



MAJOR PAPER

LAST NAME: Lin

FIRST NAME: Yi Lung

PROGRAM CODE: DILT

COURSE CODE: LLM-ILA

PERIOD NUMBER: 6

INSTRUCTOR: Katterbauer

Edit or delete text to show actual information below:

Student applied US conventions of grammar, usage, and mechanics

The student must use Turabian/Chicago footnote references (with Zotero) and confirm below:

Student did use Zotero to insert references

Student did use Grammarly Premium (provided by EUCLID)

My plagiarism rate (per Grammarly Premium) is 6%

Student used the following software: Microsoft 365 Personal

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AS A TOOL FOR GLOBAL TRADE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE STATES

1) ABSTRACT

International arbitration has become a cornerstone for resolving disputes in global trade, offering a neutral and efficient mechanism for parties across diverse legal and cultural landscapes. In the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) context, arbitration is even more critical in addressing the complex challenges of cross-border transactions and fostering

economic collaboration among participating states. This major paper explores the multifaceted role of international arbitration as a tool for advancing global trade within BRI regions. It highlights the opportunities arbitration provides, such as enhancing legal certainty and strengthening trade relations. It also addresses significant challenges, including enforcement issues under the New York Convention and navigating procedural disparities across jurisdictions. By analyzing key case studies, institutional roles, and recent innovations, this study offers insights into how arbitration can support the BRI's overarching objectives and proposes policy recommendations to optimize its efficacy in facilitating trade and resolving disputes.

2) INTRODUCTION

International arbitration has emerged as a pivotal mechanism for resolving disputes in global trade. Its ability to provide a neutral, efficient, and enforceable process for conflict resolution¹ makes it indispensable for businesses engaging in cross-border transactions. In the context of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) – a monumental project aimed at enhancing connectivity and cooperation across Asia, Europe, and Africa – arbitration holds particular significance. The complexities inherent to the BRI, including the diverse legal frameworks and cultural differences among participating states, underscore the importance of reliable dispute resolution mechanisms.

This major paper explores the role of international arbitration as a tool for promoting global trade within BRI states. It examines the opportunities it provides, such

¹ Gary B. Born, "International Commercial Arbitration, Third Edition | Wolters Kluwer Legal & Regulatory," <https://law-store.wolterskluwer.com/s/product/international-commercial-arbitration-3e-3-volume-set/01t4R00000OkdUZQAZ>. (Accessed March 20 and April 14, 2025).

as fostering economic collaboration and enhancing legal certainty, and the challenges it faces, including enforcement issues and procedural disparities. By analyzing key case studies, institutional players, and recent innovations, the paper seeks to highlight how arbitration can address the unique needs of BRI-related disputes while contributing to the broader goals of the initiative.

3) HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF ARBITRATION IN GLOBAL TRADE

The practice of international arbitration has deep historical roots, serving as a mechanism for resolving commercial disputes long before the advent of modern arbitration institutions. Its origins can be traced back to ancient societies, where merchants sought informal methods to settle disputes outside courts. Over time, arbitration evolved into a formalized process by establishing trade guilds and maritime arbitration practices during the medieval period. The rise of global trade in the 19th and 20th centuries further cemented arbitration's role, driven by the need for efficient and predictable dispute resolution across borders.

Key developments in the history of international arbitration² include signing the Geneva Protocol on Arbitration Clauses in 1923, which laid the groundwork for international cooperation in arbitration, followed by the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards in 1958. This landmark treaty significantly enhanced the enforceability of arbitration awards worldwide. Today,

² Internet Archive, *Comparative International Commercial Arbitration* (The Hague, Netherlands: Kluwer Law International, 2003).

https://openlibrary.org/books/OL24640350M/Comparative_International_Commercial_Arbitration.

(Accseed April 14, 2025).

international arbitration continues to adapt and grow, reflecting the complexities of global commerce and the diverse needs of parties engaged in cross-border trade.

Another noteworthy evolution in the historical trajectory of arbitration was the establishment of specialized international arbitration institutions. Bodies such as the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), founded in 1923, and the London Courts of International Arbitration (LCIA), which trace back to the 1890s, introduced standardized rules emphasizing procedural fairness, impartiality, and accessibility. These institutions provided neutral forums for dispute resolution and helped shape arbitration as a professionalized and structured field, inspiring trust among stakeholders in global trade.

