

The Ministry of Justice held a press conference to introduce the newly revised Arbitration Law

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The Ministry of Justice held a press conference to introduce the newly revised Arbitration Law

Time: 10:00 AM, September 29, 2025 (Monday)

Location: Press Conference Hall of the Ministry of Justice

Topic: Introduction to the newly revised Arbitration Law

Guest: Li Mingzheng, Vice Minister of Justice

Shi Hong, Director of the Civil Law Office of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

Shen Hongyu, President of the Fourth Civil Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court

Yang Xiangbin, Director of the Public Legal Services Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice

Moderator: Fei Xianghong, spokesperson for the Ministry of Justice

10:02
2025-09-29

Ministry of Justice spokesperson Fei Xianghong

Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends from the press:

Good morning, everyone! I'm Fei Xianghong, spokesperson for the Ministry of Justice. Welcome to the Ministry of Justice press conference.

Arbitration is an internationally accepted mechanism for resolving commercial disputes. It boasts advantages such as professionalism, efficiency, and finality, and plays a vital role in the investment, trade, and economic development of a country or region. On September 12, 2025, the 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress voted to adopt the newly revised Arbitration Law of the People's Republic of China, which will come into effect on March 1, 2026. To help you better understand the relevant situation, we have invited Mr. Li Mingzheng, Vice Minister of Justice; Mr. Shi Hong, Director of the Civil Law Office of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ms. Shen Hongyu, President of the Fourth Civil Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court; and Mr. Yang Xiangbin, Director of the Public Legal Services Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, to introduce the newly revised Arbitration Law and answer questions of concern.

Next, please allow Mr. Li Mingzheng to introduce the situation.

10:18

Li Mingzheng, Vice Minister of Justice

Ladies and gentlemen, friends from the media, good morning.

I am very pleased to attend this morning's press conference with responsible persons from the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and relevant departments of the Supreme People's Court. I would like to thank you all for your long-term concern and support for arbitration work.

Next, I will give a brief introduction to the amendments to the Arbitration Law.

Arbitration is a dispute resolution system stipulated by Chinese law and is also an internationally accepted dispute resolution method. It respects the autonomy of the parties and is convenient and efficient, has expert judgments, and is highly confidential. Together with other dispute resolution methods such as mediation, administrative adjudication, administrative reconsideration, and litigation, it forms an organically connected and mutually coordinated diversified dispute resolution mechanism.

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has attached great importance to arbitration. General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly issued important instructions on arbitration, emphasizing the need to build a foreign-related legal system and capacity that is compatible with the requirements of high-quality development and high-level opening up, creating favorable legal conditions and an external environment for the steady and long-term development of China's modernization. Actively develop foreign-related legal services and cultivate a group of world-class arbitration institutions. The Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China made arrangements for improving the international commercial arbitration system and deepening arbitration system reform.

The current Arbitration Law came into effect on September 1, 1995, and was subsequently amended twice, in 2009 and 2017, respectively. It has been in effect for over 30 years. In recent years, judicial administrative organs, arbitration institutions, and arbitration practitioners across the country have conscientiously implemented the decisions and arrangements of the Party Central Committee on arbitration, steadily advancing the development of international commercial arbitration centers, effectively strengthening the training of foreign-related arbitration personnel, deepening international exchanges and cooperation in arbitration, and leveraging the role of arbitration in a diversified dispute resolution mechanism. The arbitration industry has entered a new era of vigorous development, and the overall strength and international influence of my country's arbitration have been comprehensively enhanced.

As of the end of August 2025, 285 arbitration commissions have been established across the country in accordance with the law, handling a total of more than 5 million arbitration cases with a total value of more than 9 trillion yuan. The parties applying for arbitration come from more than 100 countries and regions, and the disputes handled involve many fields such as finance, e-commerce, construction engineering, maritime affairs, intellectual property rights, etc., playing an important role in serving economic development and opening up to the outside world.

At the same time, with the development of my country's socialist market economy and the expansion of its opening up to the outside world, the arbitration legal system still faces challenges in adapting to openness, inclusiveness, innovation, and the supervision and management of institutions and personnel. To advance the reform and development of arbitration in the new era, it is imperative to translate the decisions and arrangements of the

Party Central Committee on arbitration work since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, as well as effective practices in practice, into a legal system, comprehensively revise the Arbitration Law, effectively enhance the credibility and international competitiveness of my country's arbitration, and better serve the high-quality development of the economy and high-level opening up to the outside world. The revision of the Arbitration Law has been included in the annual legislative work plans of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council.

