arbitration took place.
4. It was made by an arbitration tribunal that was composed according to the agreement of the parties.
5. It was made in accordance with the arbitration law in its country.
6. It is considered final in its country.
7. It does not contradict a decision made by any Palestinian court in the context of a case that involves the same parties and same subject and facts.

**Article (59):**

1. The application to admit and enforce the foreign arbitral award shall be filed by the representative of the beneficiary on the designated form.
2. The application form shall be accompanied with as many copies of the award as there are award debtors, translated into Arabic, and certified by the Palestinian representative to the country in which the award was made.
3. The debtor of the award may, if he has but one original of the award, deposit the original with the notary public and get a certified copy of this award.
4. The clerk of the competent court shall communicate to the debtor a copy of the application, the arbitral award, and its appendices.

**Article (60):**The debtor may challenge the enforcement of the foreign arbitral award within 30 days of the notification, provided he or she files Form Number (5).

2. The beneficiary of the award or his or her legal representative shall be duly notified of the challenge.
3. The court shall review the two applications and make a reasoned decision to either admit and enforce the award or refuse it.
4. The court's decision can be appealed before the court of appeals that has jurisdiction over the first instance court that issued the decision. The appeal shall be filed within 30 days from the issuance of the decision, if it was made in the presence of the party, and from the notification if the decision was issued in the absence of the party.
5. If the court decides to admit and enforce the award, the enforcement shall be done according to the procedures applicable in the Enforcement Department.
6. The form of enforceability shall be as the following:

“All departments and official authorities are requested to enforce the attached foreign arbitral award even if it requires the use of force by the police”

## **CHAPTER 8: CONCLUDING PROVISIONS**

**Article (61):**

1. The provisions of this bylaw shall apply to any ongoing arbitration unless it has been reserved for sentence.
2. Any valid procedure that was taken before the entering into force of this bylaw shall be deemed valid.

**Article (62):** All authorities, each in their field of competence, should implement the Provisions of this Bylaw, which shall enter into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Issued in ..... City on // 2004 A.C  
/ / 1425 A.H

Prime Minister  
Ahmed Qurei' (Abu Ala')

**The Palestinian National Authority  
Ministry of Justice**

**Registration of Arbitrators' Department**

**Form Number (1)**

**Inclusion Application for Arbitrators**

Name: ID/Passport number:  
Address: Nationality:  
Profession: Age:  
Education:

Dear Mr. Minister of Justice,

I hereby request to have my name included in the list of arbitrators accredited by the Ministry as I meet all conditions set forth in Article (7) of the Arbitration Bylaw. I hereby enclose all the required documents. I certify that all these documents are authentic. I am fully ready to abide by the Arbitration Law and Bylaw and to pay the required fees.

Signature

Date:

**To be filled by the Department**

We received this application on day/ month/ year at hr/min. The application was registered under serial number (...) and the applicant has been duly given a receipt.

**Recommendations of the department:**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**Head of the Department**

**The Palestinian National Authority  
Ministry of Justice**

**Registration of Institutions' Department**

**Form Number (2)**

**Inclusion Application for Institutions**

Name of the Institution:

Name of the Representative:

ID/Passport number:

Title:

Address:

Tel:

Fax:

e mail:

Names of Board members:

- |    |                     |           |
|----|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. | ID/ Passport number | Education |
| 2. | ID/ Passport number | Education |
| 3. | ID/ Passport number | Education |

Dear Mr. Minister of Justice,

We hereby request to have our institution included in the list of arbitration institutions accredited by the Ministry. Our institution meets all conditions set forth in Article (8) of the Arbitration Bylaw. We hereby enclose the arbitration regulations of our institution along with a list of our arbitrators. We are fully ready to abide by the Arbitration Law and Bylaw and to pay the required fees.

Signature

Date:

**To be filled by the Department**

We received this application on day/ month/ year at hr/min. The application was registered in the record of institutions' applications under serial number (...) and the applicant has been duly given a receipt.

**Recommendations of the department:**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**Head of the Department**

**The Palestinian National Authority  
Ministry of Justice**

**Form Number (3/A)**

**Certificate of Arbitrator**

The Ministry of Justice certifies that Mr./Mrs./Miss  
\_\_\_\_\_, address \_\_\_\_\_, is a registered arbitrator in the list of  
arbitrators accredited by the Ministry.

**Minister of Justice**

**Registration number:**

**Date of issuance:**

**Date of expiry:**

**The Palestinian National Authority  
Ministry of Justice**

**Form Number (3/B)**

**Certificate**

The Ministry of Justice certifies that Institution  
\_\_\_\_\_, address \_\_\_\_\_, is registered in the list of institutions  
accredited by the Ministry.

**Minister of Justice**

**Registration number:**

**Date of issuance:**

**Date of expiry:**

**The Palestinian National Authority  
Ministry of Justice**

**Form number (4)**

Before the First Instance Court of ..... / Palestine

Request number:

Applicant :

Address:

Profession:

Represented by Attorney\_\_\_\_\_

Respondent:

Address:

Profession:

Represented by Attorney\_\_\_\_\_

**Subject:** Request to admit a foreign arbitral award and give it the form of enforceability

**Details**

This request is being filed according to the Arbitration Law Number 3 of 2000 and its Bylaw, and the facts and documents as specified below:

1. The applicant has obtained a foreign arbitral award against the respondent. The award stipulates that.....
2. The applicant would like to have this award admitted and enforced according to the applicable laws.
3. The award is in accordance with the Law and the Bylaw.
4. The applicant encloses herewith a copy of the award to be duly communicated to the respondent.

Therefore, the applicant would like to request the following:

1. Communicate to the respondent a copy of this application
2. Issue a decision admitting the foreign arbitral award specified in this application and giving it the form of enforceability.

Date:

Applicant's Attorney

**The Palestinian National Authority  
Ministry of Justice**

**Form number (5)**

Before the First Instance Court of ..... / Palestine

Request number ( )

In response to request number ( )

Applicant :

Profession:

Address:

Represented by Attorney\_\_\_\_\_

Respondent:

Profession:

Address:

Represented by Attorney\_\_\_\_\_

**Subject:** Challenge to admit a foreign arbitral award and give it the form of enforceability

**Details**

This request is been filed in response to application number ( ) in order to challenge the issuance of a decision to admit and enforce a foreign arbitral award according to the Arbitration Law Number 3 of 2000 and its Bylaw, for the following reasons:

1. The applicant has received a copy if application number ( ) and would like to challenge the award on the basis that it violates the law in regards to:
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  
2. Therefore, and according to Article (49) of the Law and Article (60) of the Bylaw, the applicant would like to request the following:
  - a. Communicate to the respondent a copy of this request.
  - b. Specify a date to hold a session to look at the request.
  - c. Decide to refuse to admit and enforce the foreign arbitral award.

Date:

Applicant's Attorney