







# 中国法院

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# 2015

The Work of China's Courts 2015

中华人民共和国最高人民法院  
The Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China





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## 一、最高人民法院概况

### Part I The Overview of the SPC

根据《中华人民共和国宪法》和《中华人民共和国人民法院组织法》的规定，最高人民法院是中华人民共和国最高审判机关，负责审理各类案件，制定司法解释，监督地方各级人民法院和专门人民法院的审判工作，并依照法律确定的职责范围，管理全国法院的司法行政工作。

#### 最高人民法院负责审理下列案件：

一、审理法律规定由它管辖的和它认为应当由自己审判的第一审案件；

二、审理对高级人民法院、专门人民法院判决、裁定的上诉、抗诉、申请再审与申诉案件；

三、审理最高人民检察院按照审判监督程序提出的抗诉案件；

四、核准本院判决以外的死刑案件；

五、依法审理国家赔偿案件，决定国家赔偿；

六、核准法定刑以下判处刑罚的案件。

最高人民法院审理案件通常由三人合议庭审理，有时也有五人或七人合议庭。最高人民法院的主要审判机构包括：立案庭、五个刑事审判庭、四个民事审判庭、环境资源审判庭、行政审判庭、审判监督庭、赔偿委员会办公室、执行局等。此外，最高人民法院还分别在深圳、沈阳设立第一、第二巡回法庭，审理跨行政区域重大行政和民商事案件。

According to the provision of The Constitution and The Organic Law of the People's Courts, the SPC is the paramount adjudicative organ of the People's Republic of China. Its responsibilities and mandates include adjudicating all categories of cases, formulating judicial interpretations, supervising the adjudications of local courts at various levels and specialized courts, and managing the judicial administration of courts across China in accordance with its scope of powers and responsibilities as defined by law.

#### The SPC shall hear cases as follows:

1. The SPC hears cases at first instance which fall in the statutory jurisdiction of the SPC or are deemed by itself as appropriate for it to try;

2. The SPC hears cases of appeals, procuratorial protest, petitions for retrial and complaints against the judgments or verdicts made by high people's courts and specialized people's courts;

3. The SPC hears cases of procuratorial protest lodged by the SPP in accordance with the adjudication supervision procedure;

4. The SPC reviews and approves cases of death penalty decided by courts other than the SPC.

5. The SPC hears cases of state compensation according to law and makes decisions of state compensation.

6. The SPC reviews and approves statutory sentence criminal sentence which are below the prescribed punishment.

At the SPC, a case is usually heard by a collegial panel of three judges, and sometimes of five or seven. The adjudication departments of the SPC include the Case-Filing Division, 5 Criminal Divisions, 4 Civil Divisions, the Environment Resources Division, the Administrative Division, the Trial Supervision Division, the Office of the State Compensation Commission, the Enforcement Department. In addition, the SPC has set up the First and the Second Circuit Court in Shenzhen and Shenyang for hearing those important administrative, civil and commercial cases across administrative regions.







最高人民法院中法庭  
The No.1 courtroom of the SPC



除审判案件外，最高人民法院还负责统一管理、统一协调全国法院的执行工作。中国法院每年要受理大量申请强制执行案件，这些案件主要由地方人民法院执行。最高人民法院设立执行局，负责这项工作的管理、监督、协调。

最高人民法院还负责管理或指导全国法院的司法行政事务，具体包括：对司法工作人员的管理（包括法官的招录、任命、培训、管理、监督，指导开展人民陪审员管理事务）；对司法经费和装备建设的管理；审判管理；法院信息化建设；法院队伍建设和廉政建设；与社会、媒体、其他部门的沟通联络；对外宣传与交流合作；最高人民法院机关日常运转的管理等。为完成这些司法行政管理工作，最高人民法院设置若干司法行政管理机构，包括办公厅、政治部、监察局、审判管理办公室、国际合作局、司法行政装备管理局、司法改革领导小组办公室、新闻局等。

国家法官学院是最高人民法院的直属事业单位，是中国法官教育培训的主要机构，主要负责对中国高级、中级、基层法院院长、副院长和各级法院高级法官及其后备人才进行任职、续职、晋级培训和审判业务专项培训，对预备法官进行岗前培训。



最高人民法院新闻发布厅

The Press Hall of the SPC

Apart from hearing cases, the SPC also shoulders the responsibility of exercising unified administration and coordination of the enforcement work of the courts across China. Currently, the courts in China handle a large number of cases of application for mandatory enforcement every year, which are mainly enforced by the local people's courts. The SPC sets up the Enforcement Department for the administration, supervision and coordination of the work in this regard.

The SPC is also in charge of governing and guiding the courts' administrative affairs around the country including: the management of the judicial staff (such as the recruitment, the appointment, the training, the management and the supervision of judges, as well as guiding the management of people's jurors), the management of the judicial budget and the equipment construction, the trial administration, the information construction of courts, the construction of the team and a clean administration of courts, public relations, the external publicity and international exchanges and cooperation, and the management of the SPC's daily operation. In order to fulfill the aforementioned administrative work, the SPC has established several administrative management organs, including the General Office, the Political Department, the Supervision Department, the Adjudication Trial Department, the International Cooperation Department, the Department of Judicial Administration Equipment Management, the Steering Office for Judicial Reform and the Information Department.

National Judges College is a public institution directly under the SPC. As a major deliverer of judges' education and training in China, it is mainly in charge of the training in taking office, continuing office, promotion and the special professional training in the administration of justice for the presidents and vice presidents of China's high, intermediate and local courts, the senior judges and backup talents in courts at all levels, in addition to the pre-job training for reserve judges.