To implement the decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, accelerate the improvement of the arbitration legal system, and foster a first-class, market-oriented, law-based, and internationalized business environment, the Ministry of Justice, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, fulfilled its responsibilities in organizing the drafting of important draft laws. The Ministry took the lead and, in consultation with the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Supreme People's Court, and other entities, established a special working group. The task force focused on key issues, conducted in-depth research and discussion, solicited public opinion twice, and solicited public feedback from the public. After several revisions, the draft revision of the Arbitration Law was finalized. On July 31, 2024, the State Council Executive Meeting discussed and approved the draft revision of the Arbitration Law in principle. On September 23 of the same year, the State Council submitted the draft revision to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for deliberation. On September 12, 2025, the 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress voted to adopt the newly revised Arbitration Law of the People's Republic of China. President Xi Jinping signed Presidential Order No. 54 to promulgate the law, which will come into effect on March 1, 2026.

The newly revised Arbitration Law consists of eight chapters and 96 articles, 16 more than before the revision. It clarifies the overall requirements for the development of the arbitration industry and makes a series of institutional arrangements to improve the foreign-related arbitration system, enhance the credibility of arbitration, and promote innovation in the arbitration system with Chinese characteristics. This revision of the Arbitration Law adheres to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly implements Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law, implements the decisions and arrangements of the Party Central Committee on arbitration work, and, based on the actual development of arbitration, strives to improve and perfect the arbitration legal system with Chinese characteristics that integrates with internationally

accepted rules. This revision is of great significance for strengthening the rule of law in foreign-related matters, properly resolving economic disputes, serving the country's high-quality development and high-level opening up, and creating a market-oriented, law-based, and internationalized business environment. The promulgation and implementation of the newly revised Arbitration Law marks a new stage in the construction of my country's arbitration system and the development of the arbitration industry.

Laws alone cannot enforce themselves. The Ministry of Justice will work with relevant departments and units to ensure the solid implementation of the newly revised Arbitration Law, fully and accurately publicize and interpret the law, implement its relevant requirements, promote the expedited promulgation and implementation of various supporting regulations, and promote the healthy and rapid development of the arbitration industry.

I'll begin with these introductions. Now, I'd like to join the leaders of relevant units and my colleagues in answering your questions. Thank you.

10:19

[Fei Xianghong](#)

Thank you, Mr. Li Mingzheng, for your introduction. Now we will move to the question and answer session. Please state your media organization when asking questions. Please begin.

10:20

[Legal Daily reporter](#)

Thank you, host. Legal Daily has a question: This revision of the Arbitration Law is the first major adjustment since its promulgation in 1994. What are the main ideas behind this revision? What are the main changes? Thank you.

10:21

[Li Mingzheng](#)

Now, please allow Mr. Shi Hong from the Civil Law Office of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to answer this question.

10:25

[Shi Hong, director of the Civil Law Office of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress](#)

Dear friends from the press, good afternoon. I'm pleased to answer this reporter's question. As Vice Minister Li Mingzheng just mentioned, arbitration is a universally

accepted dispute resolution method internationally and a dispute resolution system clearly stipulated in Chinese law. As you all know, the current Arbitration Law was adopted in 1994 at the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress and officially came into effect on September 1, 1995. This September marks the 30th anniversary of the implementation of our Arbitration Law. It was also the same month that the newly revised Arbitration Law was adopted with a high vote at the 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the Fourteenth National People's Congress. September of this year marks a significant milestone in the development of arbitration in our country and a commemorative moment for the entire arbitration community. Today's press conference on the revised Arbitration Law is of special significance. Over the past 30 years since the implementation of the current Arbitration Law, with the strong support of all sectors of society, my country's arbitration industry has achieved remarkable results, as Vice Minister Li Mingzheng just fully outlined. With the rapid economic and social development of our country and the continued expansion of opening up to the outside world, the arbitration field has indeed encountered many new situations and challenges. Facing new situations, solving new problems, and adapting to new circumstances require us to further improve the arbitration legal system, give full play to the important role of arbitration in resolving economic disputes, and focus on strengthening the rule of law in foreign-related matters. Based on this, in accordance with the legislative plan of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress and the Standing Committee's legislative work plan for 2024 and 2025, we have worked together with the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme People's Court to comprehensively revise the current Arbitration Law. In this revision of the Arbitration Law, we adhered to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and fully and thoroughly implemented Xi Jinping's Thought on the Rule of Law. Throughout the revision process, we firmly grasped four points:

First, we must adhere to the correct political orientation. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has attached great importance to arbitration. General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly issued important instructions on arbitration work, and the Party Central Committee has also made a series of important decisions and arrangements to deepen the reform of the arbitration system. This revision of the Arbitration Law fully implements the important instructions of General Secretary Xi Jinping and the major decisions and

arrangements of the Party Central Committee, helping to promote the high-quality development of arbitration in the new era.

Secondly, we adhere to a problem-oriented approach. In this revision of the Arbitration Law, we started from China's national conditions and the problems existing in the arbitration industry, summarized and refined relevant practical experience, focused on improving the credibility of arbitration, and promoted innovation in arbitration practices with Chinese characteristics that are integrated with international rules.