The globalization of the economy further influenced arbitration's development during the late 20th century. The introduction of frameworks like the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration in 1985 addressed disparities among jurisdictions and encouraged harmonizing arbitration practices worldwide. This period also witnessed an increased willingness among nations to integrate arbitration-friendly legislation, ensuring faster enforcement and reducing judicial interference in the arbitral process.

This ongoing refinement highlights arbitration's adaptability in responding to the diverse demands of global trade. By creating uniformity in dispute resolution mechanisms while respecting regional differences, international arbitration has evolved into a critical tool that balances efficiency, predictability, and neutrality in the increasing intercourse world of commerce.

4) THE ROLE OF ARBITRATION IN THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE STATES

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched by China in 2013, represents one of modern history's most ambitious infrastructure and economic development projects. Spanning over 140 countries, the BRI aims to enhance connectivity and foster economic cooperation through extensive investments in infrastructure, trade, and energy projects. However, the scale and complexity of these projects have inevitably led to disputes, necessitating robust mechanisms for their resolution. Arbitration has emerged as a preferred method for resolving such disputes due to its neutrality, flexibility, and enforceability.

Arbitration plays a critical role in addressing the unique challenges of BRI-related disputes. The diversity of legal systems among participating states often creates jurisdictional and procedural complexities.³ Arbitration offers a neutral forum that mitigates concerns over bias and ensures that disputes are resolved following internationally recognized principles. Institutions such as the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) and the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKIAC) have tailored their rules to accommodate the specific needs of BRI disputes, including provisions for expedited procedures and multi-party arbitration.

Moreover, arbitration facilitates the enforcement of awards under the New York Convention, which most BRI states have ratified. That ensures arbitral awards are recognized and enforceable across borders, providing parties with greater legal certainty.

³ Jiangyu Wang, "Dispute Settlement in the Belt and Road Initiative: Progress, Issues, and Future Research Agenda," *The Chinese Journal of Comparative Law* 8, no. 1 (June 1, 2020): 4–28, <https://doi.org/10.1093/cjcl/cxaa016>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

However, challenges remain, including the need to harmonize arbitration laws and develop specialized expertise to handle the complex nature of BRI disputes.

One significant aspect shaping the role of arbitration within BRI states is the increasing reliance on regional arbitration centers, such as the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) and the Dubai International Arbitration Centre (DIAC). These institutions offer alternative venues outside China's legal system. Establishing BRI-focused arbitration panels within CIETAC and HKIAC further reflects the growing recognition that tailored approaches are necessary to handle disputes arising from transnational investment projects.

Additionally, arbitration under BRI-related agreements often incorporates bilingual proceedings and flexible governing laws to accommodate multinational stakeholders. The ability to select governing law and procedural rules enables parties to bypass the complexities of conflicting domestic regulations, fostering greater efficiency in dispute resolution. This adaptability is crucial for ensuring smooth jurisdictions with varying legal traditions.

While arbitration offers these advantages, ongoing efforts are needed to strengthen its framework within BRI states. The lack of uniform arbitration standards across different legal systems often presents procedural inconsistencies, delaying enforcement or complicating cross-border execution. Encouraging regional cooperation in developing harmonized arbitration protocols – such as model rules aligned with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules – can mitigate these challenges and create more predictable arbitration outcomes.

Arbitration continues to be a cornerstone for dispute resolution in BRI states through institutional support, enforceability mechanisms, and evolving procedural innovations. Its effectiveness will largely depend on sustained efforts to refine arbitration laws, promote legal education in arbitration practices, and enhance judicial cooperation among BRI nations.

5) OPPORTUNITIES PROVIDED BY INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

International arbitration offers a range of opportunities for businesses, investors, and states engaged in cross-border transactions. As a preferred method for resolving disputes, arbitration provides neutrality, efficiency, and enforceability, making it an attractive alternative to litigation in national courts.⁴

One of the key advantages of arbitration is its neutrality, which means it ensures that parties from different jurisdictions can resolve disputes without concerns over bias or favoritism. That is particularly beneficial in international trade, where businesses seek impartial forums to settle conflicts. Arbitration also enhances efficiency, as proceedings are generally faster than traditional litigation, reducing costs and minimizing disruptions to commercial operations.⁵

Another significant opportunity lies in the enforceability of arbitral awards under the New York Convention, which over 170 countries have ratified. That treaty ensures arbitration decisions are recognized and enforced across borders, providing legal certainty

⁴ White & Case LLP, “2025 International Arbitration Survey – The Path Forward: Realities and Opportunities in Arbitration | White & Case LLP,” <https://www.whitecase.com/insight-our-thinking/2025-international-arbitration-survey>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

⁵ Ibid.

to parties involved in international transactions. Additionally, arbitration allows for confidentiality, protecting sensitive business information from public disclosure – a crucial factor for corporations handling proprietary data or trade secrets.

