



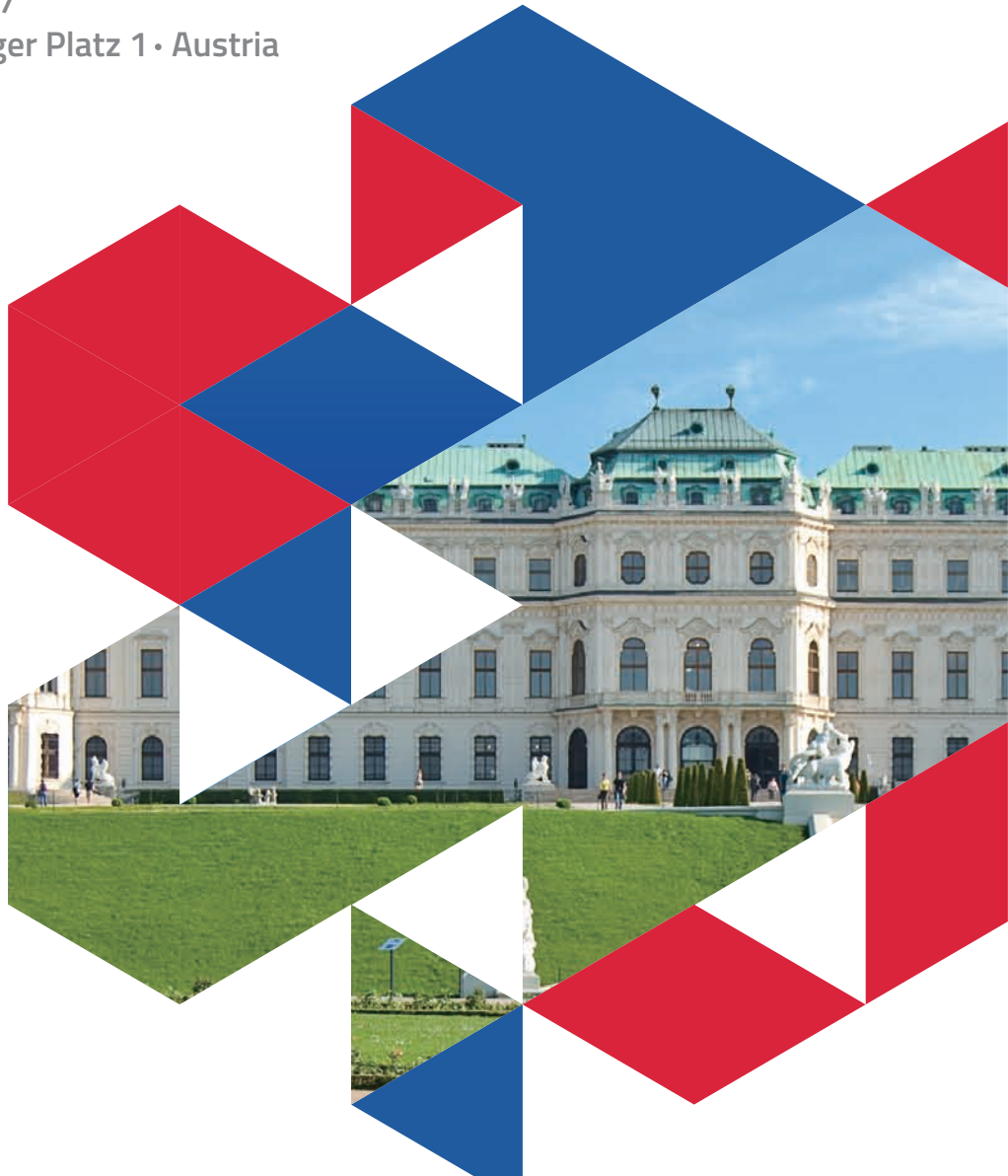
北京仲裁委员会
Beijing Arbitration Commission
北京国际仲裁中心
Beijing International Arbitration Center

VIAC || Vienna International
Arbitral Centre

2017 VIENNA SUMMIT ON COMMERCIAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN CHINA

June 21st.2017

Rudolf Sallinger Platz 1 • Austria



2017 Vienna Summit on Commercial Dispute Resolution in China

The Beijing Arbitration Commission / Beijing International Arbitration Center (BAC/BIAC), and the Vienna International Arbitral Centre (VIAC), are pleased to invite you to the 2017 Vienna Summit on Commercial Dispute Resolution in China. This well-established and prestigious annual event is based on Commercial Dispute Resolution in China: An Annual Review and Preview (2017), and brings together experts from China and Austria to present and discuss reports on the developments in a wide range of fields of commercial dispute resolution in China. This is an opportunity for practitioners and stakeholders in both jurisdictions to network, gain insights into those developments, and hear advice from long-term industry observers.

SCHEDULE

10:00-10:20	<p>Welcome Address</p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Fuyong Chen, Deputy Secretary General, BAC/BIAC</p> <p>Speakers: Madam Hongsong Wang, Vice Chairperson, BAC/BIAC Dr. iur Manfred Heider, Secretary General, VIAC</p>
10:20-11:10	<p>Overview of the PRC's Arbitration and Mediation Practice: Trends and Challenges(Arbitration & Mediation)</p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Sabine Stricker-Kellerer, Partner, SSK Asia</p> <p>Reporter: Dr. Helena H.C. Chen, Chief Rep. of Beijing Office and Partner, Pinsent Masons LLP</p> <p>Commentator: Ms. Venus Valentina Wong, Counsel, Wolf Theiss Austria</p>
11:10-12:10	<p>The Impact of Regulatory Changes on Private Investment & Finance Disputes in the PRC(Investment & Finance)</p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Veit Öhlberger, Partner, Dorda Brugger Jordis Rechtsanwälte GmbH</p> <p>Co-Reporters: Dr. Xiuming Tao, Partner, JunZeJun Law Offices Mr. Zhi Bao, Partner, FenXun Partners</p> <p>Commentators: Mr. Florian Haugeneder, Partner, KNOETZL HAUGENEDER NETAL Rechtsanwälte GmbH Mr. Jens Rostock-Jensen, Partner, Kromann Reumert</p>
12:10-13:30	<p>NETWORKING LUNCH</p>
13:30-14:15	<p>Invigorating Trade and Developing Dispute Resolution in the PRC(International Trade)</p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Nikolaus Pitkowitz, Partner, Graf & Pitkowitz Rechtsanwälte GmbH</p> <p>Reporter: Dr. Xuehua Wang, Partner, Beijing Huanzhong & Partners</p> <p>Commentator: Mr. José Angelo Estrella Faria, Secretary General, The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)</p>

14:15-15:15

The Trends and Value Orientations in the PRC's Construction and Real Estate Markets: Law Practice and Approaches (Construction & Real Estate)

Moderator:
Hon.-Prof. Dr. Irene Welser, Partner, CHSH Cerha Hempel Spiegelfeld Hlawati Rechtsanwälte GmbH

Co-Reporters:
Ms. Jinghui Tan, Director, City Development Law Firm (Beijing)
Mr. Dennis Deng, Partner, Dentons (China) LLP

Commentators:
Ms. Patrizia Netal, Partner, KNOETZL HAUGENEDER NETAL Rechtsanwälte GmbH
Mr. Martin F. Gusy, Partner, K&L Gates LLP

15:15-15:30

COFFEE BREAK

15:30-16:15

Risk Management and Dispute Resolution of Mining Rights Transaction in the PRC (Energy)

Moderator:
Dr. Günther Horvath, Partner, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP

Reporter:
Dr. Libin Zhang, Partner, Broad & Bright Law Firm

Commentator:
Dr. iur. Lisa Beisteiner, Partner, Zeiler Partners

16:15-17:00

Enforcement of Intellectual Property in the PRC: Options and Solutions (Intellectual Property)

Moderator:
Dr. Michael Woller, Counsel, Schönherr

Reporter:
Dr. Guanbin Xie, Partner, Lifang & Partners

Commentator:
Dr. Arthur Wolff, Counsel, Baier Partners

17:00-17:10

Closing Remark

Mr. Renaud Sorieul, The Secretary, UNCITRAL

17:10-19:00

COCKTAIL RECEPTION

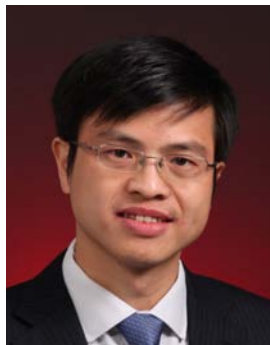
ABOUT THE SPEAKERS (IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE)



Madam Hongsong Wang
Vice Chairperson, BAC/BIAC

Madam Hongsong Wang is the Vice-Chairperson of the Beijing Arbitration Commission/ Beijing International Arbitration Center (BAC/BIAC). She served as the Standing Director of Chinese Society of International Law, the Vice-President of Chinese Society of International Private Law, and the Distinguished Advisor of Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution of Pepperdine University. Madam Wang also acted as the Vice-Chairman of Asia Pacific Regional Arbitration Group (APRAG), the Part-time Professor of China Foreign Affairs University, University of International Business and Economics, Central University of Finance and Economics, Hunan University, and China University of Political Science and Law.

With a Bachelor's degree of Economics from Beijing Economics College and a Master's degree of Law from University of International Business and Economics, Madam Wang acted as the Vice Director, Director, and Vice Director General in the Research Office and the Legal Affairs Office of Beijing municipal government between 1982 and 1995. From October 1994, Madam Wang started to be in charge of the preparations of the establishment of BAC/BIAC, and then had acted as the Secretary General and the Office Director of BAC/BIAC from September 1995 to September 2012, devoting herself to the internationalization of Chinese arbitration institutions. She authored the *anthology Casting Credibility*, and is a frequent speaker at various international conferences. From September 2012, Madam Wang started to act as the Vice-Chairperson of BAC.



Dr. Fuyong Chen
Deputy Secretary General, BAC/BIAC

Dr. Fuyong Chen is the deputy secretary-General of Beijing Arbitration Commission/ Beijing International Arbitration Center (BAC/BIAC) and the Vice-President of Asia Pacific Regional Arbitration Group (APRAG). He is a qualified PRC lawyer with a LLB from China University of Political Science and Law, a LLM from Peking University and a PhD from Tsinghua University. Dr. Chen was a visiting researcher (2007-08) at the Law School of UC-Berkeley and is a Research Fellow of the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution at Renmin University of China. Dr. Chen is the General Editor of *Beijing Arbitration Quarterly* and has published over ten journal articles on commercial dispute resolution, including "*Striving for Independence, Competence and Fairness: A Case Study of Beijing Arbitration Commission*", in *The American Review of International Arbitration*, v.18/no.3. His dissertation titled "*The Unfinished Transformation: An Empirical Analysis of the Current Status and Future Trends of China's Arbitration Institutions*" was awarded 2010 Beijing Excellent Doctoral Dissertation. Dr. Chen is also the co-author of *Chinese Arbitration Law* (LexisNexis 2015), *China Arbitration Handbook* (Sweet & Maxwell 2011), and *International Commercial Arbitration Practice: 21st Century Perspectives* (LexisNexis 2016). He has extensive experience in handling various commercial disputes through arbitration and mediation and is a regular speaker at international conferences and seminars.



Dr. iur Manfred Heider
Secretary General, VIAC

Since 2001 Dr. iur Manfred Heider is Secretary General of the Vienna International Arbitral Centre (VIAC). Before joining the VIAC he was a partner in a Vienna law firm with a focus on M&A transactions. Before entering into private practice Manfred has been CEO of the Vienna Stock and Commodity Exchange and member of its arbitration committees. In this capacity he has participated in more than 300 arbitral proceedings.

Manfred is lecturer on law at the Vienna University Law School and at Danube University in Krems where he has taught European Community Law and international dispute resolution. He was also a guest lecturer at Georgia State University in Atlanta, GA, U.S.A.

Manfred is co-author of Heider, Manfred et. al., *Dispute Resolution in Austria*, Wolters Kluwer (2015), Heider, Manfred / Fremuth-Wolf, Alice, *Vienna International Arbitral Centre*, in: *Arbitration World International Series* (5th edition), Thomson Reuters (2015), of VIAC [Edit.], *Selected Arbitral Awards, Volume 1*, Vienna, Verlag WKÖ Service GmbH (2015 and of VIAC [Edit.], *Handbook Vienna Rules – A Practitioner's Guide*, Vienna, Verlag WKÖ Service GmbH (2014). He has also published various articles on both, arbitration and capital markets law in the last 20 years.

Manfred received his legal education and his law degrees from the University of Vienna Law School. He is a member of the Austrian Arbitration Association, the Vienna Juridical Society and the Austrian Association for Financial Analysis and Investment Counsel.

Manfred speaks German, English and Italian.



Dr. Sabine Stricker-Kellerer
Partner, SSK Asia

Dr. Sabine Stricker-Kellerer is advising European clients on their business activities in China. She has over 30 years' experience in establishing and restructuring foreign investment projects in Asia, including settlement negotiations and formal dispute resolution. Her clients mostly include industrial companies in the automobile, aviation, energy, chemical and consumer products business.

In 1985 she was the first European lawyer to set up a presence for a continental European law firm in China. Today, she divides her time between China and Europe.

Before establishing SSK Asia, she was Senior China Counsel at Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer and before then partner at Clifford.