Third, we will help promote high-level opening up to the outside world, align with international practices, and at the same time improve our current legal system for foreign-related arbitration, and strive to make our country an ideal place for international commercial arbitration.

Fourthly, we must adhere to a systematic approach. As Vice Minister Li Mingzheng just introduced, our country now has 285 arbitration institutions. Frankly speaking, the actual development conditions and levels of these arbitration institutions are different. At this stage, it is difficult to achieve synchronized development and generally high levels. Therefore, we will address this reality and, based on the different conditions of our country's 285 arbitration institutions, comprehensively consider these situations, build consensus among all parties, and at the same time promote the consideration of the needs of relevant reforms in our country, leaving institutional space for these reforms and innovations.

This is to introduce to you some of our thoughts and ideas behind this revision. The revised Arbitration Law consists of eight chapters and 96 articles. Compared with the 1994 Arbitration Law, this revision includes more articles, more additions, and more revisions. Due to time constraints, I will mainly introduce the main revisions to reporters in four aspects:

The first aspect is to clarify the overall requirements for the development of arbitration. The newly revised Arbitration Law clearly stipulates in the general provisions that the development of arbitration must implement the lines, principles, policies, and decision-making arrangements of the Communist Party of China and the state, serve the country's high-quality development and high-level opening up, create a market-oriented, law-based, and internationalized business environment, and give full play to the role of arbitration in resolving economic disputes. This is the first major revision.

The second major revision is to improve the foreign-related arbitration system. This is reflected in three key areas: first, it broadens the scope of foreign-related arbitration cases.

Second, it adds a seat of arbitration system and clarifies that parties to certain disputes can, in addition to choosing institutional arbitration, also choose an arbitration tribunal composed of persons who meet the statutory requirements and conduct arbitration in accordance with agreed arbitration rules. Finally, it supports arbitration institutions in strengthening international exchanges and cooperation, supporting arbitration institutions to expand international reach and attract foreign investment, and expanding the opening up of arbitration to the outside world. This is the second major revision.

The third major modification is to improve the arbitration institution and arbitrator system, which is reflected in five aspects.

First, the nature of arbitration institutions is clarified. Since the promulgation of the Arbitration Law in 1994, there have been differing opinions within the industry regarding the nature of arbitration institutions. During this revision process, various parties have strongly called for further clarification of the nature of arbitration institutions. This revision explicitly stipulates that arbitration institutions are public welfare, non-profit legal entities, thus clarifying their nature. Second, arbitration institutions are required to establish and improve their internal governance structures and strengthen oversight of their members, staff, and arbitrators. The State Council is authorized to formulate specific measures for the registration and management of arbitration institutions, standardizing the registration procedures for changes and cancellations of arbitration institutions. Third, the terms of office and term changes of members of arbitration institutions are standardized. Fourth, the requirements for serving as arbitrators are improved. Fifth, a system for the disclosure of information by arbitration institutions and arbitrators is established.

The fourth major revision is to promote innovative arbitration practices that are consistent with internationally accepted rules. This involves a relatively large range of content, primarily reflected in eight areas: First, these revisions explicitly emphasize that arbitration should be conducted in good faith, and add provisions to prevent fraudulent arbitration. Second, to facilitate parties, reduce arbitration costs, and adapt to new technologies, online arbitration has been added, explicitly emphasizing that online arbitrations have the same validity as offline arbitrations. Third, the methods for recognizing arbitration agreements have been expanded. Fourth, a system for serving arbitration documents has been added. Fifth, the methods for selecting presiding arbitrators have been broadened. Sixth, the procedural requirements for the appointment of arbitrators by the director of an arbitration institution have been standardized. Seventh, the time limit for applying for annulment of an arbitration has been shortened, promoting the advantages

of arbitration. Eighth, support for arbitration from courts and other relevant parties has been increased in areas such as property preservation, behavior preservation, evidence preservation, and evidence collection.

That's all I have to say about my questions. Thank you everyone.

Fei Xianghong

10:26

Please continue to ask questions.

People's Daily reporter

10:27

Thank you, host. A question from the People's Daily: Credibility is a key factor in promoting the development of arbitration. What provisions does the revised Arbitration Law include to enhance the credibility of arbitration? Thank you.

