

Challenges and Countermeasures in Carrying out International Commercial Friendly Arbitration in China's Free Trade Zones

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Abstract: In the context of globalization and regional economic integration, China's free trade zones, as the forefront of reform and opening up, bear the important mission of promoting the liberalization and facilitation of international trade and investment. With the increase in international commercial activities, the implementation of friendly arbitration as an efficient and flexible dispute resolution mechanism in free trade zones has become particularly important. However, China's free trade zones face a series of problems when conducting friendly international commercial arbitration, including unclear application of law, limited selection of arbitrators, and difficulty in cross-border enforcement. Through in-depth analysis of the current situation and challenges of international commercial friendly arbitration in China's free trade zones, a series of innovative solutions are proposed. First of all, it is recommended to improve relevant laws and regulations, clarify the legal status and scope of application of friendly international commercial arbitration, and provide a solid legal foundation for friendly arbitration. Secondly, it is proposed that the roster of arbitrators should be expanded to absorb more arbitration talents with international vision and professional background to improve the professionalism and credibility of arbitration. Thirdly, in order to solve the problem of cross-border enforcement, it is advocated to strengthen judicial assistance and cooperation with other countries and regions and establish a more efficient mechanism for the recognition and enforcement of international commercial arbitration awards.

1. Introduction

With the deepening of globalization and the vigorous rise of international trade, international commercial disputes have inevitably increased, and the need for efficient and fair dispute settlement

mechanisms has become increasingly urgent. Against this background, China officially established the International Commercial Court in 2018, marking a solid step forward for China's judicial system in serving and ensuring international trade flows. The establishment of the International Commercial Court not only demonstrates China's determination to actively participate in international commercial governance and optimize the commercial judicial environment, but also reflects its strategic considerations in promoting the internationalization of legal services and enhancing the country's soft power.

However, in the actual operation of the international commercial court, its jurisdictional issues have gradually become prominent, becoming a key bottleneck restricting its development. Specifically, problems such as the vague definition of the scope of international commercial cases, inconsistent determination of the jurisdictional validity of agreements, complex transfer jurisdiction operations, and the yet to be clarified relationship with arbitration jurisdiction have seriously affected the functions and international image of international commercial courts. Conducting in-depth research on these issues and putting forward practical suggestions for improvement are of great theoretical and practical significance for improving China's international commercial court system and promoting the efficient resolution of international commercial disputes.

This study aims to analyze the shortcomings of the current international commercial court jurisdiction system, and explore how to reasonably construct and improve China's international commercial court jurisdiction system while respecting the principle of international commercial autonomy by drawing on relevant domestic and foreign experience. In addition, taking into account the rapid development of the digital economy, especially the pioneering role of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in emerging industries such as the Metaverse, this article will also focus on the new challenges and opportunities that the development of the digital economy brings to the jurisdiction system of international commercial courts. . Through a comparative analysis of traditional commercial dispute resolution mechanisms and new dispute resolution needs in the digital economy era, forward-looking system design suggestions are put forward, with a view to cultivating more legal talents with an international perspective for China and promoting China's direction in the field of international commercial dispute resolution. A broader stage.

2. The Current Situation of International Commercial Friendly Arbitration in China Free Trade Zones

2.1 Introduction to China's Free Trade Zones

With the in-depth development of global economic integration, free trade zones have become an important platform to promote the liberalization and facilitation of international trade and investment. Since China established the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone in 2013, it has marked a new stage of China's reform and opening up. What followed was the establishment of the second batch of free trade zones in Tianjin, Guangdong, and Fujian, and subsequent further expansion of the scope. These free trade zones not only cover the major economic centers along China's coast geographically, but also conduct bold experiments in policy innovation.

The policy design of China's free trade zones emphasizes the organic combination of institutional innovation and open economy, aiming to attract foreign investment, promote the transformation and upgrading of foreign trade, and promote high-quality economic development through high-level trade and investment liberalization and facilitation policies. Among them, the establishment of the International Commercial Court and Friendly Arbitration Mechanism is undoubtedly a highlight of the reform of the free trade zone's judicial system. It provides a new way to resolve cross-border

commercial disputes and reflects China's determination to actively participate in the innovation of international commercial dispute settlement mechanisms. .