She is a member of various panels of arbitrators in Asia. She is Chairman of the Foreign Trade Advisory Committee of the German Minister of Economics (Außenwirtschaftsbeirat) and member of the German-Chinese Dialogue Forum.

Sabine received her legal education at the universities of Munich (Dr. jur.), Geneva and at Harvard Law School (LLM '83).



Dr. Helena H.C. Chen
Chief Rep. of Beijing Office and Partner, Pinsent Masons LLP

Dr. Helena H.C. Chen is a partner at Pinsent Masons LLP and the Chief Representative of its Beijing Office. She holds two doctorate degrees in law, respectively from National Taiwan University and Peking University, and is qualified to practice law in Mainland China, Taiwan and New York State. She is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and listed on the panels of arbitrators of CIETAC, SIAC, KLRCA, KCAB, ACICA, SCIA, SHIAC, BAC/BIAC, LCIA-MIAC Arbitration Centre etc. Dr Chen is a member of the SIAC Users Council. She is an accredited adjudicator with KLRCA and listed as one of the Recommended Experts of the Construction Dispute Board of BAC/BIAC. Helena is the Vice-Chairperson of the Mediation Center of Chinese Arbitration Association, Taipei (CAA), Associate Mediator of the Singapore Mediation Centre and listed on the panel of mediators of CCPIT/CCOIC Mediation Center. Dr Chen has been named to the International Who's Who of Leading Construction Lawyers for many years from 2011. She is one of the 32 legal experts listed in the Expert Database of the PPP Center of the Ministry of Finance of the PRC ("PPP Center") and led the Pinsent Masons team to prepare PPP Contract Guidelines, PPP case study reports and PPP sample contracts at the PPP Center's request. She is an international consultant for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and invited by the World Bank to provide professional consultations for its preparation of the book, Benchmarking Public-Private Partnerships Procurement 2017. She is one of the founding Supervisors of Taiwan Construction Law Society and has served as a director thereof. She writes widely on arbitration, mediation, construction law and PPP topics and is frequently invited to give lectures on international forums, including IBA, ABA conferences.



Ms. Venus Valentina Wong
Counsel, Wolf Theiss Austria

Ms. Venus Valentina Wong, Counsel and member of the practice group Dispute Resolution in Vienna as well as of the China Desk, has been at Wolf Theiss since 2016. She specialises in international arbitration and cross-border litigation. She has acted as counsel, arbitrator (sole arbitrator, co-arbitrator and chairperson) and administrative secretary in more than 65 arbitrations and other ADR cases under the major arbitration/conciliation rules, including ICC, LCIA, VIAC, DIS, Swiss Rules, CCIR, CAS and UNCITRAL.

She has experience in particular with parties from the CEE/SEE region, Turkey as well as from PR China and Hong Kong. The cases that she has handled regularly have involved the legal jurisdictions of these countries (both as to procedure and substance) and covered industry sectors such as energy, construction, telecommunications and M&A.

After having served as assistant professor at the Vienna University of Economics, Valentina worked for two boutique law firms in Vienna specialising in dispute resolution and interned at the Secretariat of the ICC International Court of Arbitration in Paris and at CIETAC in Beijing. Valentina obtained her law degrees from the University of Vienna (Mag. iur., Dr. iur.) where she also completed her studies in Sinology (Bakk.phil.). She spent her Erasmus year at the University of Amsterdam and studied Chinese at the National Taiwan Normal University in Taipei. Her numerous publications and lectures at seminars and conferences include topics on Chinese law. Valentina is admitted to the Vienna Bar and her working languages are German, English, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese) and French.



Dr. Veit Öhlberger
Partner, Dorda Brugger Jordis Rechtsanwälte GmbH

Dr. Veit Öhlberger is a partner with DORDA and heads the China Desk of the firm. He specializes in international arbitration, international commercial contracts as well as corporate and M&A. Veit joined DORDA in 2005. In 2008/09, he worked at the headquarters of the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) and at the Beijing office of a major German law firm.

His arbitration experience includes working under the ICC, UNCITRAL, CIETAC and the Vienna Rules in a wide range of commercial disputes relating to sale, supply, agency and distribution contracts, corporate law, M&A and joint ventures. In addition to his work as party counsel, he also regularly sits as arbitrator.

Veit graduated from the University of Vienna (Mag.iur. 2002, Dr.iur. 2004) and the University of Oxford (Lincoln College, M.Jur. 2004). He undertook additional legal studies at the London School of Economics and the Renmin University of China.

Veit is Secretary of the International Arbitration Commission of the Union Internationale des Avocats (UIA) since 2013. He regularly speaks and publishes on international arbitration, international commercial contracts and doing business with China.



Dr. Xiuming Tao
Partner, JunZeJun Law Offices

Dr. Xiuming Tao is the founding partner and managing partner of Beijing JunZeJun Law Offices. Mr. Tao has been practicing for over 25 years focusing on the financial and capital market. He is especially experienced in arbitration regarding finance-and-investment related disputes. He is currently arbitrator of China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission ("CIETAC") (and member of the Expert Advisory Committee of CIETAC as well) and Beijing Arbitration Commission, member of the ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR (also member of the Task Force on Financial Institutions of the ICC) and member of ICC (China), also arbitrator of Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKIAC), Shanghai International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (SHIAC), Chinese Arbitration Association (Taipei, CAA), Cross-Strait Arbitration Center, Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA) and some other arbitration institutions in China.



Mr. Zhi Bao
Partner, FenXun Partners

Mr. Zhi Bao's practice focuses on mergers and acquisitions, private equity and anti-monopoly, all disciplines which he made his own during his over seven years with the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) in Beijing and subsequently at a leading PRC law firm. He had worked for multinational, state-owned and private clients, such as Google, Apple, FedEx, EDF, IFC, Ericsson, Rockwell, Pola, Daiwa; CCB International, China Life, China Resources, CNOOC, COFCO; CITIC Capital, SAIF Capital, CDH Capital. At MOFCOM, he spearheaded examination of numerous foreign direct investments, cross-border mergers and acquisitions, and anti-monopoly filings for companies engaged in M&A transactions. He also was a principal draftsman of key regulations relating to restructuring of domestic and offshore companies and cross-border M&A transactions (for both unlisted and listed Chinese target companies, as well as both inbound and outbound transactions) and funds. As the partner of FenXun Partners, Mr. Bao has pioneered (and obtained approvals for) unique, tested transformations of offshore ownership transaction structures into onshore ownership structures for important clients. Mr. Bao has advised many multinational companies on the regulatory aspects, including but not limited to anti-trust filing and national security review of their cross-border M&A transactions as well as counselling them on the regulatory risks of their business behaviour.



Mr. Florian Haugeneder
Partner, KNOETZL HAUGENEDER NETAL Rechtsanwälte GmbH

Attorney-at-law (admitted to the Austrian Bar since 2004)
Before co-founding the firm KNOETZL in 2016, Florian was the head of the international arbitration practice of Wolf Theiss.
Florian has extensive experience as counsel and arbitrator in institutional and ad-hoc arbitration proceedings. A special focus of his practice is the international law on investment protection and investment arbitration proceedings. Industry sectors include Energy, Construction, Engineering and Technology, Gaming as well as Corporate Disputes. He is counsel and sits as arbitrator in a number of high-profile cases.
Florian is a founding member of the Association of Young Austrian Arbitration Practitioners (YAAP) and a board member of the Austrian Arbitration Association (ArbAut). He lectures at the University of Vienna on international arbitration and is frequently asked to speak and publish on international arbitration and investment protection.
Florian is recommended in Chambers Global, Chambers Europe and JUVE in the areas of arbitration and dispute resolution.
Sources praise Florian Haugeneder for his arbitration work. One happy client reports: *"He is very skilled in negotiations and is a true litigator. He is pleasant and accessible in communications with the client, and leaves a strong impression on the counterparty. He is also great at thinking on his feet, and tactics."* (Chambers Commentary(Global); Austria, Dispute Resolution: Arbitration; Band 4)
Who's Who Legal recently (2016) confirmed Florian Haugeneder as a "Future Leader in Arbitration" and named him as Specialist in the field of Construction.



Mr. Jens Rostock-Jensen
Partner, Kromann Reumert

Mr. Jens Rostock-Jensen specialises in litigation and arbitration within a broad commercial law context. Jens is a member of the Danish Government Standing Committee on Procedural Law. He also advises on insurance and tort law, particularly product liability, professional liability, and coverage matters. Jens became a partner in 1993 and heads Kromann Reumert's Litigation and Arbitration group.
Jens has conducted a series of pivotal and landmark cases for banks, mortgage credit institutions, and insurance companies. He was involved in the first class actions in Denmark. Jens also advises on aviation law, including liability, insurance, and concessions. Jens regularly has acted as counsel and arbitrator in numerous domestic and international proceedings under the rule of The Danish Arbitration Institute, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (SCC).
Jens attaches particular importance to understanding his clients' businesses fully in order to formulate the best strategy for each situation - financially as well as commercially. In his advice, Jens combines legal expertise with an ability to assess and plan each case down to the last detail, and present it in a compelling way.



Dr. Nikolaus Pitkowitz
Partner, Graf & Pitkowitz Rechtsanwälte GmbH

Dr. Nikolaus Pitkowitz, FCI Arb is founding partner and head of dispute resolution at Graf & Pitkowitz, Vienna. He holds law degrees from University of Vienna (JD and PhD) and University of Sankt Gallen, Switzerland (MBL) and is also qualified and certified as a Mediator.
Dr. Pitkowitz has been practising law since 1985. He co-founded Graf & Pitkowitz in 1995 which has since then developed into one of the leading Austrian law firms comprising seven partners and over 40 fee-earners. His practice has always been pre-dominantly international with a focus on Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and developed from transactional work in the fields of Real Estate and M&A to international dispute resolution where he acted as party counsel and arbitrator in over 100 international disputes, dealing with a variety of matters in a range from smaller to multibillion cases.
Nikolaus Pitkowitz is Vice-President of the Vienna International Arbitral Centre (VIAC), and arbitrator and panel member of all leading arbitration institutions and Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (FCI Arb). He also acts as Vice-chair of the International Arbitration Committee of the Section of International Law of the American Bar Association and as member of the ICCA/Queen Mary University Task Force on Third Party Funding in Arbitration.
Nikolaus Pitkowitz frequently speaks at seminars and is author of numerous publications on international dispute resolution and real estate as well as CEE related themes. He has been constantly ranked among the top Austrian litigation and CEE practitioners.



Dr. Xuehua Wang
Partner, Beijing Huanzhong & Partners

Dr. Xuehua Wang is the Chief Partner of Beijing Huanzhong & Partners. He graduated from University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) with a PhD in Law. Dr. Wang used to be the Associate Dean of the Law School of the University of International Business & Economics (UIBE), the Director of the Committee of International and WTO legal affairs of All China Lawyers' Association, the director of the Anti-Dumping and Anti-Monopoly Committee and the director of the International Trade and Investment Committee of Beijing Bar Association. Dr. Wang is listed on the panels of arbitrators of Arbitration Centers such as Beijing Arbitration Commission/Beijing International Arbitration Center, China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission, Shanghai International Arbitration Center, Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration, and Hainan Arbitration Commission. Dr. Wang is also a visiting professor of UIBE, standing council member of WTO Law Research Society of China Law Society and China Academy of Arbitration Law, and council member of Chinese Society of International Law. Dr. Wang has acted as counsel, arbitrator or Chinese law expert witness in different international arbitration cases, thus accumulating vast experiences. He published many papers on international commercial law and anti-dumping law, among which the Theory and Practice of Remedy Measures for Breach of Contract in CISG and the Comparison of Antidumping Law between PRC and USA are the masterpieces in the field of international commercial law and antidumping law. Besides, Dr. Wang is the editor-in-chief of the very influential Huanzhong Commercial Arbitration WeChat Subscription Account.



Mr. José Angelo Estrella Faria
Secretary General, The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)

Mr. José Angelo Estrella Faria is the Secretary-General of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Unidroit). He was appointed by the Unidroit Governing Council in 2008 and confirmed for a second term in 2013.

Until October 2008, he was a Senior Legal Officer with the Secretariat of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), in Vienna, where he had worked since February 1996.

Mr. Faria was the Secretary of UNCITRAL Working Group I (Privately Financed Infrastructure projects) during the preparation of the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide and the UNCITRAL Model Legislative Provisions on Privately Financed Infrastructure Projects, adopted in 2001 and 2003, respectively. He was also the Secretary of UNCITRAL Working Group IV (Electronic Commerce) during the negotiation of the UN Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts, adopted in 2005. As a Senior Legal Officer, between October 2005 and October 2008, he supervised the secretariat support to UNCITRAL Working Group III (Transport Law) during the final years of negotiation of the UN Convention on Contracts for the International carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea ("Rotterdam Rules").

Prior to UNCITRAL, Mr. Faria had worked at the General Legal Division of the UN Office of Legal Affairs, in New York, from 1992 to 1996.

Before joining the UN, Mr. Faria had worked as an attorney in private practice in Brazil specialised in commercial and trade law matters.

Mr. Faria graduated from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre, Brazil) and holds a Master on European Law from the Europa Institut der Universität des Saarlandes (Saarbrücken, Germany). He has published various articles and books on legal harmonisation, commercial law and international law. He is member of the American Law Institute, the European Law Institute and the International Law Association. He lectures at the University of Vienna and the Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli (LUISS), in Rome, and is a Honorary Professor of the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE), in Beijing.



