



2022 GUIDE TO ENFORCE TURKISH JUDGMENTS IN CHINA

**Enforcing Judgments in China While
Litigation in Türkiye**

First Edition

CJO GLOBAL
www.cjoglobal.com



Copyright © 2022 By Meng Yu (余萌), Guodong Du (杜国栋)

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or used in any manner without the prior written permission of the copyright owner, except for the use of brief quotations in a book review.

To request permissions, contact the author at meng.yu@chinajusticeobserver.com

Cover Photo Copyright By Photo by [Engin Yapici](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Published by Yu Du Consulting in October 2022 on www.cjoglobal.com

2022 Guide to Enforce Turkish Judgments in China

Introduction

Can I sue Chinese companies in Türkiye and then enforce a Turkish judgment in China?

Most likely, you don't want to have to go so far away as to sue a Chinese company. You may just want to take your case to the court on your doorstep because you are more familiar with your home state.

However, you are also aware that most, if not all, assets of the Chinese company are located in China. As a result, even if you have won the lawsuit at home, you still need to have your judgment enforced in China.

Under Chinese law, you cannot enforce a judgment in China on your own initiative or through another agency. You will need to appoint a Chinese lawyer to assist you in applying to the Chinese courts for recognition of your judgment, and then for the Chinese courts to enforce your judgment.

This concerns the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in China.

China has adopted a more friendly attitude towards the enforcement of foreign judgments in China since 2015. A series of judicial policies like two BRI-related judicial documents, and judicial outreaches like the Nanning Statement, have shown that Chinese courts are more open and more willing to recognize and enforce foreign judgments than ever.

On this basis, China's Supreme People's Court (SPC) started applying new rules in 2022, which ensure transparent and fair practices and procedures, thus enhancing predictability for creditors.

Therefore, you can feel more confident to consider enforcing your judgments in China after 2022.

2022 Guide to Enforce Turkish Judgments in China

1. Can Turkish judgments be recognized and enforced in China?

Yes.

Turkish judgments can be recognized and enforced in China.

In accordance with China’s Civil Procedure Law, foreign judgments can be recognized and enforced in China, if the case falls under any of the following circumstances:

I. The country where the judgment is rendered and China have concluded or acceded to pertinent international treaties, or

II. The country where the judgment is rendered and China have established a reciprocal relationship.

Türkiye falls under ‘Circumstance I’ because:

(1) On 28 Sept. 1992, China and Türkiye signed the Treaty Between the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of Turkey on Judicial Assistance in Civil,

Commercial and Criminal Matters (the “Treaty”, 中华人民共和国和土耳其共和国关于民事、商事和刑事司法协助的协定), which covers matters relating to the recognition and enforcement of judgments, and came into force on 26 Oct. 1995.

(2) According to Article 21 of the Treaty, the scope of judicial assistance between China and Türkiye includes recognition and enforcement of court judgments and arbitral awards.

2. Have China and Türkiye actually recognized and enforced each other’s judgments?

Yes.

China has recognized and enforced Turkish judgments.

The recognition of Chinese judgments in Türkiye remains to be seen.

Below is the list of cases concerning the recognition and enforcement of judgments between China and Türkiye.

Turkey -China

List of Cases on Recognition of Foreign Judgments

No.	Result	Grounds	Date	State of Origin	Requested State	Cause of Action	Court Addressed	Decisions of the Court Addressed
1	Yes	/	2014-02-00	Turkey	China	/	济宁中级人民法院 Jining Intermediate People's Court	/

Last updated: August 21, 2022

1/1

© China Justice Observer

3. Which Turkish judgments can be recognized and enforced in China?

Pursuant to Article 21 of the Treaty, Turkish civil judgments, civil consent decrees, and civil compensation in criminal judgments can be recognized and enforced in China.

In addition, according to the PRC Bankruptcy Law and [the new rules](#) implemented by China's Supreme People's Court in 2022:

(1) Bankruptcy judgments can be recognized and enforced in China.

(2) The relevant judgments of intellectual property cases, unfair competition cases and anti-monopoly cases can not be recognized and enforced in China due to the geographical attributes and particularity thereof.

4. If Chinese courts can recognize and enforce my judgments, how will the Chinese court review the judgment concerned?

Chinese courts usually do not conduct a substantive review on foreign judgments. In other words, Chinese courts would not examine whether foreign judgments make mistakes in fact-finding and application of law.

(1) Refusal of recognition and enforcement

Chinese courts will refuse to recognize the applicant's Turkish judgment under the following circumstances, specifically as follows:

i. In accordance with the Turkish laws, the judgment has not yet become final and conclusive or is not enforceable;

ii. In accordance with the Chinese laws, the court that rendered the judgment has no jurisdiction over the case;

iii. In accordance with the Turkish laws, the absent losing party (judgment debtor) did not receive proper notice of the judicial proceedings, or was deprived of the right to defend, or did not receive proper representation when needed; or

iv. The court or arbitration institution of the People's Republic of China has rendered a final judgment/award on the same dispute between the same parties, or is hearing this dispute, or has recognized the judgment of a third country in this regard.

If a Chinese court refuses to recognize a foreign judgment on the grounds of the above, it will make a ruling refusing to recognize and enforce the foreign judgment. The ruling so made shall not be appealed.

(2) Dismissal of the application

If the foreign judgment temporarily does not meet the following requirements for recognition and enforcement, the Chinese court will render a ruling to dismiss the application. For example, if the application

documents submitted by the applicant have not yet met the requirements of Chinese courts, a ruling to dismiss the application will be rendered.

If the party refuses to accept the dismissal, it may appeal. If, after the people's court rules not to accept the case or to dismiss the application, the applicant applies again and meets the case filing conditions, the people's court shall accept the case.