In actual operation, international commercial arbitration in the free trade zone takes professionalism, efficiency and impartiality as its core features, and strives to build a dispute settlement environment that meets international standards. Relying on the policy advantages of the free trade zone, various arbitration institutions are actively exploring ways to integrate with international standards, such as adopting internationally accepted arbitration rules and attracting internationally renowned arbitrators to participate in the arbitration process. In addition, the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards from various countries around the world has also shown a relatively open and flexible attitude.

However, although China's free trade zones have made significant progress in the field of international commercial arbitration, they also face a series of challenges. Including but not limited to the improvement of the legal framework for arbitration, the clear definition of the jurisdiction of international commercial courts, and the cross-border enforceability of arbitral awards. Especially in the context of the current complex and ever-changing global economy, how to ensure that the international commercial arbitration mechanism in the free trade zone is more efficient, transparent and predictable still requires in-depth discussion and continuous optimization.

2.2 Theoretical Basis and Characteristics of International Commercial Friendly Arbitration

International commercial friendly arbitration, as a mechanism that replaces traditional judicial resolution, is based on the voluntariness and agreement of both parties. This method of arbitration is generally seen as more efficient, flexible and confidential, and is favored for its ability to provide customized solutions that are consistent with the commercial interests of the parties.

From a theoretical perspective, international commercial friendly arbitration relies on the principle of private law autonomy, which allows individuals to independently determine their legal relationships within the legal framework. When it comes to cross-border trade and investment, the practical significance of this principle has become increasingly prominent, because it provides a flexible connection for economic behavior between various legal jurisdictions. On this basis, the task of the friendly arbitrator is not to strictly apply the legal rules of a certain country or region, but to make an award based on the common will of the parties and the principles of fairness and justice [1].

In terms of characteristics, international commercial friendly arbitration shows several significant advantages. In terms of speed, compared with traditional litigation procedures, the arbitration process is faster; in terms of flexibility, arbitration clauses can be negotiated and determined by the parties based on actual needs, including arbitration location, language, rules, etc.; in terms of confidentiality, arbitration procedures are generally not made public. It helps protect the business secrets and reputation of enterprises; in terms of enforcement, due to the support of international treaties such as the New York Convention, arbitral awards are widely recognized and enforced among signatory countries [2].

Nonetheless, friendly arbitration also has certain limitations. For example, the parties' expectations for the outcome may be quite different, making it difficult to find a "middle ground" that satisfies both parties. In addition, friendly arbitration highly relies on the good faith cooperation of the parties. Malicious behavior by any party may undermine the fairness and efficiency of the entire arbitration process.

International commercial friendly arbitration, with its unique theoretical foundation and practical characteristics, has shown special value in the settlement of international commercial disputes within China's free trade zones. However, in order to more effectively leverage its potential

advantages, it is still necessary to conduct in-depth analysis and propose practical countermeasures for problems that may be encountered in actual operations.

2.3 The Current Practice of International Commercial Friendly Arbitration in China's Free Trade Zones

When analyzing the current practice of international commercial friendly arbitration in China's free trade zones, a complex picture of a series of developments and challenges can be observed. As an important window for China to open up to the outside world, the free trade zone aims to create an international and legalized business environment. The friendly arbitration mechanism is a key component to achieve this goal.

With the vigorous development of foreign economic and trade, international commercial disputes have inevitably increased, and the need for efficient and fair dispute settlement mechanisms has become increasingly urgent. Against this background, China has been committed to building a dispute settlement system that complies with international standards since the establishment of the International Commercial Court in 2018. However, in actual operation, the jurisdiction of the International Commercial Court has encountered many challenges. Issues such as vague definition of case scope, insufficient enforcement of agreement jurisdiction, unsmooth transfer jurisdiction mechanism, and yet to be clarified relationship with arbitration jurisdiction have all affected the effective implementation of the friendly arbitration system in the Free Trade Zone.