Moreover, arbitration enables parties to tailor dispute resolution procedures to their needs. It offers flexibility in selecting arbitrators with industry expertise, determining procedural rules, and customizing timelines for hearings and awards. This adaptability enhances the ability of businesses to manage disputes efficiently while maintaining commercial relationships, which is especially valuable in sectors like construction, finance, and technology, where industry-specific knowledge is essential for fair resolutions.

Another emerging opportunity lies in the diversification of arbitration forums. Beyond traditional venues like the ICC and LCIA, regional arbitration centers such as the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) and the Dubai International Arbitration Centre (DIAC) are gaining prominence. These institutions offer specialized rules catering to distinct commercial sectors and geographic regions, further expanding arbitration's accessibility to businesses operating in diverse legal environments.

Recent trends indicate that arbitration is evolving to accommodate technological advancements, including virtual hearings and AI-assisted case management. These innovations improve accessibility and streamline dispute resolution processes, making arbitration even more attractive for global commerce. Virtual proceedings significantly reduce logistical costs, allowing parties from different continents to participate without requiring physical presence, making arbitration more inclusive and cost-effective. AI-driven case management enhances efficiency by automating administrative tasks, enabling

arbitrators and legal teams to focus on substantive issues while minimizing procedural delays.

As international trade expands, arbitration remains vital for ensuring legal predictability, safeguarding business interests, and fostering cross-border economic cooperation. Its ongoing evolution – embracing technology, regional diversification, and procedural flexibility – further strengthens its appeal as the preferred method for resolving commercial disputes on a global scale.

6) CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING ARBITRATION MECHANISMS

While international arbitration is widely regarded as an effective tool for resolving cross-border disputes, its implementation is not without challenges. These obstacles can undermine the efficiency and reliability of arbitration, particularly in complex international contexts.

One significant challenge is the divergence in national legal frameworks. Despite the widespread adoption of the New York Convention, variations in domestic arbitration laws can create inconsistencies in recognizing and enforcing arbitral awards. Jurisdictional conflicts and differing interpretations of arbitration agreements often complicate the process, leading to delays and increased costs.

Another issue is the financial burden associated with arbitration. While arbitration is often perceived as cost-effective to litigation, the reality can differ, especially in high-stakes international disputes. Arbitration fees and administrative and legal expenses can escalate, making arbitration less accessible for smaller businesses or individuals.

Cultural and procedural differences also pose challenges in international arbitration. Parties from diverse legal traditions may have conflicting expectations regarding procedural norms, evidence presentation, and the role of arbitrators. These differences can lead to misunderstandings and dissatisfaction with the arbitration process.

Finally, enforcement hurdles remain a critical issue. Even with the New York Convention's framework, enforcing arbitral awards in certain jurisdictions can be problematic due to judicial interference, lack of compliance, or resistance to arbitration as a dispute resolution method.⁶ These challenges highlight the need for greater harmonization of arbitration laws and enhanced juridical support.

Additionally, the increasing complexity of international arbitration cases, particularly those involving multiple jurisdictions and parties, necessitates enhanced procedural efficiency. In multi-party disputes, coordinating different legal systems and ensuring fairness in representation can be particularly challenging. Emerging solutions, such as developing specialized arbitration rules tailored for complex cases, greater reliance on expedited procedures, and enhanced use of technology in case management, provide potential remedies. However, widespread adoption of these solutions requires concerted efforts by arbitration institutions, policymakers, and legal professionals to foster trust and standardization across jurisdictions.

⁶ Law Hub Law Hub, "Navigating the Challenges in Arbitration Enforcement Today," May 29, 2024, <https://lawhub.blog/challenges-in-arbitration-enforcement/>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

7) COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: ARBITRATION VS. LITIGATION IN BRI STATES

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has brought about a surge in cross-border trade and investment, leading to an increased need for effective dispute-resolution mechanisms. Arbitration and litigation are the two primary methods for resolving disputes, each with distinct advantages and challenges.

BRI states favored arbitration due to its neutrality, flexibility, and confidentiality. Parties can select arbitrations with expertise in the subject matter, ensuring informed decisions. Arbitration proceedings are private, protecting sensitive business information from public disclosure. Additionally, arbitration awards are enforceable under the New York Convention, which most BRI states have ratified. That provides legal certainty and facilitates cross-border enforcement. However, arbitration can be costly, and enforcement in certain jurisdictions may face resistance.