Li Mingzheng

10:30

I will answer this question. Thank you to this reporter for asking. Strengthening supervision of arbitrators at arbitration institutions is an important measure to enhance the credibility of arbitration and is also the focus of this revision of the Arbitration Law. The newly revised Arbitration Law, while providing for judicial supervision by the People's Courts, industry supervision by the China Arbitration Association, and internal supervision by arbitration institutions, takes into account the characteristics of arbitration, such as strong independence and confidentiality, respect for the autonomy of the parties, and the finality of the final decision. It further improves the supervision and management system, strives to leverage the combined power of various types of supervision, and effectively enhances the credibility of arbitration. The main provisions are as follows:

First, in terms of administrative supervision, the Arbitration Law clarifies that the judicial administrative departments of the State Council and provincial-level people's governments have the responsibilities of guiding and supervising arbitration work in accordance with the law, and authorizes the State Council to formulate specific measures for the registration and management of arbitration institutions.

Second, in terms of internal supervision of arbitration institutions, it is necessary to establish and improve internal governance and management and supervision systems for arbitration institutions, including democratic deliberation, personnel management, and complaint handling, strengthen the obligation of arbitration institutions to dynamically

review the qualifications of arbitrators and promptly remove arbitrators who violate laws and disciplines.

Third, in terms of social supervision, an information disclosure system for arbitration institutions and an information disclosure system for arbitrators should be established, requiring arbitration institutions to promptly disclose to the public information such as their articles of association, registration and filing, arbitration rules, arbitrator lists, fee standards, annual business reports and financial reports, and requiring arbitrators to promptly disclose any information that may affect their independence and impartiality, to ensure that the parties appropriately choose arbitration institutions and arbitrators.

Fourth, regarding the obligations of arbitration participants, the principle of good faith in arbitration has been added, clarifying that if the arbitral tribunal discovers that the parties have maliciously colluded and attempted to infringe upon national interests, social public interests, or the legitimate rights and interests of others through arbitration, the arbitration request shall be dismissed. Thank you.

[Fei Xianghong](#)

10:31

Please continue to ask questions.

[Phoenix TV reporter](#)

10:32

Thank you, Spokesperson. Phoenix TV has a question. We noticed that in improving the foreign-related arbitration system, this revision has added a "special arbitration" system. What are the considerations behind this? Also, what are the main elements of the system design?

[Li Mingzheng](#)

10:33

This question was answered by Mr. Yang Xiangbin, Director of the Public Legal Services Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

[Yang Xiangbin, Director of the Public Legal Services Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice](#)

10:37

Thank you for your question. As you mentioned, during the revision of the Arbitration Law, we added a special arbitration system. This is a major highlight of this revision and has attracted widespread public attention throughout the process. The addition of the special arbitration system is based on two main considerations. First, it aims to enhance the

inclusiveness of my country's arbitration system. Currently, there are two main models for the management of arbitration cases internationally. One is that arbitration institutions manage cases, which we call institutional arbitration. The other is that the parties select arbitrators to form an arbitral tribunal and directly manage the case, which is generally known as ad hoc arbitration. Compared with institutional arbitration, ad hoc arbitration is more flexible, convenient, and economical. Therefore, most countries and regions around the world adopt both models in parallel. Previously, China's arbitration system was primarily based on a single institutional arbitration model. Therefore, in order to facilitate more parties in foreign-related cases to choose arbitration in China, this revision, drawing on the experience of overseas ad hoc arbitration, has added a special arbitration system with Chinese characteristics. The goal is to enhance the inclusiveness of China's arbitration system and promote the integration of foreign-related arbitration cases with internationally accepted rules.

The second consideration is to strengthen the standardization of ad hoc arbitration. As we all know, arbitration in China started relatively late, and parties' ability to resolve disputes through arbitration, as well as their awareness, are still generally lacking. Therefore, compared with traditional institutional arbitration, the development of ad hoc arbitration requires corresponding exploration and practice. Since 2016, our Ministry of Justice and the Supreme People's Court have successively launched pilot programs for ad hoc arbitration in relevant free trade pilot zones. Shanghai, Hainan, and other places have also actively explored this system through local legislation. These pilot programs have laid the practical foundation for the ad hoc arbitration system in this legislation.

In this revision of the Arbitration Law, we have summarized the experience and results of these pilot projects and promoted them into a special arbitration system, and made corresponding provisions on its applicable subjects, case types, agreement methods, filing procedures, etc. This not only demonstrates the openness and inclusiveness of the foreign-related arbitration system, but also strengthens supervision from the perspective of risk prevention, which is conducive to ensuring the fairness of arbitration.

The special arbitration system is embodied in four key areas: First, cases are limited to disputes involving foreign elements, which include two categories: foreign-related maritime disputes, or foreign-related disputes arising between enterprises established and registered in pilot free trade zones approved by the State Council, the Hainan Free Trade Port, and other areas designated by the state. Second, the arbitration seat must be agreed upon in writing and must be located within China. This means that the case is governed by the

Chinese Arbitration Law, and any award rendered is a Chinese arbitration award subject to judicial review by Chinese courts. Third, the selection of arbitrators must meet the uniform arbitral qualifications set forth in the Arbitration Law. Fourth, after the formation of the tribunal, relevant information must be filed with the arbitration association within three business days. This allows the association to gather a comprehensive understanding of the situation, summarize practices, identify problems, provide timely guidance and standardization, and promptly supervise and manage illegal and irregular arbitration activities, ensuring the standardization, orderliness, and fairness of special arbitration.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

[Fei Xianghong](#)

10:38

Okay, please continue to ask questions.