Specifically, the uncertainty in the scope of the case brings prejudgment risks to international commercial entities, which in turn affects their confidence and determination to choose arbitration in China's free trade zones. In addition, although agreement jurisdiction has its internationally accepted legal basis, in practice its execution effectiveness is restricted by many factors, which undoubtedly weakens the certainty and exclusivity that agreement jurisdiction should have. At the same time, the transfer jurisdiction mechanism is not smooth, especially when it comes to cross-border cases, and it is often criticized for its complicated procedures and low efficiency. As for arbitration jurisdiction, although it theoretically has the comparative advantages of high efficiency and strong professionalism, how to form a complementary rather than conflicting relationship with court jurisdiction still requires in-depth discussion and system design.

Although China's free trade zones have made certain progress in international commercial friendly arbitration, they still face many difficulties in practice. In response to these problems, in the future, it is necessary to clarify the scope of cases through legislation, strengthen the legal effect of agreement jurisdiction, optimize the transfer jurisdiction process, and coordinate the relationship between arbitration and court jurisdiction, so as to improve the international commercial arbitration service level of the free trade zone and provide better services for international commercial disputes for an efficient and fair solution.

3. Challenges Faced by China's Free Trade Zones in Carrying out International Commercial Friendly Arbitration

3.1 Legal Application Issues

When China's free trade zones carry out friendly international commercial arbitration, the primary challenge they face is the issue of legal application. Since international commercial arbitration involves the intersection and collision of the laws of multiple countries, determining which legal system, rules or clauses to apply often becomes the key to resolving the case. In the special economic and legal environment of the free trade zone, this issue is particularly complex.

With the pace of globalization and regional economic integration, international commercial activities have become more frequent, and with this comes an increase in transnational commercial disputes. As a new highland for international trade, China's free trade zones' arbitration practices are inevitably affected by the legal cultures of different countries and regions. Especially when multiple parties are involved and come from different jurisdictions, how to balance the interests of all parties and ensure the fairness and enforceability of the award has become an urgent problem to be solved.

First, China's free trade zones need to face choice of law issues in private international law in arbitration practice. This means that the arbitral tribunal needs to determine which country's law should be applied to resolve the dispute based on certain legal rules. However, the differences in national legal systems and the diversity of international conventions make legal selection a complex process. In addition, with the rise of the digital economy, the emergence of new business models such as the Metaverse has posed new challenges to the application of existing laws, and traditional choice of law rules may be difficult to adapt to the needs of new situations.

Second, even if the applicable laws are determined, it is still a challenge to correctly interpret and apply these legal provisions. Especially in international commercial arbitration, legal knowledge in multiple fields such as trade law, company law, and contract law is usually involved. This requires arbitrators not only to have a strong legal background, but also to understand the business habits and practices of different countries.

Third, since international commercial arbitration often involves cross-border enforcement, the global acceptability of the applicable law must be taken into account. If the ruling cannot be effectively implemented in the relevant countries, then no matter how precise the application of the law, it will lose its practical significance. This requires the China Free Trade Zone to fully consider the importance of international legal cooperation and coordination when building an international commercial arbitration mechanism.

Therefore, China's free trade zones must face complex legal application issues when conducting friendly international commercial arbitration. This not only requires the establishment of an efficient, flexible legal choice mechanism that is consistent with international practices, but also the cultivation of a team of arbitrators who understand both international legal rules and international business practices. Only in this way can the effectiveness and enforceability of arbitration awards be ensured, thereby enhancing the status and influence of China's free trade zones in the field of international commercial dispute settlement.

3.2 Arbitrator Selection and Professional Issues

When conducting international commercial friendly arbitration within China's free trade zones, the selection and professionalism of arbitrators pose a challenge that cannot be ignored. Due to the complexity and transnational nature of international commercial arbitration, arbitrators are required to not only have a profound legal background, but also have extensive experience in handling international commercial disputes. However, in reality, it is often difficult to find a suitable arbitrator. On the one hand, international commercial arbitration involves the legal systems of multiple countries, requiring the arbitrator to have an in-depth understanding of the laws of different countries and to be able to reasonably apply conflict of law rules; on the other hand, the lack of professional knowledge may affect the arbitrator's correct understanding of the facts of the case. identification and assessment.

