(ii) revision or annulment proceedings have been completed; and

(b) in the case of a final award under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules or the rules selected pursuant to subparagraph 4(c);

(i) 90 days have elapsed from the date the award was rendered and no disputing party has commenced a proceeding to revise, set aside or annul the award; or

(ii) a court has dismissed or allowed an application to revise, set aside or annul the award and there is no further appeal.

24. Each Contracting Party shall provide for the enforcement of an award in its Area. The award shall be executed in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, as well as relevant international law including the ICSID Convention and the New York Convention, concerning the execution of award in force in the country where such execution is sought.

Article 26
Selection of Arbitrators

1. Unless the disputing parties agree otherwise, the tribunal shall comprise three arbitrators, one arbitrator appointed by each of the disputing parties and the third, who shall be the presiding arbitrator, appointed by agreement of the disputing parties.

2. The Secretary-General shall serve as appointing authority for an arbitration under this Section.

3. If a tribunal has not been constituted within 75 days after the date that a claim is submitted to arbitration under this Section, the Secretary-General, on the request of a disputing party, shall appoint, in his or her discretion, the arbitrator or arbitrators not yet appointed. The Secretary-General shall not appoint a national of either Contracting Party as the presiding arbitrator unless the disputing parties agree otherwise.

4. For the purposes of Article 39 of the ICSID Convention and without prejudice to an objection to an arbitrator on grounds other than nationality:

(a) the respondent agrees to the appointment of each individual member of a tribunal established under the ICSID Convention;

(b) a claimant referred to in subparagraph 2(a) of Article 25 may submit a claim to arbitration under this Section, or continue a claim, under the ICSID Convention, only on condition that the claimant agrees in writing to the appointment of each individual member of the tribunal; and

(c) a claimant referred to in subparagraph 2(b) of Article 25 may submit a claim to arbitration under this Section, or continue a claim, under the ICSID Convention, only on condition that the claimant and the enterprise referred to in the same subparagraph agree in writing to the appointment of each individual member of the tribunal.

5. In the appointment of arbitrators to a tribunal for claims submitted under subparagraph 2(a)(i)(B) or 2(b)(i)(B) of Article 25, each disputing party shall take into account the expertise or relevant experience of particular candidates with respect to the relevant governing law. In case where the Secretary-General makes an appointment under paragraph 3, the Secretary-General shall also take into account the expertise or relevant experience of particular candidates with respect to the relevant governing law.

6. Any arbitrator may be challenged if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to the arbitrator’s impartiality or independence.

7. Unless the disputing parties agree otherwise, the disputing party that proposed the challenge may, if the other disputing party has not expressed its consent to the challenge or the challenged arbitrator fails to resign within 15 days after the date of written notice of such challenge, request the Secretary-General to make a founded decision on the challenge after affording the challenged arbitrator and the disputing parties an opportunity to submit their comments.