

## Tao Du

### CURRICULUM VITAE

Dr. Tao Du (Born 1971) is Vice Dean and Professor at the International school of East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai He is also the Standing Member of Chinese Academy of Private International Law, Deputy Director of the Centre for Proof of Foreign Law, Director of BRICS Legal Studies and Director of the Research Centre (ECUPL) for International Judicial Assistance of the Supreme People's Court. He is author of many books and articles about private international law and comparative law.



International Commercial Court: The Chinese Model  
by Prof. Tao Du

### Abstract

With the development of world-wide economy and globalization, international commercial disputes are incredibly increasing. In order to compete for this “Big Cake” of international commercial disputes, and enhance its competitiveness in international dispute resolution market, several countries have established or plan to establish international commercial courts. International Commercial Courts that have been established or to be established mainly include Commercial Court (England and Wales) (hereinafter referred to “London Commercial Court”), Dubai International Financial Center Court (hereinafter referred to “DIFC Court”), Singapore International Commercial Court (hereinafter referred to “SICC”), Abu Dhabi Global Market Courts (hereinafter referred to “ADGM Courts”), Astana International Financial Centre Court (hereinafter referred to “AIFC Court”), Indian Commercial Courts, Netherlands Commercial Court (hereinafter referred to “NCC”), Qatar International Court and Dispute Resolution Centre (hereinafter referred to “QICDRC”), International Commercial Chamber of Paris Court of Appeal (hereinafter referred to “Paris International Commercial Chamber”), Brussels International Business Court (hereinafter referred to “BIBC”), and International Commercial Chamber of Regional Court of Frankfurt. It can be concluded that there is an international trend of establishing international commercial courts. In order to promote the implementation of the “Belt and Road Initiative”, China has also kept up with the trend of establishing international commercial courts. On 23 January, 2018, the Opinion

Concerning the Establishment of the “Belt and Road” International Commercial Dispute Resolution Mechanism and Institutions” (hereinafter referred to “Opinion”) was passed by the second meeting of the Central Leading Group for Comprehensively Deepening Reform. On 25 June, 2018, the Provisions of the Supreme People’s Court on Several Issues Regarding the Establishment of the International Commercial Court (hereinafter referred to “Provisions”), which stipulates the specific contents of the China International Commercial Court (hereinafter referred to “CICC”) for the first time, was passed by the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People’s Court. On 29 June, 2018, the First International Commercial Court and the Second International Commercial Court were respectively inaugurated in Shenzhen and Xi’an, and started to operate officially. It marks the official birth of a judicial institution specializing in international commercial dispute resolution in China. The establishment of the CICC will undoubtedly provide more powerful judicial services and guarantees for the promotion of the “Belt and Road” construction of China.

My speech will try to summarize the characteristics of CICC as the Chinese model of international commercial court by reviewing the contents of the above-mentioned Provisions, compare it with the models of other countries and regions, and makes some suggestions for improvement.