In addition, the arbitrator's independence and impartiality are also key indicators to measure his professionalism. In the practice of international commercial arbitration in free trade zones, arbitrators may face pressure and interest temptations from all parties. How to maintain independent

judgment and make fair awards is another test of their professionalism. In addition, language and cultural differences may lead to miscommunication, which in turn affects the efficiency and quality of arbitration.

In response to the above challenges, China's free trade zones need to take effective measures when building an international commercial friendly arbitration mechanism. For example, establish more stringent selection criteria for arbitrators to ensure that they have corresponding international vision and legal literacy; provide regular professional training and exchange opportunities to enhance arbitrators' sensitivity and understanding of the development of international commercial law; at the same time, Strengthen the construction of ethical standards to ensure that the independence and impartiality of arbitrators are not violated.

3.3 Cross-border Enforcement Problems

Although the development of the Pilot Free Trade Zone (PFTZ) in the field of international commercial arbitration demonstrates China's active exploration in building a new open economic system, it has inevitably encountered a series of cross-border enforcement problems. Especially in the context of friendly arbitration, these issues are even more complex.

The core of the cross-border enforcement problem is that different countries and regions have their own legal provisions and judicial practices for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards. This results in the implementation of arbitration agreements or awards on an international scale even if they are reached in a free trade zone. Forces also face uncertainty. For example, according to the provisions of the New York Convention, member states can refuse to recognize and enforce arbitral awards from around the world on a variety of grounds, including violation of national public policy, improper arbitration procedures, etc.

In addition, parties to international commercial disputes often involve legal entities in multiple countries, which requires arbitral awards to be recognized and enforced in multiple jurisdictions. However, cross-border enforcement of friendly arbitral awards becomes more difficult due to differences in national standards for the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, and the fact that some countries may have reservations about specific types of disputes.

Furthermore, even if an efficient arbitration mechanism is established within a free trade zone, without effective international cooperation and coordination, the process of recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards may still be slow and full of variables. This uncertainty not only weakens the advantage of friendly arbitration in efficiently resolving disputes, but may also affect the parties' confidence in choosing arbitration as a method of dispute resolution.

In response to this challenge, it is necessary to explore the establishment of a broader international judicial cooperation network and strengthen legal coordination and mutual recognition with other countries through bilateral or multilateral treaties and other forms. At the same time, improving the domestic legal system to better integrate with international rules and improving the ability and efficiency of Chinese courts to handle foreign-related arbitration awards are also key paths to ensuring the smooth implementation of friendly arbitration awards.

4. Comparative Study of Friendly Arbitration Practices at Home and Abroad

4.1 Advanced Experience in International Friendly Arbitration

With the deepening of globalization, international commercial arbitration plays an increasingly important role in resolving cross-border trade disputes. In this field, many countries have developed a series of effective practices and experiences, which are worthy of in-depth analysis and reference. Especially in the context of international commercial friendly arbitration in China's free trade zones,

exploring international advanced practices has important reference value for optimizing China's corresponding mechanisms.

In the practice of international friendly arbitration, some countries have enhanced the flexibility and efficiency of arbitration through innovative legal frameworks. For example, the expedited arbitration procedures implemented in some European countries provide rapid solutions for interim relief in emergency situations and ensure that the arbitration procedures can respond to the needs of the parties in a timely manner. In addition, these countries often have mature judicial supervision systems to ensure the fairness and legality of arbitration procedures while respecting the autonomy of the parties [3].

In the selection of arbitrators, international advanced practice emphasizes professionalism and diversity. Many international arbitration institutions have established large lists of arbitrators, covering multiple nationalities and professional backgrounds, ensuring an international perspective and professional depth in case handling. On this basis, some arbitration institutions also provide training and continuing education programs to enhance arbitrators' understanding of the latest international commercial legal developments.