5. When should I apply to China for recognition and enforcement of my judgments?

If you apply to Chinese courts for recognition of foreign judgments or for recognition and enforcement at the same time, you should apply to Chinese courts within two years.

The commencement of the two-year period can be divided into the following three situations:

(1) Where your judgment provides for the period of debt performance, it shall be counted from the last day of that period;

(2) Where your judgment provides for the debt performance by stages, it shall be counted from the last day of each performance period as stipulated;

(3) Where your judgment does not provide for a period of performance, it shall be counted from the date when the judgment takes effect.

If you apply to a Chinese court only for recognition of your judgment, the Chinese

court will make a ruling recognizing this judgment. Thereafter, if you wish to apply to a Chinese court for enforcement of this judgment, you should apply to the Chinese court within two years. The two-year period shall be counted from the effective date of the ruling of the Chinese Court on recognition of this judgment.

6. Which court in China should I apply to for recognition and enforcement of my judgment?

You may apply to a Chinese intermediate court of the place where the respondent is located or where the property subject to execution is located for recognition and enforcement.

7. To apply to Chinese courts for recognition and enforcement of my judgment, do I have to pay the court fees?

Yes.

For the recognition or enforcement of foreign judgments in China, the average length of proceedings is 584 days, the court costs are no more than 1.35% of the amount in controversy or 500 CNY, and the attorney's fees are, on average, 7.6% of the amount in controversy.

CJO GLOBAL's co-founders, Mr. Guodong Du and Ms. Meng Yu [analyzed](#) the time and cost of the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in China based on the cases they collected.

When you win the case, the court fee shall be borne by the respondent.

8. Can I seek interim measures against the respondent?

Yes.

Interim measures are commonly referred to as “conservatory measures” in China.

In terms of recognition and enforcement of judgments, conservatory measures refer to certain measures taken by the court against the respondent, upon application by the applicant, in cases where it may be difficult to enforce the future judgment for reasons attributable to the respondent.

Conservatory measures are critical in cases of judgment enforcement.

In China, it is not rare that the judgment debtor evades its judgment debt. Many judgment debtors will quickly transfer, hide, sell or damage their assets once they find that they may lose the case or be subject to property execution. This greatly reduces the reimbursement rate after the judgment creditor wins the case.

Therefore, in China’s civil litigation, many plaintiffs will immediately apply to the court for conservatory measures after (or even before) filing an action, and so is the case when they apply to the court for judgment enforcement, with an aim to control the property of the judgment debtor as soon as possible.

9. When I apply to Chinese courts for recognition and enforcement of my judgment, what materials should I submit?

You need to submit the following materials:

- (1) The Application Form;
- (2) The applicant’s identity certificate or business registration certificate (if the applicant is a corporate body, the identity certificate of the authorized representative or the person in charge of the applicant must also be provided);
- (3) The Power of Attorney (authorizing lawyers to act as agents ad litem);
- (4) The original judgment and a certified copy thereof;
- (5) Documents proving that the judgment has become legally effective, unless otherwise stated in the judgment;
- (6) Documents proving that the defaulting party has been duly summoned in case of a default judgment, unless otherwise stated in the judgment; and
- (7) Documents proving that an incapacitated person has been properly represented, unless otherwise stated in the judgment.

If the aforementioned materials are not in Chinese, then you also need to provide the Chinese translation of these materials. The official seal of the translation agency shall be affixed to the Chinese version. In China, some courts only accept Chinese translations provided by agencies listed in their lists of translation agencies, while others do not.

Documents from outside China must be notarized by local notaries in the country where such documents are located and certified by local Chinese consulates or Chinese embassies.

10. What should be included in the Application Form?

In the Application Form, you need to give a brief description of the matter you are

applying for. In addition, you can also discuss the main points in which Chinese courts are interested during examining the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. Generally speaking, the contents of the Application Form may include:

(1) A brief statement of the judgment, including the name of the foreign court, the case number, the commencement date of the proceeding, and the date of the judgment;

(2) Issues to be enforced by Chinese courts;

(3) The performance of the respondent and the enforcement thereto outside China;

(4) The specific property of the respondent to be enforced by Chinese courts (which can facilitate Chinese courts to identify the property of the respondent available for enforcement);

(5) Proving that your country and China have concluded international treaties on recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, or have formed a reciprocal relationship;

(6) Proving that the judgment concerned falls into the type of foreign judgments recognizable and enforceable by Chinese courts;

(7) Proving that the court that rendered the judgment has jurisdiction over the case, and that Chinese courts have no compulsory jurisdiction over the case under Chinese law;

(8) Proving that the original court has reasonably summoned the respondent;

(9) Proving that the original judgment or ruling is final, including its reasonable service to the respondent.

CJO GLOBAL

CJO Global is committed to providing China-related cross-border trade risk management and debt collection services.

CJO Global is a brand under Yu Du Consulting based in Beijing, China.

Judgments Collection Service refers to the services where we help you enforce foreign court judgments or arbitral awards in China. If you obtain a foreign court judgment or arbitral award while the debtor resides or its property is located in China, we can enforce the judgment or award for you in China.

Foreign Court Judgments refer to the civil and commercial judgments, especially the monetary judgments, made by the court of any country or region other than China. Thanks to China's friendly attitude towards foreign court judgments in recent years, court judgments of most of China's major trading partners can now be recognized and enforced in China.

For our services, please contact our Client Manager:
Susan Li (susan.li@yuanddu.com).

To learn about CJO Global, please click:
<https://www.cjoglobal.com/index.php/about-cjo-global/>

For more information about our other services, please click:
<https://www.cjoglobal.com/index.php/services/>

06A-6227, Tower D, No. Jia 28, Xinxu Road
Haidian, Beijing, P.R. China

www.cjoglobal.com