Hon.-Prof. Dr. Irene Welser
Partner, CHSH Cerha Hempel Spiegelfeld Hlawati Rechtsanwälte GmbH

Hon.-Prof. Dr. Irene Welser is partner at CHSH Cerha Hempel Spiegelfeld Hlawati Rechtsanwälte GmbH and heads the Contentious Business Department of the firm. She has been acting as an arbitrator and as parties' counsel in more than 50 international and national arbitrations, mainly under the ICC, Vienna and UNCITRAL Rules. As of 2015, she has become the first female board member of the Vienna International Arbitral Centre (VIAC). Irene is also a passionate litigator and advises domestic and international clients in commercial and civil law. Construction and building law, liability law, M&A disputes, contract law, aviation law, insurance, energy law and oil and gas disputes are key areas of her practice. She combines her litigation and arbitration skills with a firm understanding of how to avoid or settle disputes.

Irene Welser was admitted to the Vienna Bar in 1992. She holds a Doctor's degree and in 2003 became the youngest Honorary Professor at the University of Vienna, lecturing in business and civil law and arbitration. She also been co-organising the Vienna Arbitration Days. Her first main publication, Warranties in Contracts on Works and Services (1989), has become a standard text in this field. She is co-editor of the Austrian Yearbook on International Arbitration and author and co-author of several further books and publications dealing with contract law, warranty and liability questions as well as arbitration issues, and has published more than 100 articles in Austrian and International law magazines. The last years have seen her lecturing on international arbitration in Istanbul, California, Hong-Kong, Beijing, Seoul and Tokyo, in Brussels, Romania, Slovakia and at the Düsseldorf Arbitration School as well as at the Austrian Arbitration Academy and in the LL.M Programme "International Dispute Resolution" of Danube University Krems.

Irene Welser speaks German, English, French and Italian.



Ms. Jinghui Tan
Director, City Development Law Firm (Beijing)

Ms. Jinghui Tan, the founding partner of “Starry Look Law Edifice”, She holds Master of law and Master in Structure Engineering. Ms. Tan is an arbitrator of Beijing Arbitration Commission/ Beijing International Arbitration Commission, she served as General Counsel for CSCEC International, and expertise on legal affairs of infrastructure, construction and real estate. She is a member of the Chartered Institute of Building and registered cost engineer in mainland China, level 1 project manager and senior economist. Ms. Tan also serves as legal adviser to the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, Executive Director of China Real Estate Association, Specialist of China Engineering Cost Association, Specialist of China Tendering & Bidding Association, expert of the Investment Association of China, Bidding Expert in Beijing and so on. She drafted Standard Form of Construction Contract (2013 edition) for Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, Standard Form of Construction Subcontracting Contract (2015 edition) and Tenderer Procurement Contract Management Textbook for national Tenderer examination, she participated in drafting several national legislations such as Administration of Concession for Infrastructure and Public Utilities (2013), Standard bidding documents of Design and Construction General Contract, Standard Bidding Documents of Construction and so on. She has published monograph “Focus on Legal Issues in Construction”, Coauthor: “English Construction Law”. Works published on national journals: “Research on the Regulations of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in Sponge City through the Third Group of Demonstration Project”, “The Legal Issues in Franchise Agreement”, “Legal Nature and Arbitrability Research of Franchise Agreement” and so on.



Mr. Dennis Deng
Partner, Dentons (China) LLP

Mr. Dennis Deng is a Senior Partner at Dentons (China) LLP and is listed on the panel of arbitrators of the Beijing Arbitration Commission /Beijing International Arbitration Center. Mr. Deng graduated from the Law School of Peking University with a Master’s of Law degree. Prior to working as an attorney in private practice, Mr. Deng served as the general counsel and board secretary of COFCO Coca-Cola Beverages Ltd and COFCO Coca-Cola (China) Investment Co. Ltd., where he obtained significant experience in international commercial operations and corporate management. Prior to joining Dacheng Law Offices, Mr. Deng worked at Zhong Lun Law Firm and Jincheng Tongda & Neal. As a professional lawyer Mr. Deng has considerable trial experience. He has a solid grasp of the habits of reasoning and overall disposition and temperament of judges and arbitrators alike, and is an experienced advocate in courtrooms or tribunal setting with excellent debating and reasoning techniques. Mr. Deng’s practice mainly includes PE, M&A, real estate, litigation and dispute resolution. Moreover, Mr. Deng is highly skilled in commercial negotiator and is adept at decision-making from legal side.



Ms. Patrizia Netal
Partner, KNOETZL HAUGENEDER NETAL Rechtsanwälte GmbH

Ms. Patrizia Netal is a founding partner of the specialized dispute resolution firm KNOETZL. Prior to her partnership in KNOETZL, Patrizia was a partner and arbitration expert in a dispute resolution boutique in Vienna.

Patrizia practices both as counsel and arbitrator. She has extensive experience in institutional and ad-hoc arbitration proceedings (including the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the Rules of Arbitration of the VIAC (Vienna Rules), the German Institution of Arbitration (DIS) and UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules. A particular focus of Patrizia’s arbitration practice is construction and engineering disputes, aviation, distribution and international sales disputes. Patrizia is co-author of the VIAC Handbook Vienna Rules, A Practitioner’s Guide (2014).

Patrizia is the Co-Director and a member of the Executive Board of the (Association of the) Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, the world’s largest and most renowned law student competition in the field of arbitration. She is also the co-chair of the Association of Young Austrian Arbitration Practitioners (YAAP) and honorable member of the Moot Alumni Association (MAA). Patrizia is a member of the Steering Committee supporting Equal Representation in Arbitration (ERA – The Pledge).



Mr. Martin F. Gusy
Partner, K&L Gates LLP

Mr. Martin F. Gusy heads the U.S. international arbitration practice and is a partner in the firm’s New York office. He has more than 15 years of international dispute resolution, litigation and corporate experience. Mr. Gusy focuses on international arbitration and complex cross-border litigation involving private parties and sovereigns. He also advises on corporate matters for businesses entering and operating in the U.S. marketplace.

Mr. Gusy primarily represents European, Asian, North and South American clients with interests spanning the globe. He has worked in a broad range of substantive areas, including technology, energy, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, insurance, intellectual property, construction, real estate, mining, and oil and gas. He has deep experience in high-stakes, cross-border commercial disputes under all major institutional sets of rules and has represented industry leaders in hundred-million-dollar ICSID arbitrations against sovereign states.

Mr. Gusy’s advocacy work is informed by his serving as an arbitrator in primarily European and U.S.-based arbitrations, including AAA/ICDR, ICC, UNCITRAL and ad hoc panels. Parties involved have been based in North America, Europe, the Middle East and Asia. He is a member of the AAA/ICDR International Roster of Arbitrators and Mediators, as well as the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (MCI Arb).

Mr. Gusy is an active member of numerous professional associations. He was involved in drafting a set of institutional arbitration rules and served on a model contracts drafting committee with the Association of International Petroleum Negotiators (AIPN). Mr. Gusy is co-author of A Guide to the ICDR International Arbitration Rules, a leading industry text published by Oxford University Press. His international arbitration expertise is recognized in Chambers Global 2017.



Dr. Günther Horvath
Partner, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP

About

Dr. Günther Horvath is partner and jointly leads the International Arbitration Group in the Vienna office of Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer LLP. His experience comprises around 150 high-profile cases as counsel and arbitrator under the Rules of ICC, VIAC, SCC, Swiss Rules and in ad-hoc arbitrations.

He specialises in international commercial arbitration with a primary focus on energy, joint venture matters, corporate disputes and industrial engineering.

Professional Positions

President of VIAC
Former member of the ICC International Court of Arbitration
Chairman Emeritus Lex Mundi Ltd.

Personal

Günther holds law degrees from University of Graz and New York University. He speaks German, English and some Italian.



Dr. Libin Zhang
Partner, Broad & Bright Law Firm

Dr. Libin Zhang graduated from the University of International Business and Economics in 1987 with a BA in economics and graduated from the University of Texas at Austin School of Law with a J.D. degree in 1997. Mr. Zhang worked in many famous American law firms from 1997 to 2010 as an attorney or a partner. He worked in Siemens Ltd., China as the head of Legal M&A, Asia & Australia from 2011 to March 2015, and he later joined Broad & Bright as a partner in April 2015. Mr. Zhang focuses on foreign direct investment, M&A, overseas investment, energy, environment and arbitration. Having practiced for over 17 years, Mr. Zhang has accumulated significant experience in representing numerous domestic and foreign enterprises in cross-border investment and M&A. Mr. Zhang is an arbitrator at the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) and Beijing Arbitration Commission/Beijing International Arbitration Center, and he also served as the chief arbitrator or arbitrator in arbitration cases, especially on the energy side.



Dr. iur. Lisa Beisteiner
Partner, Zeiler Partners

Dr. iur. Lisa Beisteiner is a specialist in international arbitration and a partner of zeiler.partners Rechtsanwälte, a GAR-100 selected dispute resolution firm. Lisa advises clients in all aspects of commercial and investment arbitration under various sets of rules, including the ICC, VIAC, UNCITRAL and ICSID rules. One particular focus of her practice is on energy arbitration. She is active as an arbitrator and also appears as counsel before the national courts. A graduate of the University of Vienna (Mag. iur. 2005, Dr. iur. 2008) and a certified mediator, Lisa Beisteiner is a regular conference speaker and publishes in her field. Before co-founding zeiler.partners in 2014, Lisa was an attorney-at-law at Schönherr Rechtsanwälte (2009-2014) and a senior consultant at PricewaterhouseCoopers (2005-2008).



Dr. Michael Woller
Counsel, Schönherr

Dr. Michael Woller is counsel of the international lawfirm Schoenherr. He joined the firm in 2008 and specialises in intellectual property and unfair competition law with particular focus on new technologies, trademarks and domain names. He graduated from the University of Vienna/Austria (Magister iuris and Doctor iuris) and the Danube University Krems/Austria (Master of Laws and Master of Business Administration). Prior to joining Schoenherr, Michael worked several years for the Austrian marketing communications department of a global IT player. Michael holds teaching positions at the University of Vienna/Austria, the University of Krems/Austria and the International Institute of Research (IIR). Furthermore, he regularly speaks at public events, contributed to leading Austrian Commentaries and writes for law journals in the IP and new technologies field. He is member of the Internet Committee of the International Trademark Association as well as of the International Technology Law Association (ITechLaw).



Dr. Guanbin Xie
Partner, Lifang & Partners

Dr. Guanbin Xie is the founding partners of the Lifang & Partners, holding doctor degree of law from Peking University Law School and master and bachelor degrees from Wuhan University. Listed as Top 10 IP lawyers of Beijing by Beijing Lawyers Association and Band 1 IP Lawyer on Chambers Asia Pacific and winner of National Sci-Tech Law Academy Award, Xie is especially experienced in trademark, patent, copyright and other complicated Intellectual Property related cases and also has tremendous experience in the area of antitrust and competition law. Clients have found him “very strategic, experienced and responsive” and praised him for his “standout presentation, attention to details and sound advocacy skills.” As an arbitrator, he sits on the panel of arbitrators of Arbitration Commissions in Beijing, Wuhan, Nanjing and Chongqing, as well as listed Expert of the Domain Name Disputes Resolution Center for CIETAC and arbitrator for World Intellectual Property Organization.

"The only local arbitration commission which meets or surpasses global standards" - The Economist Intelligence Unit
"The runner up for the up-and-coming regional arbitral institution of the year (2014)" - Global Arbitration Review



Dr. Arthur Wolff
Counsel, Baier Partners

Dr. Arthur Wolff is a retired partner and now counsel of Baier, an Austrian law firm based in Vienna, with 35 years experience with international business transactions, in particular foreign direct investment/joint ventures, licensing and technology transfer, agency and distributorship agreements and computer law with a special focus on Asia, in particular China, which he first visited in 1983. He has also many years' arbitration experience as counsel and arbitrator. A recognized expert in China-related legal matters, in particular foreign investment and technology transfer and licensing, he also is well-versed in China-related arbitration, having for many years acted as counsel for foreign and Chinese companies and as arbitrator in CIETAC, SHIAC and ICC arbitrations.

Dr Wolff taught for up to 20 years courses on foreign direct investment/joint ventures, licensing and technology transfer, legal aspects of doing business in Asia and computer law at universities in Austria, and has been teaching for more than 15 years courses on the first two of these subjects as well as on international commercial contracts and international commercial arbitration at universities in Beijing and Shanghai.

He has worked as consultant for the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), wrote a study on joint ventures for it and was chairman of its advisory committee on its Technology Transfer Manual, to which he also contributed as author. He presented at events organized by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and lectured on technology transfer and licensing at its training courses for government officials and patent and trademark office staff.

Dr Wolff is a frequent speaker at seminars and conferences and author of many articles, a book on licensing and technology transfer and of contributions to books on topics relating to his areas of specialisation, in particular also China legal matters.

Dr Wolff is an Austrian citizen. Having first studied physics, he then graduated with a JD degree from Vienna University and was admitted to the Austrian bar in 1978.

Mr. Renaud Sorieul
The Secretary, UNCITRAL



Mr. Renaud Sorieul is the Director of the International Trade Law Division (ITLD) of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, which functions as the substantive secretariat for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). He is the eighth Secretary of UNCITRAL since the Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1966. He took up his duties on 1 October 2008.