Furthermore, effective international cooperation is also one of the key factors for the success of international friendly arbitration. The widespread acceptance and implementation of international treaties such as the New York Convention has promoted the international mutual recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards. This not only enhances the authority of arbitration as a means of dispute resolution, but also strengthens cooperation and trust among countries in the field of arbitration.

It is worth mentioning that with the advancement of technology, digital means are widely used in arbitration practice. For example, case management, virtual hearings and electronic document exchange through online arbitration platforms have greatly improved the efficiency and transparency of arbitration proceedings. The application of this technology not only simplifies the procedures, but also brings convenience to all parties involved, which is particularly important in the context of the epidemic.

The advanced experience of international friendly arbitration is reflected in innovative legal frameworks, efficient arbitration procedures, a team of professional arbitrators, good international cooperation and the effective use of technology. These experiences undoubtedly have important reference significance for the exploration and practice of China's free trade zones in promoting friendly international commercial arbitration. By learning and integrating these advanced practices, China's free trade zones are expected to build a more efficient, transparent, and international arbitration environment and provide stronger support for the resolution of cross-border commercial disputes.

4.2 China's Friendly Arbitration Practices in Other Regions

When discussing the practice of international commercial friendly arbitration in other regions of China, it is important to recognize the differences in economic structures, legal systems and business traditions between different regions. This difference is not only reflected in the degree of dependence on foreign trade and industrial composition, but also profoundly affects the choices and preferences of various regions for international commercial dispute settlement mechanisms.

Take the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as an example. Due to its unique geographical advantages and industrial agglomeration effect, this area has become the forefront of China's opening up. Against this background, companies in the Greater Bay Area frequently engage in cross-border transactions, resulting in a relatively high incidence of international commercial disputes. Faced with such disputes, local companies and arbitration institutions are gradually

inclined to adopt more flexible and efficient friendly arbitration mechanisms. With the help of technological innovations in the region, such as blockchain and smart contracts, new arbitration models are taking shape, which to a certain extent reduce the time cost and procedural complexity of traditional arbitration.

On the other hand, driven by regional development strategies such as the integration of the Yangtze River Delta, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and other places are also actively exploring the establishment of friendly arbitration mechanisms that comply with international standards. Especially in specific areas such as the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone, policy preferences and institutional innovation provide a good external environment for friendly arbitration. Through exchanges and cooperation with internationally renowned arbitration institutions, these regions continue to improve the professional level and service quality of arbitrators, striving to build a more international and market-oriented dispute resolution environment.

It is worth noting that although many places in China are actively promoting friendly arbitration, compared with mature international arbitration centers, there are still many challenges to be solved. For example, the publicity and popularization of arbitration in some regions is not yet in place, resulting in insufficient awareness of friendly arbitration among the parties; for another example, the international and professional nature of the arbitrator team needs to be strengthened in order to better handle complex transnational commercial disputes. [4].

Overall, various regions in China have shown a positive attitude and certain results in developing friendly international commercial arbitration. However, to truly achieve integration with international standards, it is still necessary to continue to make efforts in many aspects such as system construction, talent training, and international cooperation to continuously optimize China's friendly arbitration practices, thereby providing a more efficient and fair solution to international commercial disputes.

4.3 Enlightenment on China's Free Trade Zone

As an important window for China's opening up to the outside world, the China Free Trade Zone's experience and challenges in conducting friendly international commercial arbitration deserve in-depth analysis. By comparing the practice of friendly arbitration at home and abroad, we can provide useful enlightenment for the further development of free trade zones.

In terms of constructing the jurisdiction system of international commercial courts, China Free Trade Zones can learn from mature international commercial court models and optimize their own jurisdictional rules. For example, for the definition of the scope of the case, more objective standards can be introduced to reduce the uncertainty caused by subjective judgment. At the same time, the principle of jurisdiction by agreement should be fully respected to ensure that the parties' right to make independent choices is reflected. In addition, the rules on transfer jurisdiction and arbitration jurisdiction also need to be further clarified to improve arbitration efficiency and transparency.