[People's Court Daily reporter](#)

10:39

Thank you, Spokesperson. A reporter from the People's Court Daily has a question. Arbitration work cannot be separated from the support and supervision of the people's courts. Could you please explain the new provisions of the revised Arbitration Law regarding the people's courts' support and supervision of arbitration? Thank you.

[Li Mingzheng](#)

10:40

This question was answered by Ms. Shen Hongyu, President of the Fourth Civil Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court.

[Shen Hongyu, President of the Fourth Civil Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court](#)

10:43

Thank you for your question. I'm happy to answer it. This revision of the Arbitration Law has systematically improved the judicial support and supervision mechanisms for arbitration, primarily in the following areas: First, it shortens the time limit for applying for the annulment of an arbitration award. This revision reduces the time limit for parties to apply for the annulment of an arbitration award from six months from the date of receipt of the award to three months. This adjustment is intended to urge parties to exercise their right to relief promptly. It will also help the people's courts efficiently and smoothly connect the annulment review process with the award enforcement process, safeguarding the stability of arbitration awards and further enhancing the credibility and operational efficiency of the arbitration system.

Second, the arbitration preservation system has been improved. Articles 39 and 58 of the Arbitration Law not only systematically provide for the preservation of property, evidence, and behavior by parties in arbitration proceedings, but also provide that, in urgent circumstances, parties may apply directly to the people's court for preservation before filing for arbitration, and the people's court shall promptly handle such applications in accordance with the law. These provisions effectively align with the existing provisions of the Civil Procedure Law, strengthening judicial support and protection for the entire arbitration process and effectively preventing parties from maliciously transferring property, destroying evidence, or continuing to engage in damaging acts.

Third, the arbitration tribunal's system for investigation and evidence collection has been improved. To address the difficulty arbitration tribunals face in obtaining evidence, the revised Arbitration Law includes a new provision in Article 55, clarifying that, when necessary, the arbitration tribunal may request legal assistance from relevant parties in collecting evidence. This system provides a clear basis for the people's courts to support arbitration tribunals in their investigation and evidence collection, thereby enhancing the fairness and efficiency of arbitration.

Fourth, judicial support and oversight of foreign-related arbitration will be strengthened. As Director Yang Xiangbin just explained, this revision of the Arbitration Law fully incorporates valuable experience gained through the Supreme People's Court's judicial review of arbitration cases. It adds a seat of arbitration system and a special arbitration system, and explicitly supports arbitration institutions' "going global" and "bringing in foreign arbitration." This also facilitates parties choosing China as the seat of arbitration to resolve cross-border commercial disputes. These provisions, deeply aligned with international rules, provide a clear legal basis for the People's Courts to support and oversee foreign-related arbitration, significantly enhancing the international competitiveness and influence of Chinese arbitration.

These are the four main revisions. Furthermore, this amendment also adds provisions on the principle of good faith in arbitration, the implied acceptance of arbitration agreements in arbitration proceedings, service of process in arbitration, online arbitration, and the prevention of sham arbitration. These additions will provide a clear institutional basis for the People's Courts to review the validity of arbitration agreements and the legitimacy of arbitration proceedings, further facilitating the People's Courts' legal support and supervision of arbitration and promoting the high-quality development of my country's arbitration system.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

Fei Xianghong

10:44

Okay, please continue to ask questions.

Economic Daily reporter

10:45

Thank you, host. A reporter from the Economic Daily has a question. My question is: Foreign-related arbitration is an important part of the development of the rule of law in foreign-related matters. What new provisions does the newly revised Arbitration Law include to strengthen the development of the rule of law in foreign-related matters? Thank you.

Li Mingzheng

10:46

This question was again answered by Mr. Shi Hong from the Civil Law Office of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Shi Hong

10:49

Thank you for this reporter's question. As we all know, the foreign-related legal system is an important component of my country's rule of law and the foundation of this system. The arbitration system is also an important component of my country's foreign-related legal system. This revision of the Arbitration Law fully implements the important instructions and instructions of General Secretary Xi Jinping on strengthening foreign-related rule of law and the important decisions and arrangements of the Party Central Committee on promoting the construction of foreign-related rule of law. We actively align with internationally accepted rules such as the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration and have further revised and improved the foreign-related arbitration system. The revisions cover a wide range of areas, primarily in five areas:

The first aspect is the expansion of the scope of foreign-related arbitration cases, which I just briefly introduced. This time, we have clarified that disputes involving foreign economic and trade, transportation, maritime affairs, and other foreign-related disputes are eligible for foreign-related arbitration. Compared with the 1994 Arbitration Law, the scope of foreign-related arbitration cases has been significantly expanded.