He joined the UNCITRAL secretariat in 1989 and was particularly active in the development of UNCITRAL standards in the fields of international payments, electronic commerce, arbitration and conciliation.

A French national, Mr. Sorieul holds degrees in private law from the University of Paris (Paris II). He is also a graduate of the Institut d'études politiques de Paris and the École Nationale de la Magistrature. A member of the French judiciary since 1981, he served as a magistrate in first-degree law courts (1981-1985), and was subsequently appointed a member of the International Criminal Law Division at the Ministry of Justice (1985-1987). He was then seconded to serve as Head of the Legal Office of the Directorate-General of Energy and Mines, at the Ministry of Industry (1987-1989). In the latter capacity, he was a member of the French delegation negotiating the Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic



History and background

Established in 1995 as an independent and non-governmental institution, the Beijing Arbitration Commission, also known as the Beijing International Arbitration Center (the "BAC/BIAC"), has become the first self-funded arbitration institution in China and is widely accepted as one of the primary arbitration institutions internationally.

With the aim of delivering trusted professional services, the BAC/BIAC endeavors to promote and encourage the resolution of disputes through efficacious arbitration and a comprehensive understanding of Chinese arbitration practices. Towards this end, the BAC/BIAC actively organizes the Annual Summit on Commercial Dispute Resolution in China, sponsors the Biennial ICCA Conference, and contributes constructively to the UNCITRAL Working Group II's deliberations, as an observer.



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Hearing Room

Structure and Service

- * The BAC/BIAC is run by a Committee comprising of a Chairman and 14 members.
- * The BAC/BIAC's office, headed by the Secretary General, has 30+ case managers.
- * The BAC/BIAC has 500+ arbitrators, including 130+ international arbitrators in its Panel. Nominating arbitrators from outside the BAC/BIAC's Panel are permissible in international cases.
- * The BAC/BIAC has served clients from more than 30 countries, and has facilities to conduct arbitrations not only in Chinese and English but also in other languages.
- * There has been an exponential increase in the number of Arbitration cases filed with BAC/BIAC, from 7 in 1995 to over 30,000 in 2016.
- * Since 2012, the numbers of cases filed with the BAC/BIAC, on average per year, are 2,200+ in domestic cases, and 50+ in International cases.
- * Since 2012, the disputed value, on average per arbitrated case, was 1.5+ million USD, and in 2015, the highest disputed value went up to 1.7+ billion USD!

Recommended BAC/BIAC Model Clause:

All disputes arising from or in connection with this contract shall be submitted to Beijing Arbitration Commission / Beijing International Arbitration Center for arbitration in accordance with its rules of arbitration in effect at the time of applying for arbitration. The arbitral award is final and binding upon both parties.



Looking Beyond Rules — An Analysing Insight into the Competitive Attractions of BAC

1. Introduction

From its humble start to a well-known name in the international arbitral community, the Beijing Arbitration Commission (BAC) is one of the great growth arbitration institutions of our times. People working on dispute resolution are paying more and more attention to this emerging organisation. While parts of BAC's history, features and achievements have already been reported on in a number of publications, far too little has been analysed on precisely why and how the BAC made a difference in over 200 arbitration institutions in the mainland – and in so doing, won the recognition for and respect to the idea and practice of arbitration in China. Such a study will precisely help answer why an increasing number of foreign parties have started to choose the BAC for resolving their disputes. The key to this article is to offer an analysing insight into some key principles and values which are the foundation of the BAC's expertise, as well as some practical tips under the BAC Arbitration Rules.

2. Independence does matter

From the UNCITRAL Model Law to national legislation, principles like impartiality and equal treatment have been recognized worldwide as the basic requirements of arbitration. These requirements are deeply rooted in and highly rely on the value of independence. Independence reflects the core value of arbitration. In some arbitration institutions of developing countries, independence would only be hanging on the wall at the office. At the BAC, however, it comes to life. It has been fully endorsed by the leadership team and well integrated into the BAC's practice.

2.1. How is the BAC organized?

The BAC was founded in 1995, following the

promulgation of China's Arbitration Law. Despite the funding from the Beijing municipal government at the beginning, the BAC developed a definite power for its own decision-making and a scientific structure for its management to address any possible concerns about the Chinese government's influence and local-protectionism. The decision-making body of the BAC is a committee including one chairman and fourteen committee members. These committee members are well-respected experts and scholars on law or economic and trade. For all affairs, including personnel, finance, as well as other significant matters, the BAC will clearly and simply determine by itself what to do and where to go, without any outside interference at all. Under the committee, the BAC secretariat takes care of the case management and other daily routines. In this way, the BAC has well kept its independence.

2.2. Who is leading the BAC?

The BAC has achieved its award-winning values and culture in large part through the decisions that have been made by its leadership team. Indeed, for any organisation, it would be almost impossible to soar with the eagles if you are led by a flock of turkeys. Consisting of China's top experts on law and economics, the BAC committee has been proven as a group of true elites. From the 1st to the 5th session, Professor Jiang Ping has been elected as the Chairman of the committee (and is now the Honorary Chairman), and Madame Wang Hongsong has been appointed as the Secretary General. In China's legal arena, Professor Jiang is undoubtedly a "national treasure". His motto, "I bow my head to the truth only" symbolises the courage and conscience of Chinese intellectuals, and inspires generations of Chinese legal scholars and practitioners. Madame Wang, currently the BAC Vice Chairperson, raised the idea of "casting credibility", not only for the BAC, but also for, and respected by, all Chinese arbitration institutions. The current Chairman of the committee is Professor Liang

Advantages and Fees

- * The BAC/BIAC is financially independent and is not subject to governmental interference.
- * Foreign lawyers are allowed to represent cases without any restriction of numbers.
- * The BAC/BIAC Arbitral Awards are final and binding, and are enforceable under the 1958 New York Convention.
- * Strict confidentiality of the Arbitration process is ensured for a just and fair result and Award.
- * The BAC/BIAC's Arbitration fees are comparatively lower than other international arbitration institutions.
- * Fixed Arbitration fees are provided under the BAC/BIAC fee schedule, but, the parties can agree on a different set of computation for arbitrators' fees in international cases.



Hearing Room

Up-in-front Practice

- * Parties have a higher degree of autonomy to conduct arbitration more efficaciously by applying, whenever necessary, for joinders of additional parties, claims between multiple parties or Consolidations of Arbitrations as provided by Articles 13, 14, 19.6, 29 of the Arbitration Rules.
- * Interim measures, emergency arbitrator and preservation measures are available, if permitted by applicable law, to multinational and international corporations as provided for by Articles 16, 62, 63 of the Arbitration Rules.
- * More flexibility in determining the applicable law, arbitration languages and the replacement of arbitrator especially after unsuccessful Med-Arb efforts. These provisions address the concerns and needs of the parties and are provided for by Articles 67, 69, 72 of the Arbitration Rules.



Case Filing Area

BAC/BIAC Facilities

- * 12 hearing rooms equipped with technical assistance and simultaneous translations.
- * 3 conference rooms for up to 200 people.
- * Tele- and video- conferencing facilities.
- * Online Case Management System and Date & Notification App.
- * Self-service filing and enquiries system.
- * 70 free parking lots.



International Conference Hall (Seating 50 - 200)



In-depth Exploration of Cooperation between Arbitration Institutions, Joint Promotion of Belt and Road Arbitration—Signing Ceremony of Belt and Road Arbitration Initiative & Legal Issues on Investment Climate and Dispute Resolution in Malaysia and Egypt

Huixing, a renowned civil law expert from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Meanwhile, other committee members are from prestigious colleges and institutes such as Peking University, Tsinghua University, Renmin University of China, and so on. The strong feature of the scholars reinforces the free thinking and the independent decision-making of the BAC.

2.3. How is the BAC financed?

With continuous collaboration and hard work, the BAC was rewarded with a sharp increase in its caseload and the disputed amounts. In 1995, only seven cases were filed with the BAC, with a total disputed amount of 44 million RMB. By the end of 2012, the BAC had registered 20,407 cases, with the total value in dispute of 94.74 billion RMB. During this process, the BAC acquired its financial independence with its case management income. Established in 1995, it became financially independent in 1999. Using its own funds, the BAC purchased nearly 7,000 square metres of office space and 70 parking lots in Beijing's central business district. Every visitor to the BAC will be impressed by its high-tech and fully equipped hearing rooms and elaborately developed online case handling system. Except for covering all its expenses and arbitrators remunerations, the BAC pays taxes, an odd phenomenon during the transitional period

of China's society. But by paying taxes, it achieved even greater independence in its organisational management. By the end of 2012, the BAC had paid 129 million RMB in taxes - 29 times more than its initial government funding at its establishment.

2.4. Arbitrators impartial and fair?

Professor Jiang used to comment that “the life of arbitration will hinge on quality services, and quality services will hinge on quality arbitrators”. Despite the preeminence of the institution as a whole, the BAC fully understands the key role of arbitrators in individual cases, in particular their impartiality and fairness. It engages criteria to continuously improve, and the selection process is to ensure fair competition. Once arbitrators are listed on the panel, there will be a performance assessment, and those of high performance will get their contracts renewed. Thus far, the total number of appointed arbitrators is 810,410 of which have not been invited back.

Under the BAC Arbitration Rules, the arbitral award shall be signed by each member of the arbitral tribunal. The dissenting arbitrator may choose not to sign the award. And if so, this dissenting arbitrator shall issue a dissenting opinion, which shall be sent to the parties together with the award but does not form part of

the award. If the dissenting arbitrator does not issue a statement of his/her personal opinion, the arbitrator shall be deemed to have refused to sign the award without any justifiable reason.

To guarantee and further the arbitrators' impartiality and fairness, the BAC made special internal rules. The BAC chairman and staff members are not permitted to be arbitrators. Arbitrators are required to disclose any interest conflicts and the parties are provided with a computer system to search for background information of the arbitrators. In addition, the BAC arbitrators may not represent disputing parties in any case at the BAC. Such rules, although tough, distinguished the BAC from other arbitration institutions; for independence does matter.

3. Make it globalised

From the early history of arbitration to the New York Convention, arbitration is always believed to be an ideal mechanism for resolving transnational disputes. Living in a flattened world and a new era, with the boost of internet economy, free trade, and cross-border investment, the BAC was never satisfied to be just a leading domestic institution. Shortly after becoming self-funding, the BAC started to step forward to the outside world. It demonstrates being globalised in many ways, and the following facts will unveil the truth.

3.1. The facts show

Some foreign parties have mistaken the BAC as an institution for local disputes only, partly because of “Beijing” being in its name. Pursuant to the Arbitration Law of China, however, the BAC is free to accept and handle foreign-related or international cases, with its awards enforceable internationally. By the end of 2012, the BAC had already handled more than 500 international cases, serving parties from various jurisdictions including the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan, and so on. (Even in its domestic caseload, roughly 50% of cases involving one party or both parties from outside Beijing.) To make its Arbitration Rules more welcoming to foreign parties and foreign counsels, the BAC set special stipulations on international commercial cases in Chapter

8. When appointing arbitrators, parties in international cases may select arbitrators outside the BAC panel (Art.60 (1), BAC Arbitration Rules). To address the foreign parties' concerns about the impartiality and confidentiality of the arbitral tribunal in Arbitration-Mediation, or, the conciliation conducted by the tribunal during the arbitral proceeding, the Rules allow the parties to request a replacement of any arbitrator upon the termination of an unsuccessful conciliation (Art.58, BAC Arbitration Rules). When rendering the arbitral award, the tribunal is also required to take into account any relevant international trade usages (Art.60 (3), BAC Arbitration Rules).

3.2. The team prepared

When speaking of service, the human element always remains a cornerstone of the BAC's success. To ensure a quality service for its foreign clients as well as its Chinese clients, the BAC has carefully built its “international team” of arbitrators and staffs. Among the 391 arbitrators in its panel, 98 are from foreign jurisdictions, comprising of 18 from North America, one from South America, 39 from Europe, three from Oceania, and 17 from Hong Kong and Taiwan. These arbitrators not only guarantee best quality service for parties from different countries, but also bring cutting edge ideas and solid foreign experience to the BAC. Accordingly, the BAC engaged China's topranking case managers, mostly graduates from top law schools in China, and some even with overseas legal study and working experience. Language is usually an important factor to consider in crossborder arbitration cases. With such a prepared team, however, language is not really a problem at the BAC. Today, English is mostly chosen in international arbitration, and so it is at the BAC. In case of any other language, it will be easily handled by an interpreter utilising the BAC's simultaneous interpretation equipment.

3.3. Colloquia and trainings excelled

Since human resources play a significant role at the BAC, the exchange of ideas and further studies are understandably indispensable and essential, especially in its continual globalisation process. Arbitration theories and practices develop fast both in China and abroad. On the one hand, the BAC thirsts for up-to-date information from the international arbitral community,

and therefore proactively holds high-profile colloquia and trainings, not only for its arbitrators and staff, but also for arbitration scholars and practitioners. A number of world top arbitration experts have given lectures at the BAC, including Gary Born from Wilmer Hale, Loukas Mistelis from Queen Mary University, Teresa Cheng from the HKIAC, Thomas Stipanowich from Pepperdine University, Philip Yang, and others. On the other hand, the BAC works hard to introduce the status quo and any progress in Chinese dispute resolution to the outside world. In 2013, the BAC started to produce an annual report of the commercial dispute resolutions in China, providing a review of and preview for the year, which is now being published by LexisNexis. Based on this report, the BAC held a legal forum, "Unlocking the Intricacies of Commercial Dispute Resolution in China" jointly with the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in London, which has attracted key politicians and elites from the United Kingdom's judicial circles, and worldwide attention.