Against the background of the rapid development of the digital economy, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area's exploration of metaverse dispute resolution provides a new perspective for the free trade zone. The decentralized nature of the metaverse requires adaptive reforms of traditional arbitration mechanisms. The free trade zone can consider establishing a specialized digital economy arbitration institution and introducing technical means such as smart contracts and blockchain to improve the transparency and efficiency of arbitration procedures. At the same time, attention should be paid to the balance between internal governance and external supervision to ensure the fairness and execution of arbitration results.

In terms of promoting regional innovation efficiency, the policy design of free trade zones should

encourage knowledge exchange and technical cooperation. By creating a legal and business environment that is conducive to innovation, we will attract more investment from countries around the world and enhance regional competitiveness. In addition, the successful experience of free trade zones should also be promoted nationwide to form a more open and inclusive innovation ecosystem.

In terms of upgrading the service industry structure, free trade zone policies should focus on the development of the information services industry as well as the leasing and business service industries. Promote the optimization and upgrading of the service industry structure by improving trade facilitation and investment facilitation. This not only helps to improve the overall competitiveness of the service industry, but also provides strong support for the development of other industries [5].

To sum up, China's free trade zones should learn from successful domestic and foreign experiences in carrying out friendly international commercial arbitration and constantly optimize their own legal systems and arbitration mechanisms. Through institutional innovation and technological application, we will improve the efficiency and fairness of arbitration and provide more efficient and reliable services for the resolution of international commercial disputes. This will not only help enhance the international competitiveness of the free trade zone, but also provide a solid legal guarantee for China's position in the global economic and trade system.

5. Countermeasures and Suggestions for Optimizing International Commercial Friendly Arbitration in China Free Trade Zones

5.1 Improve Relevant Laws and Regulations System

When exploring the optimization path of international commercial friendly arbitration within China's free trade zones, improving the relevant legal and regulatory systems is the cornerstone. Ensuring the integrity and advancement of the legal system can not only provide solid legal support for arbitration procedures, but also enhance the confidence of domestic and foreign investors and promote the development of international trade in free trade zones.

Focusing on the improvement of the legal and regulatory system, we need to start from both the macro and micro levels. At a macro level, the current legal framework for international commercial arbitration should be reviewed and upgraded to bring it in line with international standards while taking into account the actual situation with Chinese characteristics. This includes a comprehensive assessment of existing arbitration regulations, identifying those parts that are incompatible with international commercial arbitration practice, and revising them accordingly. In addition, legal coordination with other countries and regions should be strengthened and mechanisms for mutual recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards should be promoted through bilateral or multilateral agreements, thereby reducing the legal risks of cross-border arbitration.

At the micro level, it is essential to refine specific arbitration rules. This involves all aspects of the arbitration process, including the selection of arbitrators, submission of arbitration evidence, management of the hearing process, and execution of awards. In this process, the fairness and efficiency of the procedure must be ensured to avoid unnecessary delays and cost increases. To this end, we can consider introducing more electronic arbitration elements and using modern information technology to improve the transparency and operability of arbitration procedures.

At the same time, for international commercial disputes in specific areas, such as intellectual property, cross-border e-commerce and other emerging areas, more refined provisions need to be formulated to adapt to the particularities of these areas. This not only requires law makers to have an in-depth understanding of the industry, but also requires them to be able to foresee industry

development trends in order to formulate forward-looking rules.

In practice, improving the legal and regulatory system also requires attention to the monitoring and evaluation of implementation effects. This means that legislative and judicial authorities should establish a feedback mechanism to collect opinions and suggestions from arbitration practitioners in a timely manner and continuously adjust and improve laws and regulations. Through this dynamic legislative and judicial process, it can be ensured that laws and regulations always keep pace with the times and meet the actual needs of international commercial arbitration.

5.2 Build a Diversified Team of International Commercial Arbitrators

In order to enhance the professionalism and credibility of international commercial arbitration within China's free trade zones, we must strive to create a team of arbitrators with international vision, professionalism and multicultural backgrounds.