Litigation, on the other hand, offers transparency and the ability to create legal precedents. Court proceedings are public, contributing to the development of case law that guides future disputes. Litigation also provides comprehensive discovery processes, allowing parties to obtain extensive evidence. However, litigation in BRI states can be time-consuming and expensive, with potential jurisdictional biases that may deter foreign parties.

The choice between arbitration and litigation often depends on the nature of the dispute, the parties involved, and the jurisdiction. Arbitration is generally preferred for its efficiency and enforceability, while litigation may be chosen for its thoroughness and

precedent-settling capabilities.⁷ In the context of BRI, arbitration's adaptability to diverse legal systems and its focus on neutrality make it a more suitable option for resolving cross-border disputes.

Additionally, the growth of investor-state arbitration within BRI states has highlighted arbitration's role in balancing state and investor interests. With the expansion of infrastructure projects and foreign investments under BRI, disputes often arise between investors and host states concerning regulatory changes, expropriation, and contract breaches. Investor-state arbitration, administered under frameworks such as ICSID or UNCITRAL, allows foreign investors to seek neutral resolution outside domestic court systems, mitigating risks associated with local judicial bias or unpredictable legal environments. This mechanism has contributed to the attractiveness of arbitration for foreign businesses, reinforcing its status as the preferred avenue for resolving complex investment disputes within the BRI framework.

8) KEY INSTITUTIONAL PLAYERS IN ARBITRATION

International arbitration institutions are crucial in resolving cross-border disputes by providing structured frameworks, procedural rules, and administrative support. These institutions ensure neutrality, efficiency, and enforceability in arbitration proceedings, making them indispensable in global commerce. Major arbitration institutions include the

⁷ MHHP Solicitors, "Arbitration vs Litigation: A Comparative Analysis - MHHP Solicitors," August 27, 2024, <https://www.mhhplaw.com/arbitration-vs-litigation-a-comparative-analysis/>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), headquartered in Paris, is one of the most recognized arbitration institutions globally.⁸ It administers disputes under the ICC Rules of Arbitration, ensuring fair and efficient resolution of international commercial conflicts.

Based in London, the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA) is known for its independence and efficiency. It provides arbitration services under the LCIA Arbitration Rules, emphasizing flexibility and party autonomy. The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague specializes in disputes involving states, international organizations, and private parties. It administers cases under various arbitration rules, including UNCTRAL Arbitration Rules. The Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) is a leading arbitration institution in Asia, offering cost-effective and efficient dispute resolution under the SIAC Rules. It is particularly popular for disputes involving Asian markets.⁹ The Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKIAC) provides arbitration services under the HKIAC Administered Arbitration Rules, which are known for their adaptability and efficiency in handling complex disputes. HKIAC has steadily increased case filings, reflecting Hong Kong's prominence in international arbitration.¹⁰ The China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) is China's premier arbitration institution, handling international trade and investment disputes under the CIETAC Arbitration Rules. The Swiss Chambers' Arbitration Institution (SCAI) administers disputes under the Swiss Rules of International Arbitration, offering a neutral

⁸ Laws Pulse, "Understanding International Trade Arbitration: Key Principles and Practices," January 30, 2024, <https://lawspulse.com/international-trade-arbitration/>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

⁹ Cooley, "The Main Institutions of International Arbitration," accessed April 15, 2025, <https://www.cooley.com/news/insight/2023/2023-07-31-the-main-institutions-of-international-arbitration>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

¹⁰ World Jurisprudence, "Understanding International Arbitration Institutions and Their Role," April 20, 2024, <https://worldjurisprudence.com/international-arbitration-institutions/>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

and efficient arbitration framework. Finally, the International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR), part of the American Arbitration Association (AAA), provides arbitration services for international disputes, ensuring fairness and enforceability.

These institutions play a pivotal role in maintaining the integrity of international arbitration by offering structured dispute resolution mechanisms. Their rules and procedures ensure efficiency, neutrality, and enforceability, making them essential for global commerce.

9) RECENT TRENDS AND INNOVATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

International arbitration continues to evolve as a preferred mechanism for resolving cross-border disputes. Recent trends and innovations reflect the dynamic nature of global commerce, technological advancements, and the growing emphasis on sustainability and inclusivity.