4. Embracing the trends

Superior services always come from a genuine desire and effort to exceed what the clients expect and meet what the trends require. The BAC not only discovers the needs and the trends, more importantly, it acts on what it learns – and its internationalisation makes that easier than ever.

4.1. Why the revision?

Recently, the BAC published the revision draft of its Arbitration Rules for comments, purporting to replace the existing version, which became effective as of 1 April 2008. Changes have been brought to quite a few provisions in order to keep in consistency with clients' expectations and international practices as far as possible. With the revision of its Arbitration Rules, the BAC will further improve its competence in providing tailored dispute resolution services for both Chinese and foreign clients. The following paragraphs will tell what to expect from this revision.

4.2. Arbitration's advantages strengthened

To highlight the ideas and features of modern commercial arbitration, the revision strengthened the arbitral tribunal's discretion during the arbitral proceedings. In all matters not expressly provided for in the Rules, the BAC or the arbitral tribunal shall have the power to proceed with the arbitral proceedings in a way it considers appropriate, in order to facilitate the efficient and fair resolution of the dispute (Art.2 of the draft). When hearing a case, the arbitral tribunal shall have the power to, on a case-by-case basis, determine the agenda of a case hearing and take such various hearing measures, including, but not limited to, issuing question lists, holding pre-hearing conferences, or producing terms of references; the presiding arbitrator may accept an entrustment from the arbitral tribunal to take such hearing measures (Art.34 of the draft). In case of a truncated tribunal after the conclusion of the last oral hearing, with the consent of both parties and the Chairman of the BAC, the remaining two arbitrators may continue the arbitral proceedings and make decisions or the award (Art. 44 of the draft). Also, the arbitral tribunal will enjoy a free hand in the assessment of evidence. Rather than being rigidly bound by the evidence rules in litigation, the tribunal is required to take into consideration all factors and practices of the relevant specific industry, realizing a professional and fair dispute resolution.

4.3. Transparency and predictability furthered

The creditability of arbitration lies not merely in a just result; a transparent and predictable procedure is of the same importance, or even more so. To absorb some of the feedback from the clients, the revision draft further streamlined the proceedings in this regard. In the event a party raises a jurisdictional objection, the arbitral proceedings shall not be suspended (Art.6 (3) of the draft). When deciding whether or not to accept the counterclaim submitted after the expiry of the stipulated time limit, the BAC or the arbitral tribunal shall take into account factors like the necessity for consolidating the counterclaim and claim into a single case, the time period exceeded, whether such late submission will cause unnecessary delays and so forth (Art. 11 (2) of the draft). Where a party's application for an amendment to a claim or counterclaim is submitted so late that it may affect the normal progress of the arbitral proceedings, the BAC or

the arbitral tribunal shall have the power to reject such an application (Art. 12 (2) of the draft). To better meet the clients' needs for a more detailed and accurate recording of oral hearings, the parties may request the BAC to appoint a stenographer or stenographers to record the hearing (Art. 39 (5) of the draft). During the arbitral proceeding, the Summary Procedure may be turned into an Ordinary Procedure upon a unanimous request by both parties or upon request by one party with the consent of the other party. In case of such a change, the parties shall determine through consultation their respective proportions of deposit of an advance in the additional arbitration costs; failing this, the BAC shall make a determination thereon (Art.56 (3) of the draft).

4.4. Internationally integrated

In recent years, the BAC paid close attention to the newly arising arbitration theories and practices, and found some of them both thoughtful and useful. As a part of its globalisation, the BAC absorbs the best of them in the revision draft, to better meet the expectations of international clients. While the "in writing" stipulation in the New York Convention and the UNCITRAL Model Law did cause some difficulties in handling cases involving non-signatory, the BAC has made a breakthrough by enlarging the scope of such a requirement. Where, in the exchange of the Application for Arbitration and the Statement of Defence, one party claims the existence of the arbitration agreement whereas the other party does not deny such existence, it shall be deemed that there exist a written arbitration agreement (Art.4 (3) of the draft). Consolidation of arbitrations and multi-parties claims are other two focuses of attention. At the application of a party and where all the parties concerned consent, or the BAC considers necessary and where all the parties concerned consent, the BAC may decide to consolidate two or more arbitrations pending into a single arbitration; unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the said cases shall be consolidated to the case commenced first (Art.72 (1) of the draft). Where there are more than two parties in an arbitration case, any party may raise claims against any other party according to the same arbitration agreement; the arbitral tribunal shall decide whether or not to accept any such claim (Art.13 (1), (3) of the draft). In a multi-parties case, the arbitral tribunal may either render a unified award, or render multiple awards respectively

according to the claims between different parties (Art.47 (4) of the draft). For international cases, if the parties have not agreed on the seat or language of arbitration, the BAC may make the determination by taking into account the circumstances of the case and choose any jurisdiction, including one outside of China, or any language it deems proper (Art.60 (1) and Art.70 (2) of the draft). Where Chinese law does not apply, the tribunal may have the power to grant interim measures, either in the form of a decision or an interim award (Art.61 of the draft).

5. Tips under the BAC rules

Notwithstanding the revision of its Arbitration Rules or any other change it has made or will make, the BAC never intends to simply copy. It embraces the trends, but is not a mere follower. From the very beginning, the BAC was ambitious to build up its own system based on its practices. A "BAC mode" is always the starting point and the final aim of all its endeavors. In view of this, some practical tips have been to be helpful for attorneys and legal counsels unfamiliar with BAC rules.

5.1. Proper case filing

A successful arbitration usually begins with a proper case filing. Yet claimants or their counsels, especially those residing outside Beijing, are not required to come to the BAC in person. The BAC provides a free case filing consultation service; a telephone call or fax or email will be enough to find the answers to their questions. The submission of documents could be done by post or courier. Materials expected to be submitted include not only a request for arbitration and the arbitration agreement, but also the statement of claims, evidence and the source of those evidence (attached with a list thereof), and the name and address of its witness if any, and proof of the claimant's identity (e.g. Business License, Certification of Legal Representative, Power of Attorney).

As for the language of the submissions, Chinese is not a must although it is the official language of the BAC. If the parties have agreed otherwise, their agreement shall prevail. If translation services are required by the parties or their counsels or witnesses during oral hearings, translators may be provided either by the BAC or by the

parties themselves. The parties shall bear the cost of translation.

Different from litigation in China, there is no restriction on the number of representatives under the BAC Arbitration Rules, and a foreign attorney will be acceptable as well to represent the case. A Power of Attorney should be submitted to set out the matters specifically entrusted and the scope of the authorised representatives' authority.

The BAC shall register the case within five days of its receipt if it finds that the requisite requirements for acceptance are met. Within 10 days of the registration, the BAC shall send to the Respondent a Request for Submission of Defence, as well as a copy of the Application for Arbitration, attachments thereto, if any, a set of Arbitration Rules, and BAC's Panel of Arbitrators. Despite the time period for case registration, claimants could apply for property preservation prior to an arbitration case that has been registered, pursuant to the Civil Procedure Law of China newly revised in 2012. Besides its own rules, the BAC could also administer arbitration cases under a different set of rules if so agreed by the parties, as long as it complies with the mandatory law of the seat of arbitration and is enforceable.

5.2. Strategic defence

To the respondent, on the contrary, a strategic defence should be carefully designed. Some people probably regard "doing nothing" as a useful weapon in international practice. Nevertheless, they are recommended to reconsider whether it is advisable to reject to sign for the arbitration documents. Under the BAC rules, if, despite reasonable inquiries, the addressee's place of business, place of habitual residence, or other mailing address cannot be found, service shall be deemed to have been effected if the documents, notice or material are delivered to the addressee's last known place of business, place of habitual residence, or other mailing address by mail, courier, or by any other means of delivery with proof of attempt to deliver. Accordingly, "doing nothing" will bring possible risks.

What is the respondent expected to do then? Under the Ordinary Procedure in an international case,

the respondent should, within 45 days of the receipt of the Request for Submission of Defence, submit to the BAC a Statement of Defence, evidence and the source of the evidence (together with a list thereof), and the name and address of its witness if any; and proof of the respondent's identity. If the respondent finds the time limit for preparing the required documents not enough, timely communication with the BAC for an extension will be strongly recommended. Failing this, the progress of the arbitration shall proceed anyway.

If the respondent objects to the existence or the validity of an arbitration agreement or the jurisdiction over the case, it may raise a jurisdictional objection. It should be kept in mind that such an objection should be raised in writing before the first oral hearing, or prior to the expiry of the time limit for the submission of the first round of defence in a documents-only arbitration. Otherwise, it shall be deemed to have accepted that the arbitration agreement is valid and that the BAC has jurisdiction over the case. The written objection may be submitted either to the BAC or to the relevant court for a decision thereon. If one party makes an objection to the BAC with the other party to the court, then it shall be decided upon by the court. The BAC may authorise the arbitral tribunal to rule on jurisdictional objections, and the tribunal may deliver its decision either in an interim award or a final award.

The respondent in an international case shall also submit its counterclaim within 45 days of the receipt of the Request for Submission of Defence according to the Ordinary Procedure. In case of an overdue submission, the arbitral tribunal, or if the tribunal has not been constituted, the BAC shall decide whether to accept the counterclaim.

5.3. Your suitable arbitrator(s)

The appointment of arbitrators is understandably a crucial step in arbitration. In domestic cases, arbitrators shall be chosen by the parties from the Panel of Arbitrators maintained by the BAC. There is no restriction on appointing foreign arbitrators in domestic cases, if the parties think a foreign arbitrator should be suitable for the dispute. This did happen in practice where the parties had special agreements (e.g. a foreign language was agreed as the language of arbitration), or where there are special



From 20th to 24th June 2016, BAC had travelled to London, Frankfurt and The Hague to organize the "2016 Annual Summit on Commercial Dispute Resolution in China".

factors in specific cases (e.g. a dispute between two Foreign Invested Enterprises, which is usually deemed to be a domestic case under the Chinese law).

In international cases, arbitrators could be chosen by the parties from or outside the Panel. In so doing, the parties shall submit the resume and means of contact of the candidate to the BAC. The candidate selected outside the Panel may act as an arbitrator with the confirmation of the BAC, and with a term to expire at the closing of the case, unless the BAC decides to list the arbitrator on its Panel. Another question is, could an international arbitrator ask for extra compensation? According to the Rules, as a party agrees to increase the compensation for international arbitrators, the party shall deposit an advance on the resulting additional costs as required by the BAC; if a party has not deposited the advance on costs, it shall be deemed not to have selected the arbitrator, and then the Chairman of the BAC could appoint the arbitrator for the party.

To make the listing procedure more effective, the parties may each nominate one to three arbitrators as the candidates for the presiding arbitrator. According to the application or agreement of parties, the BAC may also provide a list of five to seven candidates for the presiding arbitrator from which the parties shall select one to three as candidates. It is worth mentioning that the BAC is the only institution providing such a service in China, with additional respect to party autonomy, and has proved

a useful option for the appointment of the presiding arbitrator.

5.4. What are pre-hearing preparations like?

Appropriate pre-hearing preparations will lead to an effective arbitral hearing. The BAC Rules leave it to the arbitral tribunal for a case-tailored arrangement. If the arbitral tribunal considers it necessary, it may, prior to the oral hearing, authorise the presiding arbitrator to summon the parties to exchange their evidence and jointly draw up a list of the disputed issues and define the scope of the oral hearing. Prior to the oral hearing or at any stage during the oral hearing, the arbitral tribunal also may, if necessary, require the parties to produce evidence and to respond to the tribunal's questions. Parties may negotiate hearing date(s) with arbitral tribunal, and the case manager will also take care of the relevant arrangements.

When preparing evidence, parties should not neglect that if a party can prove that the other party possesses evidence but refuses to disclose without any justifiable reason, and that such evidence would have had an adverse impact on the case of the party possessing the evidence, adverse inferences may be drawn from such refusal to disclose. In addition, a party may apply for an order for the preservation of evidence if the evidence may be destroyed or lost, or may subsequently be inaccessible.

5.5. What happens during a hearing?

Although China does not really have the tradition of cross-examining witnesses, it is not restricted in any way. Both parties are allowed to put questions to any witness.

The arbitral tribunal shall keep minutes of the hearing, except in relation to conciliation proceedings. The tribunal may also make an audio or video record of the hearing. The parties and other participants in the arbitration shall have a right to request a rectification of any error and omission in the minutes of their testimony. The request shall be recorded if the tribunal does not allow the rectification. The tribunal, the recorder, the parties, and other participants in the arbitration shall sign or affix their seals on the minutes.

The Arbitral tribunal may, on the application of any party and with the approval of all other parties concerned, order the consolidation of two or more related arbitrations or arbitrations involving a similar subject matter, if the compositions of the arbitral tribunals are the same.

5.6. What to expect on the arbitral award?

Needless to say, the arbitral award is of the greatest importance to the parties. Even before the case filing, the parties, or at least the claimant, will wonder when they will receive the award. As a leading institution famous for its efficiency, the BAC sets a relatively short time limit for making the award. The arbitral tribunal shall render its award within six months of its constitution. If there are special circumstances justifying an extension, the Secretary-General may, at the request of the presiding arbitrator, approve a suitable extension of the time limit.