First, expand talent selection channels. Excellent legal experts should be selected across national borders and globally to join the arbitrator roster. This includes not only inviting experienced arbitrators from all over the world, but also attracting Chinese experts with international legal backgrounds to participate. Through international cooperation and exchanges, we will enhance mutual trust and understanding among arbitrators and provide solid talent support for resolving cross-border commercial disputes.

Second, strengthen the professional training and continuing education of arbitrators. Arbitration law seminars and case analysis meetings are regularly organized to enable arbitrators to update their professional knowledge in a timely manner and grasp the latest international commercial arbitration practices and trends. In addition, arbitrators are encouraged to participate in legal training and exchange programs at home and abroad to enhance their ability to handle complex international cases.

Third, pay attention to the cross-integration of multiple disciplines. International commercial disputes often involve multiple fields, such as trade, investment, intellectual property, etc., so the team of arbitrators should not be limited to legal professionals. Experts in economics, international trade, management and other related disciplines should be recruited to enrich the team's academic background and way of thinking to ensure that issues can be examined and solved from all aspects and from multiple angles during the arbitration process.

5.3 Promote the Establishment of Efficient Cross-Border Enforcement Mechanisms

In the globalized economic landscape, the efficiency of international commercial dispute resolution in free trade zones is of great significance for maintaining a fair competitive environment and promoting trade and investment. If international commercial friendly arbitration in China's free trade zones is to gain wider recognition and implementation, the key lies in building an efficient cross-border enforcement mechanism. The following are countermeasures and suggestions to promote the establishment of this mechanism.

Actively advocate and participate in the formulation of multilateral treaties or agreements on international commercial arbitration. Diplomatic negotiations at the national level can promote the formation of an international treaty on the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, thereby providing a legal basis for arbitral awards generated in China's free trade zones and ensuring their smooth implementation among the signatory countries.

Learn from the practices of advanced countries and regions in the field of international commercial arbitration and explore the establishment of specialized cross-border enforcement agencies or platforms. Such an institution or platform should have efficient information processing

capabilities and professional legal service capabilities, which can simplify execution procedures, reduce execution costs, and speed up the execution of arbitral awards.

Strengthen exchanges and cooperation with judicial authorities in other countries and regions, especially those countries with large investments and trade exchanges within the free trade zone. By signing mutual judicial assistance agreements, holding joint seminars, and conducting exchange visits between judges and legal experts, we will enhance mutual understanding and improve the efficiency and quality of enforcement cooperation.

Promote the use of modern information technology means, such as blockchain, smart contracts, etc., to improve the transparency and traceability of the execution of arbitral awards. The use of these technologies can effectively prevent fraud and abuse during the execution of arbitral awards, while providing all parties with a clear and tamper-proof execution record.

Encourage and support arbitration institutions to establish cooperative relationships with domestic and foreign law firms, asset management companies and other professional service institutions. This kind of cooperation can provide more professional and convenient services for cross-border execution, help applicants quickly find and freeze the overseas assets of the person subject to execution, and improve the success rate of execution.

6. Conclusion

This study provides an in-depth analysis of the many challenges faced by China's Free Trade Zone (FTZ) in promoting international commercial friendly arbitration, and reveals a number of problems currently existing in China's FTZ's international commercial arbitration practice, such as the ambiguity of agreement jurisdiction, transfer jurisdiction complexity and limitations of arbitration jurisdiction. At the same time, in response to these problems, this article puts forward a series of practical improvement suggestions, aiming to optimize China's FTZ's international commercial dispute settlement mechanism and enhance its status in international judicial competition.

At the same time, related issues also require further discussion and research in the future. With the acceleration of global economic integration and the rapid development of digital information technology, the field of international commercial arbitration will usher in more changes. For example, the impact of digitalization on arbitration procedures and the innovation of cross-border e-commerce dispute resolution mechanisms are all topics worthy of in-depth study. At the same time, for China's free trade zones, how to better integrate into the international commercial arbitration system, improve arbitration efficiency and fairness, and at the same time protect national legal security and economic strategic interests will be a process of continuous exploration.

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