Key trends and innovations include the rise of digital assets, such as cryptocurrencies and blockchain-based contracts, which have increased arbitration cases. Arbitration is favored for its confidentiality and flexibility, especially in disputes involving anonymous parties and decentralized systems.¹¹

Third-party Funding (TPF) has gained traction globally, enabling parties to access arbitration without bearing the full financial burden. However, regulatory frameworks for TPF are becoming more stringent to ensure transparency and fairness.¹²

¹¹ Charles Russell Speechlys, “5 Trends to Watch in International Arbitration in 2025,” CRS, February 24, 2025, <https://www.charlesrussellspeechlys.com/en/insights/expert-insights/dispute-resolution/2025/5-trends-to-watch-in-international-arbitration-in-2025/>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

¹² Ibid.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in arbitration covers all tools increasingly used to streamline arbitration processes, such as document reviews, case management, and even award drafting. However, concerns about bias and ethical implications remain.¹³

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) related disputes are rising, driven by global efforts to address climate change and promote sustainability practices. Arbitration is often chosen for its ability to handle complex, multi-jurisdictional issues.¹⁴

Several jurisdictions are updating their arbitration laws to remain competitive. For instance, the UK's Arbitration Act 1996 is undergoing reforms to enhance its appeal as a leading arbitration hub.¹⁵

Finally, institutions are introducing specialized rules to cater to niche areas, such as expedited procedures for low-value disputes or regulations tailored to specific industries.¹⁶

A further development shaping the future of international arbitration is the increasing use of remote arbitration proceedings. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the acceptance of virtual hearings, now a standard arbitration practice component. Virtual proceedings offer greater flexibility and cost savings by eliminating travel expenses, allowing parties from different regions to participate seamlessly. This shift has prompted arbitration institutions to refine digital hearing protocols, ensuring security, procedural integrity, and fairness in remote proceedings. Additionally, the adoption of automated

¹³ Pinsent Masons, "International Arbitration: Global Developments and Current Trends," Pinsent Masons, April 14, 2025, <https://www.pinsentmasons.com/out-law/analysis/international-arbitration-global-developments-current-trends>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Freshfields, "International Arbitration: Top Trends in 2024," Passle, February 20, 2024, <https://riskandcompliance.freshfields.com/post/102j0m8/international-arbitration-top-trends-in-2024>. (Accessed April 15, 2025).

decision-support systems is gaining traction, where algorithms assist in procedural scheduling and case assessment, further optimizing efficiency in arbitral processes. As technological integration advances, arbitration adapts, making dispute resolution more accessible and responsive to modern commercial needs.

10) POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING ARBITRATION IN BRI STATES

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) involves complex cross-border infrastructure projects across diverse legal systems. Effective arbitration mechanisms are essential to address disputes arising from these projects. Policy recommendations aim to enhance the efficiency, fairness, and accessibility of arbitration in BRI states. The key policy recommendations cover arbitration law harmonization for the BRI states. BRI states should work towards harmonizing arbitration laws to reduce inconsistencies and promote uniformity. Adopting international standards like the UNCITRAL Model Law can facilitate smoother dispute resolution. Investing in training arbitrators and legal professionals in BRI states is crucial. That ensures arbitration proceedings are conducted by skilled practitioners familiar with international standards. Establishing regional arbitration centers means creating regional arbitration centers in strategic locations that can improve accessibility and reduce costs. These centers should be equipped with modern facilities and staffed by experienced professionals.

Promoting mediation and hybrid mechanisms by encouraging mediation and hybrid mechanisms, such as Med-Arb, can provide flexible and cost-effective alternatives to traditional arbitration. Enhancing transparency in arbitration proceedings and ensuring arbitrators' accountability can build stakeholders' trust. Publishing anonymized awards can

contribute to this goal. Leveraging technology, such as online dispute resolution platforms, can streamline arbitration processes and make them more accessible, especially for smaller parties.

Finally, strengthening enforcement mechanisms by ensuring the effective enforcement of arbitral laws under the New York Convention is vital. BRI states should address challenges related to enforcement to maintain investor confidence.

Additionally, strengthening collaboration between arbitration institutions and judicial bodies in BRI states can enhance procedural efficiency. Establishing formal partnerships between local courts and arbitration centers would facilitate smoother enforcement of awards, reducing instances where national courts delay recognition due to procedural discrepancies or domestic legal barriers. Moreover, governments within BRI states could introduce arbitration-friendly legislation that incentivizes parties to resolve disputes through arbitration rather than litigation, thereby fostering a pro-arbitration legal climate. Encouraging uniformity in arbitration processes through regional cooperation would also help mitigate uncertainties associated with cross-border disputes, reinforcing confidence among foreign investors and multinational corporations.