Where the arbitral tribunal finds it necessary, or where a party so requests and the tribunal approves, it may render a partial award on any part of the claims before rendering the final award, or, an interim award on the procedural or substantive issues in dispute. At the request of any party, a rectification or a supplementary award shall be made to correct any computational, clerical or typographical error, or to supplement the decision on any missed claim, respectively.

The losing party is expected to perform the award according to the time limit specified therein. In the absence of such a time limit, it should be performed immediately. Otherwise, the winning party will be rightful to request for enforcement to the relevant court.

For the enforcement of international arbitral awards, a special reporting system has been implemented in China. Lower courts are unable to refuse enforcement of an international award without referring the case to the higher courts and ultimately the Supreme People's Court (SPC) in Beijing. According to SPC's statistics, the ratio of such non-enforcement was lower than the global average level. As for domestic awards, pursuant to the Civil Procedure Law of China revised in 2012, the courts will, at the application of the losing party, have a judicial supervision on the arbitral procedure only, not a "trial on appeal" at all. This background partly explains why more and more foreign parties or their counsel feel comfortable and confident in the BAC's arbitration.

6. A final word

One will harvest what he plowed. Eighteen years of striving has made the BAC "the only local arbitration commission which meets or surpasses global standards" (The Economist Intelligence Unit), and a leading Chinese arbitration institution of "professionalism, competence and transparency" (Global Arbitration Review). Arbitration in such a huge country is never an easy job, but the BAC will never forget its aspirations, nor will it ever lose its passion.

In September 2013, the BAC celebrated its 18th birthday; it is just like a young man at this age, full of vigor, ambition, and confidence. It always looks forward. It always marches on. It always prepares to turn the ordinary into something extraordinary.

Beijing Arbitration Commission/ Beijing International Arbitration Center in the past 20 years

"In 2015, the steep rise in the number of arbitration cases has created practical difficulties for BAC as we have limited staff members. Nonetheless, with the joint efforts of our staffs and arbitrators, both the number of cases and the amount in dispute have hit a record high in 2015!" Mr. Lin Zhiwei, Secretary General of the Beijing Arbitration Commission/ Beijing International Arbitration Center ("BAC"), described the work of BAC in 2015 during an interview with us.

In 2015, BAC handled 2944 cases, representing an increase of 44.2% over 2014. The total sum of amount in dispute reached 41.11 billion Yuan (RMB ¥), an increase of 157.9% from 2014. BAC, as a Shiye Danwei (Institutional Unit) with only 43 staff, has a gross income of about 236.8 million Yuan in 2015 and contributed 51.11 million Yuan in taxes. From its establishment on the 28 September 1995 until the end of 2015, BAC has contributed a total sum of 222.5 million Yuan in taxes, which is 49.91 times the amount of start-up fiscal allocations in the early years of its establishment.

Following the enactment and implementation of Arbitration Law in 1995, the arbitration industry in China had made considerable progress. Under this trend towards growth and expansion, however, BAC remains to be one of the leaders in arbitration industry in China due to its credibility and quality of its services. Through BAC, we are able to see what competencies and core values are required for arbitral institutions to maintain a good reputation and degree of influence domestically and internationally.

Highly specialized arbitrators

There is a well-known saying in the field of arbitration: "arbitration is as good as the arbitrators". At BAC, one of our greatest assets is the excellent team of arbitrators we have. They form the key guarantee for the healthy, rapid and future development of BAC. One of the

job duties of 孙君 (Sun Jun), a staff at the administrative department of BAC, is receiving arbitrators to the BAC at the front desk. Her main reflection of 2015 is that there is an apparent increase in the number of arbitrators attending hearings.

In 2015, there were 506 individuals listed on BAC's Panel of Arbitrators, 359 of which handled arbitration cases. 2425 cases were resolved through means of arbitral award, mediation and settlement negotiation. A point worth mentioning is that, in relation to forming the arbitral tribunal, 852 arbitrators were selected by the parties themselves, an increase compared to 2014.

Mr. Lin Zhiwei further explained: "on the one hand, we can see that the ratio of parties taking the initiative to select their own arbitrator/s in arbitration cases is on the rise. This demonstrates that the impartiality, professionalism and quality of service of BAC's arbitrators continue to receive better recognition. On the other hand, in relation to arbitrators appointed by BAC, we are also working to devise a scientific and systematic distribution for the appointment of arbitrators. We would like to take into consideration, not only the arbitrators' professional experience and the competition of their ongoing arbitration workload, but also the effectiveness and diversity in the composition of the arbitral tribunal. By combining the senior arbitrator with the less experienced, we create dynamic teams that give arbitrators enormous reciprocity in sharing expertise. We strive to ensure that we have the most suitable and professional arbitrators for each case."

One distinctive feature of BAC is the stringent requirement employed in the management of arbitrators. "If we find that an arbitrator is not sufficiently professional, we may cease his or her eligibility of being BAC's arbitrator. Although this may seem normal among the international arbitration community, such practice is in fact difficult to uphold in Chinese cultural background." Dr. Chen Fuyong, the Deputy Secretary-General of BAC, thinks



From 5th to 11th July 2015, BAC had travelled to London and Cologne to organize the “2015 Annual Summit on Commercial Dispute Resolution in China”.

that such “perseverance” is of great value to BAC. All new arbitrators appointed by the BAC must go through 3 days of intensive trainings and examinations, which focus on practical skills and involve workshops such as arbitration moot.

Dr. Chen Fuyong’s opening line for the trainings is always “we thank you for participating in this arbitrator’s training.” Such gratitude is expressed sincerely. Dr. Chen explained that many arbitrators who are experts in their specific fields were not fond of these trainings when they were first promoted. Besides, attending the trainings does not guarantee the attendants’ a place as an arbitrator at BAC. Many individuals wonder why they have not been enrolled in BAC’s panel despite having participated in the trainings for years. They were uncertain about the selection requirements. In fact, the requirements are simple and the details are contained in BAC’s Administrative Measures for the Employment of Arbitrators. The requirements contained therein is already more stringent than those contained in the Arbitration Law, nevertheless the actual requirements adopted by BAC is even higher. Presently, we have had over 600 individuals on the waiting list of applying to become an arbitrator of BAC and they are all experts in their respective fields.

How can BAC say no to these experts and top-notch individuals? As Mr. Lin Zhiwei explained, arbitration fee is split into institutional management fee

and arbitration fee in international arbitrations, and the fees of the arbitrators are determined by the market. In China, however, the remuneration paid to the arbitrators are included in the arbitration fee and the arbitration institutions determine how much of the arbitration fee goes to the arbitrators. The ratio differs between different arbitration institutions and currently BAC has the highest ratio of arbitrators’ fee to the total arbitration fee in China. “Of course, this is in return for our high requirements. We hope to respect knowledge and talented people.”, Mr. Lin Zhiwei added.

In addition to the closed trainings, BAC frequently organizes activities such as arbitration salon, professional training courses and seminars, and invites experienced arbitrators or leading experts from different fields as speakers. It is an effort to encourage BAC’s team of arbitrators to keep learning about the latest information across all areas and to further improve their expertise and services.

Arbitrators at BAC

In China, there are often diverse views from arbitration institutions and arbitrators on who should be responsible for writing the arbitral award. However, BAC has all along requested the arbitrators to write the arbitral awards themselves and there are corresponding regimes in place to safeguard this practice. Dr. Chen Fuyong

said “for instance, when an arbitral tribunal is composed of three arbitrators, this requirement and BAC’s respect for arbitrators’ efforts are reflected in the distribution of arbitration fees.”. Mr. Lin Zhiwei further expressed that “arbitrators at BAC handle cases, they do not arbitrators in name only.”

Independent and self-management

Not only does BAC have strict requirements for arbitrators, BAC also have high expectations for case managers. Case managers are in charge of the arbitration procedure and they act as the bridge between the arbitrators and the parties. Any confusions and hesitations a party might have regarding the arbitration proceedings are passed directly to the case managers and then communicated to the arbitral tribunal. Sometimes parties might even directly express their emotions feelings to the case managers. Mr. Lu Yang, BAC’s case managers, has experienced such situations many times. He thinks that “when a party questions a particular procedure of the proceedings, unless one can objectively and fairly put forward convincing and professional justifications, the party will lose faith in you and the arbitration proceedings and they will no longer cooperate actively.”

Another unique differentiation point of BAC is its management structure. Unlike the majority of arbitration institutions which have a clear separation of case management, R&D and market expansion, BAC has 3 operation divisions in addition to the administrative division. Although there is no stark differences between the 3 operation divisions in case management, there are specialized duties in both R&D and market expansion. BAC adopted this management structure because it will provide case managers with better development space. It allows them to improve their case management ability while ensuring that they can look into and develop their own forte in expertise.

In 2006, BAC established a regime for selecting the middle-level management team. Mr. Zhang Haoliang, the division chief of the 3rd division, admits that this regime is very attractive as it provides an opportunity for employees to climb up the ladder. “This provides incentives for both new and existing employees. It is a rare and special thing that BAC is not afraid to use such regime to promote

“productivity”.” When Mr. Zhang Haoliang was studying Master of Law at Tsinghua University, he already wanted to work in an open-minded environment and BAC’s administration style matched with his ambition.

In the existing hundreds of arbitration institutions in China, there aren’t many that can exist truly independently. As early as 2001, BAC has implemented the regime to effect administration in Institutional Units. Not only does this guarantee that BAC can be self-supported, it also means that BAC is able to pay taxes. This makes BAC a front runner in the arbitration industry reform in China. When BAC was first set up, it ought to be an Institutional Unit which the vacancies of employment are pre-set in government. However, all the employees were otherwise employed through contracts. All job recruitments were announced publicly and the staff recruiting process was merit-based. Within the institution, the competitions for promotion retain the best talents and promote staff mobility that results in a more motivated team. This is the inherent reason for BAC to keep pace with the times.

An advanced online system of arbitration case management mutually reinforce with the internal management system. Since its founding, BAC has used almost half of its fiscal allocation to develop the online case management system. Through the experience and expertise accumulated over the years, ensuring the quality of arbitration services through information based management has become a distinctive feature of BAC.

“In 2010, we held a demonstration on case management system and software management in London with other professionals in the field. At that time, an English judge specializing in construction and technology said that they have only just started using systems to manage their cases and was surprised that BAC has started developing it more than a decade ago.” Dr. Chen Fuyong felt proud about this.

Internationalization

Starting from 2013, BAC has begun gathering leading industry experts in China to write “An Annual Review and Preview of Commercial Dispute Resolution in China” and it was disseminated and publicized internationally. From 5th to 11th July 2015, BAC had

travelled to London and Cologne to organize the “2015 Annual Summit on Commercial Dispute Resolution in China”. In 2015, BAC was awarded the runner up for the Up-and-Coming Regional Arbitral Institution of the Year (2014) by the Global Arbitration Review. On 24 November 2015, the Third International Arbitration Conference co-organized by the Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration, the Business Law Section and CI Arb Australia were held at Sydney. BAC, as the only arbitration institution in Mainland China that was invited, attended the event.

In the previous two years, BAC has worked hard on the international stage, demonstrating to the world the highest quality of arbitration and dispute resolution in China. Accordingly, BAC can be found in many more international conferences and meetings and BAC has strengthened its voice in international forums. In 2016, BAC will be holding “The Annual Review and Preview of Commercial Dispute Resolution in China” in Frankfurt, the Netherlands and The Hague. Additionally, it is privileged to be the gold sponsor of ICCA Congress in 2016.

“There are an increasing number of international cases in recent years, and more and more arbitration proceedings are conducted in English.” Ms. Wu Wendi, case manager at BAC thinks that her background studying in England does not necessary gives her a linguistic advantage. “All case managers here have decent English language proficiency as they have all been through many rounds of selections before they were invited to join the team”, she added.

“The Annual Review and Preview of Commercial Dispute Resolution in China” is a major focus of Ms. Wang Ruihua, BAC’s senior knowledge manager. The limited preparation time stands in stark contrast to the grand international release. Every year there are tons of works to be completed within just a few months. These include framework design, examination, verification, translation and publication of articles on different professional fields. This poses a challenge to all staff involved and Ms. Wang Ruihua, as the person in charge of knowledge management, has a heightened sense of responsibilities.

“This project provides a platform for the commercial dispute resolution sector in China to shine in the global

arena. It is also an important endeavour for China to have greater voice in international dispute resolution or even in the international trade and investment rules,” Ms. Wang Ruihua mentioned. In each year’s “Annual Review and Preview of Commercial Dispute Resolution in China”, BAC invites leading experts from 11 specialized fields to conduct in-depth analysis into the status of dispute resolution in their respective fields. This is a big challenge to staff and experts who have been invited. “On average, each of us handles more than a hundred cases. On top of that, we need to reach out to the experts for drafted articles and we must perform quality assurance on the professionalism of the articles. Every draft must go through three reviews before they are finalized. Once the Chinese version is published, we must immediately work on the English version.” Ms. Wang Ruihua almost did not rest in the recent Chinese New Year; this reflects the complexities of the work involved. However, Ms. Wang Ruihua had not complained at all. Her hard work, modesty and positive attitude are attributes that are commonly found in BAC’S case managers.