Secondly, the seat of arbitration has been added. According to common international commercial arbitration rules, the seat of arbitration primarily determines the jurisdiction of the arbitral award, thereby clarifying the applicable law and the jurisdiction of the court. This revision of the Arbitration Law actively aligns with international norms, explicitly stipulating that, unless the parties have otherwise agreed on the applicable law, the seat of arbitration shall serve as the basis for determining the applicable law and the jurisdiction of the court. Furthermore, this revision provides specific rules for determining the seat of arbitration, explicitly stipulating that the parties may agree on the seat of arbitration in writing. If the parties have no agreement on the seat of arbitration, or the agreement is unclear, the seat shall be determined according to the arbitration rules agreed upon by the parties. If the arbitration rules are silent, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the seat of arbitration based on the circumstances of the case and in accordance with the principle of facilitating dispute resolution. These provisions fully respect the autonomy of the parties in arbitration while also balancing the flexibility and standardization of the arbitration process. This is the second major revision.

The third major revision is to further support arbitration institutions in strengthening international exchanges and cooperation. The rule of law goes hand in hand with reform and opening up. As opening up progresses, the development of the rule of law in foreign-related matters must also advance. This revision, in line with China's continued expansion of opening up, further encourages and supports Chinese arbitration institutions in strengthening international exchanges and cooperation. Specifically, the General Provisions stipulate that the state supports arbitration institutions in strengthening exchanges and cooperation with overseas arbitration institutions and relevant international organizations, and actively participating in the formulation of international arbitration rules.

The fourth major revision is to support arbitration institutions in expanding their presence abroad and attracting foreign arbitration. Over the past five years, Chinese arbitration institutions have handled approximately 16,000 foreign-related arbitration cases with a total value of approximately 730 billion yuan. Arbitration awards are recognized and enforced worldwide, making my country a leading global destination for international commercial arbitration. To further deepen the opening up of the arbitration industry and foster a market-oriented, law-based, and internationalized business environment, this revision explicitly supports Chinese arbitration institutions in establishing business offices abroad to conduct arbitration activities. At the same time, in accordance with the needs of economic and social development and reform and opening up, we allow foreign arbitration

institutions to establish business offices and conduct foreign-related arbitration activities in areas such as the State Council-approved free trade pilot zones and the Hainan Free Trade Port, in accordance with relevant national regulations. This openness is two-way.

Finally, the document aligns with relevant provisions of our Civil Procedure Law, providing specific regulations for applications for recognition and enforcement of arbitration awards rendered within my country by foreign courts, as well as for applications for recognition and enforcement of arbitration awards rendered outside my country by Chinese people's courts. This not only aligns with the Civil Procedure Law but also further improves the judicial assistance system within the Arbitration Law, providing legal safeguards for facilitating the circulation of arbitration awards across jurisdictions. Furthermore, the supplementary provisions also provide for arbitration institutions and tribunals to handle international investment arbitration cases.

That's my answer, thank you everyone.

[Fei Xianghong](#)

10:50

Please continue to ask questions.

[China Youth Daily reporter](#)

10:52

Thank you, host. China Youth Daily has a question. The China Arbitration Association is the self-regulatory organization for the arbitration industry. According to the revised Arbitration Law, what are the responsibilities of the China Arbitration Association? What role will it play in arbitration? Thank you.

[Li Mingzheng](#)

10:53

This question was answered by Mr. Yang Xiangbin from the Public Legal Services Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

[Yang Xiangbin](#)

10:56

Thank you for your interest in the development of the Arbitration Association. The revised Arbitration Law contains numerous provisions regarding arbitration associations. The establishment of the China Arbitration Association is a crucial component of our implementation of the newly revised Arbitration Law. The Ministry of Justice is currently preparing for the first general meeting of the China Arbitration Association. Once established, the Association will, in accordance with legal provisions, play a vital role in

strengthening Party leadership in the arbitration industry, improving arbitration industry regulations, strengthening oversight and management, enhancing arbitration professionalism, and deepening international exchange and cooperation in arbitration.

Speaking of the responsibilities of the arbitration association, according to the relevant provisions of the newly revised Arbitration Law, the China Arbitration Association has several main responsibilities.

First, the development of model arbitration rules. Article 25 of the Arbitration Law stipulates that the China Arbitration Association shall develop model arbitration rules in accordance with this Law and the relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Law. Article 91 stipulates that arbitration institutions shall refer to the model arbitration rules when developing their own arbitration rules. In other words, the Arbitration Association has a very important responsibility: to develop model arbitration rules for reference by various arbitration institutions to refine their own arbitration rules.