11) CONCLUSION

International arbitration has emerged as a cornerstone for resolving cross-border disputes, particularly in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) context. As a tool for global trade, arbitration offers a neutral, efficient, and enforceable mechanism to address the complexities of international commerce. However, its opportunities are accompanied by significant challenges that require strategic attention.

With its ambitious infrastructure projects spanning diverse legal systems, the BRI underscores the importance of robust arbitration frameworks. Arbitration facilitates the resolution of disputes in a fashion that respects the interests of all parties involved, fostering trust and cooperation among stakeholders. The adaptability of arbitration to accommodate cultural and legal differences further enhances its relevance in the BRI context.

Despite its advantages, arbitration in BRI states faces challenges such as inconsistent legal frameworks, limited capacity in some jurisdictions, and enforcement issues. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort to harmonize arbitration laws, build capacity among legal professionals, and strengthen enforcement mechanisms. Additionally, integrating technology and promoting transparency can further enhance the efficiency and creditability of arbitration processes.

In conclusion, international arbitration holds immense potential as a tool for global trade within the BRI framework. Stakeholders can create a more reliable and effective dispute resolution system by addressing its challenges and leveraging its opportunities. That, in turn, will contribute to the success of BRI projects and promote sustainable economic growth across participating states.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Charles Russell Speechlys. “5 Trends to Watch in International Arbitration in 2025.” CRS, February 24, 2025. <https://www.charlesrussellspeechlys.com/en/insights/expert-insights/dispute-resolution/2025/5-trends-to-watch-in-international-arbitration-in-2025/>. Accessed April 15, 2025.

Cooley. “The Main Institutions of International Arbitration.” Accessed April 15, 2025. <https://www.cooley.com/news/insight/2023/2023-07-31-the-main-institutions-of-international-arbitration>. Accessed April 15, 2025.

Freshfields. “International Arbitration: Top Trends in 2024.” Passle, February 20, 2024. <https://riskandcompliance.freshfields.com//post/102j0m8/international-arbitration-top-trends-in-2024>. Accessed April 15, 2025.

Gary B. Born. “International Commercial Arbitration, Third Edition | Wolters Kluwer Legal & Regulatory.” <https://law-store.wolterskluwer.com/s/product/international-commercial-arbitration-3e-3-volume-set/01t4R00000OkdUZQAZ>. Accessed March 20, 2025 and April 14, 2025.

Internet Archive. *Comparative International Commercial Arbitration*. The Hague, Netherlands: Kluwer Law International, 2003. https://openlibrary.org/books/OL24640350M/Comparative_International_Commercial_Arbitration. Accessed April 14, 2025.

Law Hub, Law Hub. “Navigating the Challenges in Arbitration Enforcement Today,” May 29, 2024. <https://lawhub.blog/challenges-in-arbitration-enforcement/>. Accessed April 15, 2025.

Laws Pulse. “Understanding International Trade Arbitration: Key Principles and Practices,” January 30, 2024. <https://lawspulse.com/international-trade-arbitration/>. Accessed April 15, 2025.

- MHHP Solicitors. "Arbitration vs Litigation: A Comparative Analysis - MHHP Solicitors," August 27, 2024. <https://www.mhhplaw.com/arbitration-vs-litigation-a-comparative-analysis/>. Accessed April 15, 2025.
- Pinsent Masons. "International Arbitration: Global Developments and Current Trends." Pinsent Masons, April 14, 2025. <https://www.pinsentmasons.com/out-law/analysis/international-arbitration-global-developments-current-trends>. Accessed April 15, 2025.
- Wang, Jiangyu. "Dispute Settlement in the Belt and Road Initiative: Progress, Issues, and Future Research Agenda." *The Chinese Journal of Comparative Law* 8, no. 1 (June 1, 2020): 4–28. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cjcl/cxaa016>. Accessed April 15, 2025.
- White & Case LLP. "2025 International Arbitration Survey – The Path Forward: Realities and Opportunities in Arbitration | White & Case LLP." Accessed April 15, 2025. <https://www.whitecase.com/insight-our-thinking/2025-international-arbitration-survey>. Accessed April 15, 2025.
- World Jurisprudence. "Understanding International Arbitration Institutions and Their Role," April 20, 2024. <https://worldjurisprudence.com/international-arbitration-institutions/>. Accessed April 15, 2025.