High levels of expertise only form the basic requirement of staff at BAC. Without passion for the arbitration industry, it would unthinkable to expect every staff to pursue excellence and perfection. Throughout the hearing of the case, every case manager seeks to enlighten them with affection and motivate them with reason. They are fully aware of the legal principle: “justice delayer is justice denied”. Their professional competence and excellent communication skills ensure that all parties involved in cases handled by BAC will experience the most efficient ADR services.

“We need to further improve and study if we want to ensure that the services provided by our case managers and our service mechanisms are of international standard,” Mr. Lin Zhiwei said. He acknowledges that under the current development of the international arbitration industry, a pool of talented case managers is a fundamental component that must not be overlooked.

As one of the “gold labels” of Beijing’s legal services industry, the development of BAC has been given a lot of attention by the Beijing municipal government. On 17 October 2015, Mr. Guo Jinlong, party secretary of Beijing municipality, and Mr. Wang Anshun, the Mayor of

Beijing visited BAC. Mr. Guo Jinlong, after hearing the introduction and reports given by the BAC, expressed his wish for the development of BAC. He wishes that BAC, as a leader in the arbitration industry in China, can become a new name card for Beijing.

The development of BAC is a miniature of the development of Chinese Arbitration in over two decades. The establishment of the legal professional community in the arbitration industry is beginning to take shape. Under the joint efforts of all parties, dispute resolution in China has made considerable development. Arbitration, as one of the most important dispute resolution method, not only realized the concretization of legal principles in real life, but also enabled the emergence of values of legal persons of China on the world scene. Such achievement is obvious to all, but the ability to plan ahead is more

remarkable.

“The real competition in the arbitration industry is an international one. It is an indispensable responsibility of BAC to safeguard and support PRC companies going abroad. We continue to study and explore, and at the same time adopt a pragmatic approach. Last year, we began to use the title “Beijing International Arbitration Center” which shows that we are proactively engaging in the challenges ahead. Mr. Lin Zhiwei said firmly. In the future, be it the development of BAC or the arbitration industry in China, there remains a long path. The rapid development of BAC over the past 20 years has undoubtedly laid down a good foundation for BAC, “and now is the time to pause for a moment and take a look at where we are at, only then are we able to implement leap-forward developments.”

Lin Zhiwei: Believing in the marketization of BAC

Compared with internationally renowned arbitration institutions, or even just institutions within China, twenty years of history is not long. Meanwhile, the Beijing Arbitration Commission/ Beijing International Arbitration Center (“BAC”) has experienced many difficulties as it continues to strive for growth and development.

The implementation of the non-governmental reformation of BAC in the 1990s required a huge amount of courage. It was an adventure to become totally self-supported and financially self-sufficient, and behind the scene is the courage to be fearless. “The loose external policy environment has contributed to the development of BAC. When BAC was first established, the Legal Affairs Office of the People’s Government of Beijing Municipality clearly stated that the biggest support offered by the government to arbitration is non-interference. The successive leaders of the Legal Affairs Office have since upheld such philosophy,” said Mr. Lin Zhiwei, Secretary General of BAC, as one of the members who was involved in the establishment of BAC. BAC has always emphasized to the outside world that the success of the development of BAC should be attributed to external environment created by the government, and this has, to a certain extent, brought about the government’s own initiative to uphold this philosophy.

Today, when Mr. Lin Zhiwei looks back at all the major decisions which BAC has made, he feels obliged to say that BAC has always managed to do the right thing at the right time.

Arbitration should respond to the need of marketization

Mr. Lin Zhiwei has worked in the Legal Affairs Office of the people’s Government of Beijing Municipality for 17 years. Against such background, Mr. Lin has a strong sense of rule and overall consciousness. He is able to put more time and effort into building a solid foundation. This includes improving and developing the internal standard,

the echelon construction of talents and the internal hardware and software.

“First is the concept of marketization. The essence of arbitration is to deliver dispute resolution services in a professional manner and it is a type of dispute resolution where both parties agree to exclude the jurisdiction of the courts. In practice, there are some institutions that prefer to treat arbitration as a form of judicial activity, nevertheless, ever since our establishment, BAC has positioned itself as an arbitration institution that serves the market economy. We place heavy emphasis on services instead of regulations. Consequently, we do not have a rigid management model that specifies vacancies, fiscal allocations and the number of staffs. We decide on the institution framework, staff and relevant regimes of BAC according to the demands of the market.” Mr. Lin Zhiwei explained, by using the essence of arbitration, the reasons for the marketization of BAC.

“Second is the system of marketization.” BAC was found in the 1990s and at a very early stage, BAC has begun the reform of its administration style and effected business administration in Shiye Danwei (Institutional Units). Not only does this guarantee that BAC can be self-supported, it also means that BAC is able to pay taxes. We have since become a leader in the reforms of the arbitration industry. BAC has used just over 3 years to become self-supported and it has rapidly established a foothold in the CBD district, the most prosperous place in Beijing. In the existing hundreds of arbitration institutions in China, there aren’t many that can exist truly independently. In addition to that, BAC has made brilliant achievements in arbitration services.

“We also take a market-orientated approach in the appointment of people. Traditional Institutional Units has long and relatively formalized recruitment procedures such as recruitment applications and open recruitment examinations. Employees will not usually leave an organization once they are recruited. However, it is much



The 6th Arbitration forum in Great China Area was held in HKU on 6 May 2015.

more flexible at BAC. Our personnel management system is not as structured but we have very strict procedures.” Mr. Lin Zhiwei revealed that BAC has recruited another 10 individuals to join their office at the end of last year. The new employees will commence work in the first half of 2016. In his opinion, determining the employment scale and standard according to the market demand is a very flexible approach that suits the development needs of BAC. “In recent years, there have been around 100 individuals shuttling in and out the role of case manager. There now remain 25 case managers. With the training they received at BAC, many have returned to the legal profession as corporate counsels or lawyers when they leave BAC.” Mr. Lin Zhiwei believes that this approach guarantees the professionalism and efficiency of BAC’s case managers.

Before the amendment of the Labour Law, BAC signed yearly contract with their employees. “Having an ‘iron rice bowl’ (meaning a stable, lifelong job) is totally different to maintaining a competitive mentality. We demand good service from our arbitrators and thus it must be the case that we must first provide proper service to our arbitrators. We need young and diligent individuals for the position of case managers and therefore at BAC, we have an ‘eight year limited period’ when we recruit. It means that if a staff has not entered a management position after eight years of work, he/ she will need to search for a new job. In practice, many of BAC’s case managers are very outstanding, having received the excellent training at BAC, some go on to become partners

at law firms, heads of corporate legal departments or work for the government. Additionally, when they leave BAC, they can also become arbitrators. This creates a virtuous circle of the development of both institutions and its people.” Mr. Lin Zhiwei strongly believes that BAC is not bureaucratic.

It is Mr. Lin Zhiwei’s view that the quality of the case managers reflects the quality of service of the arbitration institution. The parties, their legal representative and arbitrators understand the culture, standard of service and development capacity of BAC mainly through BAC’s case managers who they have the most direct and frequent dealings with. BAC’s staffing model has received recognition from the society and job applicants. As BAC continues to raise the bar for the recruitment of case managers, the intensity of competition for a post at BAC has also increased accordingly. In 2005, there were over 1600 LL.M. graduates fighting for 4 positions at BAC.

Respecting the independence of the arbitral tribunal

“The high quality handlings of over 27,000 arbitration cases form a good foundation for BAC’s development, and high standard arbitrators and respect for the independence of the arbitral tribunal from institutions form the prerequisites for good handling of arbitration cases,” said Mr. Lin Zhiwei.

Regarding the arbitrators, BAC has formulated a

scientific set of management and training system. For the management of the arbitrators, BAC's Arbitrator Employment Management Measures and Arbitration Rules check on strictly the professional ethics, moral standard, independence and impartiality of BAC's arbitrators. Furthermore, BAC has established a long-standing supervisory and complaints mechanism. Arbitrators, the parties and staff at the administrative department will all give evaluations and feedback. If an arbitrator is suspected to be in violation of the principle of justice or impartiality, he will be temporarily removed from the panel of arbitrators and this will not be restored unless there is reasonable justification. If the situation is serious, the arbitrator will be removed permanently. BAC will never condone any conduct that affects impartiality and professionalism. This is also an important weapon to BAC's team of arbitrators in maintaining integrity and honesty.

As for the selection of arbitrators, the minimum requirements are quite typical. Mr. Lin Zhiwei places more focus on the arbitrator's authority and influence in the arbitration industry because these factors enhance conviction. The journey continues even after an arbitrator has successfully joined BAC's panel of arbitrators. Salons, seminars, trainings and evaluations, BAC has clear vision for the specialization of its team of arbitrators. According to the introduction given by Mr. Lin Zhiwei, beside the monthly large-scale professional salon aimed at all arbitrators, BAC also frequently organizes mini open seminars on hot topics. For example, the legality of VIE structures became a hot topic in the industry two years ago. The BAC promptly organized a professional seminar on this topic and invited eminent personalities in the field and arbitrators in related fields to conduct an in-depth analysis and discussion on the validity of VIE agreements, the legal relationships between VIE agreements and existing laws and any potential legal risks. A high quality professional seminar with broad perspectives from participants have provided many arbitrators with extremely valuable opinions and recommendations on how to deal with related disputes prudently under the current legal environment. This not only shows the professionalism of BAC, but also provided guidelines for the actual handling of related disputes.

In relation to respecting the independence of the

arbitral tribunal in hearing cases, Mr. Lin Zhiwei revealed that BAC has a set of rules and regime and the main thrust is to allow arbitrators to adjudicate freely and independently. Of course, arbitrators should assume the corresponding responsibilities and obligations when they exercise their adjudication power. For instance, BAC was the first in China to introduce a disclosure system for arbitrators. BAC has also implemented other practices such as Med-Arb and Construction Dispute Review. In the process of handling cases, BAC places heavy emphasis on "reasoning". "Firstly, parties are given the opportunity to fully express their opinions during the hearings. Parties and their legal representatives are expecting this pattern because they are more respected and they do not get interrupted easily. Secondly, the arbitral award must give reasons for the judgment. Many arbitral awards discuss the evidence in-depth but only talk briefly about the decision. In contrast, BAC's arbitral award will respond to all submissions made, it will also explain, and even give reason to justify, the admission of evidence. Mr. Lin Zhiwei explained that when parties receive arbitral awards like these, they are genuinely convinced and it is rare for them to be in conflict for the second time.

Maintaining the competitive edge

Faced with the fierce market competition, BAC constantly reflects on its system and way of working in order to meet the needs of the market and to maintain its competitive edge. For instance, pursuant to BAC's assessment on its development progress, it has set up some professional posts such as senior knowledge manager and senior brand manager. "The perfection of the management system of BAC will not occur overnight, it is an interactive process between an institution and the market. We have set up some senior management posts because we have entered into such a development stage. A decade ago, it was rare to study and analysis these issues since there are a vast amount of cases. However, the competitive pressure is intensifying. Especially since the WTO protection period ended, foreign arbitration institutions are starting to open offices in China. Along with the existing hundreds of arbitration institutions in China, BAC is put under enormous pressure to find a way to set itself apart and to keep its own competitive advantage." Mr. Lin Zhiwei thinks that this enable professionalism and culture to be passed on and it also help to maintain a

certain degree of stability.

Some people might question about the marketization of BAC: Doesn't the idea of marketization put money above everything else? Mr. Lin Zhiwei smiled, shook his head and further explained: "As a matter of fact, our goal has always been to serve the public. Marketization offers a mode of existence where we can better serve our clients without being government-dependent. We started off with a Chinese mode which was not recognized by the arbitration industry, since after-all administrative manner provided a point of reference for many arbitration institutions. However, BAC has earned more and more recognition in recent years. Particularly in the past few years, BAC has received about one to two dozens industry peers for in-depth exchanges. Faced with the surge in market demands and workload, the past Institutional Unit's arrangements are no longer suitable for the development situation in China. Thus, BAC also hopes to move forward in the structure of the organization and the marketization of staff management."

Mr. Lin Zhiwei told the journalist that under Arbitration Law, arbitration commissions may be established in cities divided into districts. However, many local governments treat arbitration commissions merely as additional Institutional Units and another channel for increasing staffing and its arrangements. That is the reason for there being hundreds of arbitration commissions in China. There are no other countries which use districts to decide where to set up arbitration commissions and such institutional framework is not healthy as it leads to waste of resources and disordered competitions. In order to reflect the required standard for a marketized arbitration industry, arbitration commissions must be allowed to compete freely, the number of arbitration commissions should correspond to the size of the arbitration market and arbitrations commissions should be set up in areas where there is demand.

From the perspective of Mr. Lin Zhiwei, the development of BAC has the advantage of "being in the right place, at the right time, with the right people". "Right people" because BAC has the best human resources in China. "Right place" because BAC is situated in Beijing, where many large law firms have their headquarters and are therefore willing to adopt a BAC arbitration clause in

their contracts. Today, BAC has managed to board on the ship of reform and the Beijing municipal government is very supportive of of BAC's reform. "We often joke that the biggest support we receive from the government is non-interference," said Mr. Lin Zhiwei.

"People at BAC realize social efficiency by managing the arbitration profession using the theory of enterprise management and we seek to strike a balance between economic efficiency and social efficiency. At least for now, I am confident to say that if one day I do leave the BAC, BAC's good development trend will remain. It is certain that there will not be frequent changes as some of the large institutional frameworks are already set in stones." Mr. Lin Zhiwei's eyes revealed a sense of accomplishment.