Secondly, we need to strengthen the industry's self-regulatory supervision. As a self-regulatory organization of arbitration institutions, the China Arbitration Association supervises the behavior of arbitration institutions, their members, staff and arbitrators in arbitration activities by formulating charters, disciplinary rules, and carrying out industry credit construction. This is what we call industry supervision, and industry self-regulation and supervision management are achieved through self-regulatory organizations such as associations.

The third is to serve arbitration institutions. As an association, we must safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of members and support members in performing their duties in accordance with the law. At the same time, we must organize professional training, special research, carry out relevant business guidance, etc., and establish relevant special committees and professional committees in the association to study some professional issues in arbitration activities, so as to give full play to the professional advantages of arbitration institutions in various industries and fields.

Fourth, strengthen international exchanges, carry out international exchanges and cooperation on arbitration on behalf of the arbitration industry, organize members to participate in arbitration and related international dispute resolution and rule-making, etc.

Furthermore, the revised Arbitration Law also gives the Association the responsibility to file special arbitration cases. I just mentioned this responsibility when introducing special arbitration. In short, the Arbitration Association, as a self-regulatory organization for the arbitration industry, holds a crucial position and plays a vital role. I believe that with the

establishment of the China Arbitration Association, the development of relevant rules, and the improvement of relevant industry regulations, it will effectively promote the healthy, orderly, and high-quality development of China's arbitration industry. Thank you.

Fei Xianghong

10:57

Thank you, please continue to ask questions.

Southern Metropolis Daily reporter

10:58

Thank you. A reporter from Southern Metropolis Daily has a question. Regarding the revision of the Arbitration Law, what key arrangements will the People's Courts make in furthering judicial review of arbitration cases? Thank you.

Li Mingzheng

11:00

Please let Ms. Shen Hongyu from the Fourth Civil Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court answer this question.

Shen Hongyu

11:03

Thank you for your question. As you noted, the newly revised Arbitration Law will come into effect on March 1st of next year, presenting new opportunities and challenges for the People's Courts in their judicial review of arbitration cases. Going forward, we will focus on the following three tasks. First, we will accelerate the formulation of supporting judicial interpretations to ensure the smooth implementation of the new law. The Supreme People's Court will conduct careful research and solicit opinions from all sectors. Based on a comprehensive review of existing judicial interpretations and regulatory documents related to the Arbitration Law, and with the strong support of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the National People's Congress and the Ministry of Justice, we will draft and formulate supporting judicial interpretations for the newly revised Arbitration Law to ensure that the revised Arbitration Law is fully implemented in judicial practice.

Second, we will continue to improve the arbitration judicial review mechanism and enhance the quality and effectiveness of arbitration judicial review. As you may have noticed, in recent years, the Supreme People's Court has standardized arbitration judicial review standards and ensured the fair and efficient handling of arbitration judicial review cases through the issuance of judicial interpretations, guiding cases, typical cases, the annual report on arbitration judicial review, selected Q&A on FaDa.com, and joint training

sessions with the Ministry of Justice. Going forward, the Supreme People's Court will further improve the arbitration judicial review mechanism, particularly by refining the norms and workflow for judicial review, optimizing the arbitration preservation mechanism, and the adjudication-enforcement coordination mechanism, specifically linking the review mechanism for the withdrawal of arbitration with the award enforcement mechanism. Furthermore, the Supreme People's Court will intensify training on arbitration law to ensure uniform application of the law and continuously enhance the quality, effectiveness, and professionalism of arbitration judicial review.

Third, we must create a judicial environment that is friendly to international arbitration and support the higher-level international development of my country's arbitration.

The Supreme People's Court will focus on these newly established systems, namely the seat of arbitration system and the special arbitration system, and will promptly clarify the application of special arbitration in the pilot free trade zones and the Hainan Free Trade Port, as well as the jurisdiction of the courts for awards rendered in China by foreign arbitration institutions. It will also strengthen support and supervision of judicial review of foreign-related arbitration cases. At the same time, people's courts at all levels must abide by their obligations under international treaties and recognize and enforce foreign arbitral awards in accordance with bilateral judicial assistance agreements and the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (also known as the New York Convention), actively fostering a judicial environment friendly to international arbitration.

In the next step, we will continue to recommend cases applying the New York Convention to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law's legal case database, enhance international dialogue and exchanges, maintain close communication with judicial organs and international arbitration institutions in various countries, jointly respond to new issues and challenges in the field of international commercial dispute resolution, and strive to build my country into a preferred place for international commercial dispute resolution.