Chen Fuyong: Arbitration as a career

“For me, it was a calling to engage in arbitration work. From my perspective, arbitration is not merely a job post or a rice bowl. It is a career, a life-long support.” Dr. Chen Fuyong, the Deputy Secretary-General of Beijing Arbitration Commission/ Beijing International Arbitration Center (“BAC”), expressed the view that his passion for arbitration has enabled him to reach the current level step-by-step. Dr. Chen Fuyong has an in-depth understanding of arbitration as well as a unique viewpoint. The sense of “international mindedness” was shown repeatedly during the interview.

In 2005, Dr. Chen Fuyong joined BAC with the intention to study arbitration. He delved deep into the field of arbitration and his research results have been written into the book – “The Unfinished Transformation: An Empirical Study of the Current Status and Future Trends of China’s Arbitration Institutions”. Another unique characteristic of Dr. Chen Fuyong is that he is able to see arbitration from the perspective of an outsider. This is not easy for many researchers.

Institutional change to be led by concept

When Dr. Chen Fuyong was studying in the United States in 2007, he visited the library regularly to read about the development of arbitration in the United States.

Owing to the long history, these books are placed in an inconspicuous corner where there is little attention. However, Dr. Chen Fuyong was very attracted to these books. “We have introduced the arbitration rules of the West into China, yet little is known about the development process of arbitration and how it all started from scratch. Tracing the development history of American arbitration institutions in the past century enabled me to learn about the practical experience of the U.S. in advancing, step-by-step, the role of arbitration in the society. This has imperceptibly created a frame of reference for me and gave me a clearer understanding of arbitration in China.”

Perhaps it is during this time when Dr. Chen Fuyong acquired and consolidated the knowledge required for practice.

“With the development of the arbitration industry in China in the past two decades, there is now a basic market and an overall understanding of arbitration. Following this, constrains of the institutional mechanism will become increasingly prominent. In the field of arbitration, whether the market can have a decisive role in the allocation of resources depends on the flexibility of the regimes. When Dr. Chen Fuyong participated in international activities, he felt strongly that Chinese arbitration institutions are ‘dancing with hand cuffs and fetters’. “When compared with other internationally renowned arbitration institutions, sometimes I feel that it is not that we are incapable, but the regimes have offered different degrees of flexibility.”

BAC has grown out of nothing and from an unknown to a leading institution in China with a certain degree of influence internationally. In Dr. Chen Fuyong’s opinion, this is not merely a formation process of a brand, but also a process of advancing reforms for the internal and external systems. Without the support of a regime, it is not possible for arbitration institutions to develop continuously and to have a real competitive edge.

It is of utmost importance that institutional changes are led by concept. One will find that arbitrations institutions that flourish are usually led by leaders who have very strong entrepreneurial spirit. This so-called entrepreneurial spirit refers to the ability to promote greater utilization and more efficient allocation of resources by making better integration of current resources under the guidance of correct ideas. The entrepreneurial spirit is reflected by the result of a more effective composition, thereafter it is conventional management.

“Whether an institution can promote system reforms



The 3rd International Arbitration Conference was held in Sydney on 24 November 2015.

tends to reflect the extent of its social responsibility. Arbitration is embedded in the Chinese society, thus it is inevitable that it will be subject to various constrains. There are some things that many people have doubts about before they are carried out. However, those in charge must be able to look at the issues with a clear mind as well as persuade others to follow along,” Dr. Chen Fuyong reflects.

Perfecting professionalism

In recent years, the question of how to improve the credibility of arbitration has become a hot topic. The answer from Dr. Chen Fuyong is that it depends on where this credibility comes from. If the arbitrators have adequate professional competence and professional integrity and at the same the independence of the arbitral tribunal is respected, then credibility can be built up naturally. The field of arbitration relies heavily on reputation and reputation is built case by case.

“Being an arbitrator is different to doing other things. Arbitrators need to issue decisions and they must get to the core of the matter. For the arbitrators, it might just be another case. However, for the parties, it could be the only case in all their life.” Dr. Chen Fuyong spoke with a seriousness, this perhaps explains the reason for

the stringent criteria for the admission to BAC’s Panel of Arbitrators.

In practice, some people complain that arbitration is getting more litigation-like. So, what has caused such deviation? Dr. Chen Fuyong explained that besides some institutional factors, much of this is because there are people who engage in the work of arbitration without adequate understanding of the specific attributes of arbitration. They lack sufficient knowledge in the field of arbitration, subsequently, they are unable to respond to problems in the field of arbitration with an arbitration approach. Instead, they refer to the litigation approach.

In fact, arbitration, mediation and litigation all have their respective advantages and characteristics. It is only by realizing its full potential that arbitration can possess incomparable superiority relative to other methods of dispute resolution. In this sense, professionalism forms the foundation of arbitration.

Since the parties are free to choose any arbitration institution, competition between arbitration institutions is inevitable. However, Dr. Chen Fuyong is not concerned about BAC’s case volume and he said with confidence: “It is fortunate that BAC has always had a good number of cases and disputed amount. In recently years, half of

our cases have at least one party which is from places other than Beijing and there are a large portion of our cases where both sides are from outside of Beijing.” His confidence is largely based on the professionalism which the institution has accumulated. ” In the past twenty years, BAC has handled over twenty thousand cases and we have dealt with most issues that may appear during arbitrations. Even if there are new issues, we are experienced enough to cope with it confidently.”

The professional standard of case managers often affects the parties’ perception towards arbitration services. BAC demands professionalism from its case managers. In addition to that, Dr. Chen Fuyong focuses on whether they have a passion for arbitration deep down. “In other words, there must be a burning passion. If they are willing to do the work at hand to the best of their abilities even when leaders and colleagues are not watching, this is a win-win situation for both the institution and the individual.” Of course, BAC will also strive to provide adequate room for the development of each case manager. “The cultivation of talents is not simply measured by time, but also opportunities.”

Internationalization of arbitration is imperative

When Dr. Chen Fuyong was asked about his strongest emotion having worked in the field of arbitration for many years, he reflected for a few seconds then said: “First is to respect objective law. Actions in line with the objective law of the industrial development has vitality. Conversely, arrangements that do not conform to the objective law will not survive after all. Internationalization of arbitration in China is an effort to conform to objective law. Nowadays all fields are concerned about internationalization, and they are actively engaging in global activities. BAC following their path reflects the general trend.”

Nevertheless, this inevitable trend does not mean that the process is easy. Dr. Chen Fuyong explained that internationalization of arbitration is in fact very difficult and has always been controversial. Some people are very realistic to think that there are not many international cases and it is not easy to attract international cases, therefore it is enough to fight for domestic ones. Why

must we internationalize?

In response, Dr. Chen Fuyong asserts that we must first understand what is internationalization. The essence of internationalization is that the standards of service and professionalism must reach an international level. Even if there are not many international arbitration cases, the Chinese parties are entitled to world-class dispute resolution services. Of course it is unfortunate to be in dispute, however, it is hoped that parties can feel that the process of dispute resolution is a civilized one. In fact, in the internationalization of BAC, a lot of effort is not seen by others. It is certainly not simply a matter of participating in a few international conferences.

The second reason given by Dr. Chen Fuyong for internationalization is the strategy of brand building. For arbitration institutions, as long as it establishes a high-end brand image, it is easy to expand its business to the middle-low end market. If China is unable to establish an international brand in the field of arbitration, it will always be in a passive state in the competitions of global dispute resolution practice. “In recent years, we have continuously held summits in places such as London and Paris. People have asked us why we do not hold the summits in Africa or the countries along the Belt and Road Initiative. The rationale is simple. If you cannot prove yourself in places where arbitration is well-developed and you go directly to countries where arbitration is not as well-developed, it is difficult to gain recognition from others.”

The third reason for internationalization is the internationalization of cases. Dr. Chen Fuyong thinks that even from this point of view, BAC’s performance is quite good. So far, BAC has handled over 600 international cases (some of which used English as the language of arbitration) and parties were from over 30 countries and regions. In addition, none of these arbitral awards have been revoked or non-enforced.

As to how to build an international arbitration institution, Dr. Chen Fuyong thinks that it is a system project. There needs to be an international outlook and an ability to configure and integrate resources globally. For example, one can consider appointing well-known international arbitration experts as committee members or increase the ratio of foreign arbitrators. “I look forward to

hiring a foreigner one day to help us enter the international market, just as some internationally renowned arbitration institutions hire Chinese nowadays to help them enter the Chinese market.”

“While some may see arbitration as slightly marginal, such marginal status provides greater room for exploration and trial and error. For example, from the perspective of management, arbitration institutions can strive to become a classic example of reform of Institutional Unit; from a operational perspective, arbitration institutions can be the first to deliver decisions independently, efficiently and professionally under the current social conditions; from the angle of

internationalization, the internationalization of arbitration institutions can simultaneously provide support for the internationalization of enterprises. Consequently, arbitration is catching up with modern times and it can fully enjoy being a front-runner. All of our little efforts and endeavors could be an epoch-making development.” Dr. Chen Fuyong has shown professionalism in the field and thoughtfulness in industrial understanding. Perhaps he is destined to go further.

CO-ORGANIZERS

Beijing Arbitration Commission/Beijing International Arbitration Center (BAC/BIAC)

The Beijing Arbitration Commission (BAC), also known as the Beijing International Arbitration Center (BIAC), was established in 1995 as a non-government arbitration institution, and it became the first self-funded Chinese arbitration institution in 1999. It provides institutional support as an independent and neutral venue for the conduct of domestic, international arbitration and other ADR proceedings. It is under the operation of a Secretariat headed by its Secretary General under the supervision of its Committee. The BAC Arbitration Rules 2015 were published on December 4th, 2014, and the Rule came into force on April 1st, 2015. The 2015 rules widely adopt UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and further accept up-to-date international practice.

<http://www.bjac.org.cn>

Vienna International Arbitral Centre (VIAC)

Representing one of Europe's leading arbitral institutions, the Vienna International Arbitral Centre ("VIAC") serves as a focal point for the settlement of commercial disputes in the regional and international community. It has greatly benefited from its traditional position in a neutral country between east and west. Founded in 1975 as a department of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber ("AFEC"), VIAC has in recent years enjoyed a steadily increasing caseload from a diverse range of parties spanning Europe, the Americas, and Asia. VIAC administers international cases involving at least one party with its place of business or normal residence outside of Austria or cases concerning disputes with an international character.

VIAC has administered over 1,300 proceedings since its inception and is thereby one of the most experienced arbitration centers in the region. The center benefits from a robust global network of leading arbitrators experienced in international arbitration under the Vienna Rules. Austria has adopted the UNICTRAL Model Law as its law of arbitration in 2006 with minor changes.

<http://www.viac.eu>

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SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS



Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA)

The Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA) was established in 1978 under the auspices of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organisation (AALCO).

KLRCA was the first regional centre established by AALCO in Asia to provide institutional support as a neutral and independent venue for the conduct of domestic and international arbitration proceedings in Asia.

KLRCA was also established pursuant to a host country agreement with the Government of Malaysia. Furthermore, it is a non-profit, non-governmental and independent international body. It was also the first centre in the world to adopt the UNCITRAL Rules for Arbitration as revised in 2010.

KLRCA has developed new rules to cater to the growing demands of the global business community such as the KLRCA i-Arbitration Rules, the KLRCA Fast Track Rules as well as the Mediation and Conciliation Rules. There has been a tremendous interest in the i-Arbitration Rules and this is evident with KLRCA winning the prestigious Global Arbitration Review Award for 'innovation by an individual or organisation in 2012'.

<http://www.klrca.org>

The Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (ACICA)



The Australian Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (ACICA) is Australia's international dispute resolution institution. Established in 1985 as an independent, not-for-profit organisation, ACICA's objective is to promote and facilitate the efficient resolution of commercial disputes throughout Australia and internationally by arbitration and mediation, with the aim of delivering expediency and neutrality of process, enforceability of outcome and commercial privacy to parties in dispute.

<https://acica.org.au>

The Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (CRCICA)

The Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration (the "CRCICA" or the "Centre") is an independent non-profit international organization established in 1979 under the auspices of the Asian African Legal Consultative Organization ("AALCO"), in pursuance of AALCO's decision taken at the Doha Session in 1978 to establish regional centres for international commercial arbitration in Asia and Africa.

In 1979, an agreement was concluded between AALCO and the Egyptian Government for the establishment of CRCICA for an experimental period of three years. Pursuant to subsequent agreements concluded between AALCO and the Egyptian Government in 1983, 1986 and 1989, CRCICA continued to function for two additional similar periods, after which it was granted permanent status.

Pursuant to the Headquarters Agreement concluded in 1987 between AALCO and the Egyptian Government, CRCICA's status as an international organization was recognized and the Centre and its branches were endowed with all necessary privileges and immunities ensuring their independent functioning.

<http://www.crcica.org>



The Chamber of Commerce Brazil-Canada (CCBC)

The Chamber of Commerce Brazil-Canada ("CCBC") was the pioneering institution in Brazil to set up arbitration proceedings. On July 26, 1979, the BCCC created its Arbitration Commission (nowadays known as the Center for Arbitration and Mediation - CAM) with the objective of providing easy and agile means to resolve contract-related disputes involving individuals or legal entities.

<http://www.ccbc.org.br>

The Premier Forum for International Arbitration

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