In short, the People's Courts will take this revision of the Arbitration Law as an opportunity to continue to uphold the concept of giving equal importance to support and supervision, and provide more favorable judicial guarantees to promote the high-quality and international development of my country's arbitration industry.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

11:04	Fei Xianghong Please continue to ask questions.
11:06	Xinhua News Agency reporter Thank you, host. A reporter from Xinhua News Agency has a question. We have noticed that the newly revised Arbitration Law has made provisions for online arbitration in its general provisions. Could you please explain the considerations and main contents of this institutional design? Thank you.
11:07	Li Mingzheng I would like to ask Mr. Yang Xiangbin from the Public Legal Services Management Bureau of the Ministry of Justice to answer this question.
11:11	Yang Xiangbin Thank you for your question. As you've noted, online arbitration has emerged as a new development and trend in recent years in arbitration practice, and it has also attracted widespread attention during the recent revision of the Arbitration Law. Practically speaking, with the rapid development of my country's internet economy, various arbitration institutions have actively promoted online arbitration, established case management information systems, and promoted online and smart arbitration, achieving coordinated online and offline development. This has significantly saved parties time and costs, improved service effectiveness, and made arbitration more convenient and efficient. According to statistics, in 2024, 93 arbitration institutions nationwide handled online arbitration cases with a total value of 300 billion RMB. It can be said that online hearings have become a common practice. Some arbitration institutions have made significant explorations and practices in online arbitration rules, service processes, security measures, and technical standards. They have established a solid foundation, achieved good results, and gained wide recognition from parties and the public, laying a solid foundation. Therefore, this issue was raised in the recent revision of the Arbitration Law. There is a general consensus that online arbitration needs to be further clarified at the legal system level. Article 11 of the revised Arbitration Law stipulates that arbitration activities may be conducted online, except where the parties expressly disagree. Arbitration activities conducted online have the same legal effect as offline arbitration. This provision, which we

have just introduced, clarifies the legal effect of online arbitration and eliminates uncertainty regarding the legal validity of online arbitration awards, as the original Arbitration Law did not provide for this. This provides a solid legal system to promote the development of online arbitration. Secondly, it clarifies the procedural requirements for online arbitration and establishes the principle of online arbitration as the default method, with the parties' explicit objection as the exception. This will better ensure the efficiency of the procedure and at the same time respect the autonomy of the parties.

This is the background and overall considerations for this system design. That's all I have to say. Thank you.

[Fei Xianghong](#)

11:14

Please continue to ask questions. Due to time constraints, this is the last question.

[Reporter of China Central Television \(CCTV News\)](#)

11:15

Hello, a CCTV reporter from China Central Television has a question. Our newly revised Arbitration Law will officially come into effect on March 1st of next year. How does the Ministry of Justice plan to ensure its implementation?

[Li Mingzheng](#)

11:18

I will answer this question and thank this journalist for his concern for the implementation of the Arbitration Law. The vitality and authority of the law lie in its implementation. To ensure the effective implementation of the newly revised Arbitration Law, the Ministry of Justice is currently working on the following:

First, we are conducting concentrated study and publicity of the Arbitration Law. This morning's press conference was a key component of this study and publicity. Furthermore, we are actively promoting publicity and interpretation by inviting industry experts to write explanatory articles, organizing themed writing sessions, opening columns on the Ministry of Justice's official website and the China Legal Education Network, organizing training sessions (including future joint training sessions with the Supreme People's Court), and releasing special documentaries. This is all aimed at fostering a favorable environment for the full implementation of the newly revised Arbitration Law.

Second, we will prepare supporting measures for the implementation of the Arbitration Law. The Ministry of Justice, in conjunction with the National Legal Education Office, will issue a notice on in-depth study and publicity activities regarding the newly revised

Arbitration Law, guiding all localities and departments in carrying out these activities. We will expedite the formulation and improvement of relevant supporting regulations. We have already begun drafting measures for the registration and management of arbitration institutions, and are accelerating the development of the China Arbitration Association. We are preparing for the convening of its first general meeting of members, and improving the arbitration supervision and management system that combines administrative guidance and oversight with industry self-regulation.

Third, we will promote the development of arbitration in all aspects, adhere to and strengthen the Party's leadership over arbitration work, deepen the construction of international commercial arbitration centers, carry out the project of cultivating world-class international arbitration institutions, strengthen the training of foreign-related arbitration talents, strengthen international exchanges and cooperation in arbitration, and effectively strengthen arbitration supervision and management and foreign-related arbitration work, so as to continuously improve the credibility and international influence of my country's arbitration and promote the high-quality development of arbitration in the new era.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

Fei Xianghong

11:23

Due to time constraints, I'll stop here for questions. Moving forward, we will thoroughly implement the relevant decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, diligently study, publicize, and implement the newly revised Arbitration Law, and continuously promote the high-quality development of arbitration. We also welcome all journalists to continue their interest in and support of arbitration work, and to jointly contribute to the resolution of commercial disputes and the development of foreign-related rule of law.

That concludes today's press conference. Thank you to all the speakers and journalists for participating. Goodbye everyone.