中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强为新落成的国家法官学院揭牌。

Chief Justice Zhou Qiang, the President of the SPC inaugurated the new National Judges College.





国家法官学院新校区  
The new National Judges College



国家法官学院图书馆内景  
The library of National Judges College





中国法院博物馆建于 2008 年 2 月，新馆位于北京市东城区正义路 4 号。中国法院博物馆收藏了大量珍贵的史料和实物，充分展示世界司法优秀成果，传播中华法治文明，加强中外司法文化交流，弘扬法治精神，积极推进法治中国建设。

The China Court Museum was built in February, 2008 with its new hall located on No.4, Zhengyi (Justice) Road, Dongcheng District, Beijing. It has collected a large number of precious historical materials which not only fully display the outstanding achievements in world's judicial history and disseminate China's accomplishment in judicial arena but also bridge the judicial exchanges between China and the rest of the world and carry forward the spirit of the rule of law, thus making proactive contribution to the development of a law-governed China.



中国法院博物馆新馆外景  
Outdoor scene of China Court Museum



中国法院博物馆新馆内景  
Indoor scene of China Court Museum



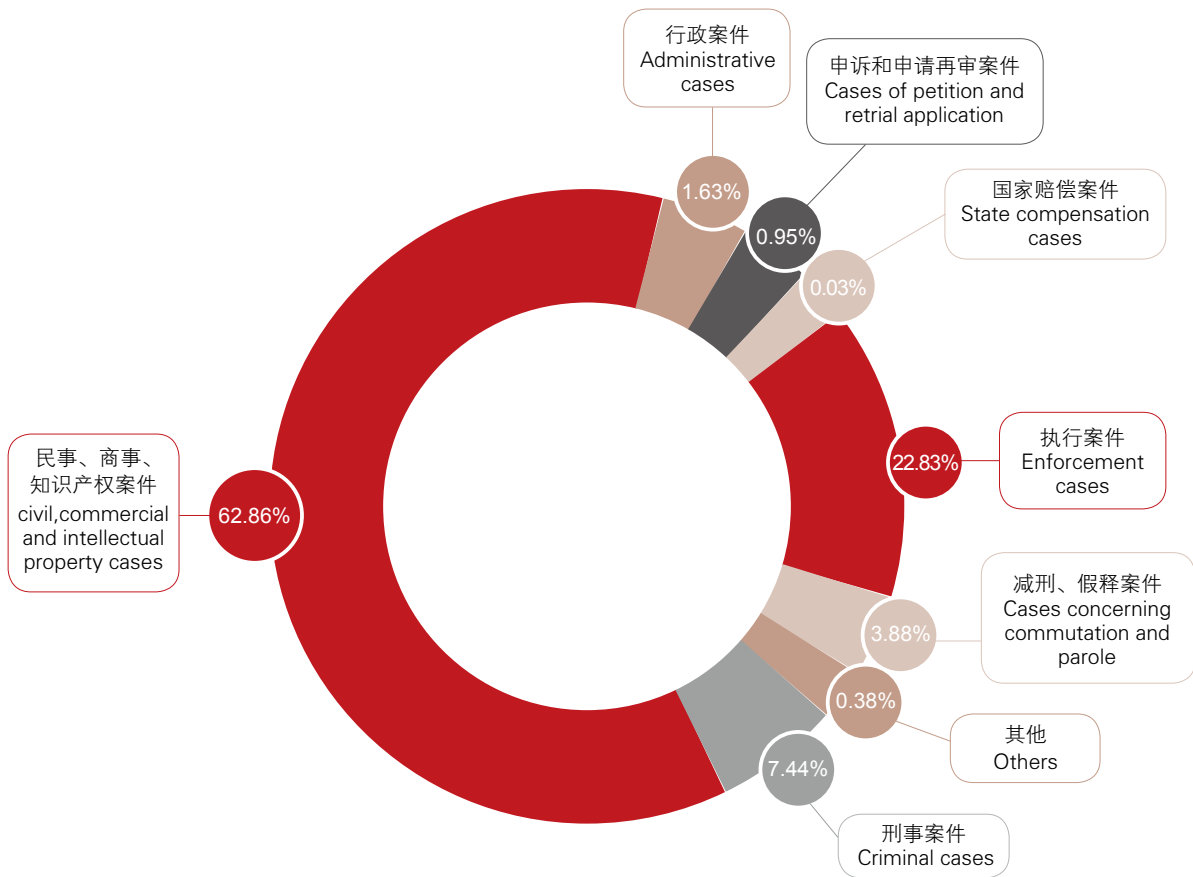
中国法院博物馆新馆展厅  
The Exhibition Hall of China Court Museum



## 二、审判执行工作情况 Part II Case Hearing and Enforcement

2015年，最高人民法院受理案件15985件，审结14135件，比2014年分别上升42.6%和43%；地方各级人民法院受理案件1951.1万件，审结、执结1671.4万件，结案标的额4万亿元，同比分别上升24.7%、21.1%和54.5%。

In 2015, SPC accepted and heard 15,985 cases in total, concluded 14,135 cases, up by 42.6% and 43% over 2014 respectively. Local people's courts at various levels accepted and heard 19,511,000 cases, concluded and enforced 16,714,000 cases. The total value amount involved in concluded cases reached RMB 4 trillion Yuan, up by 24.7%, 21.1% and 54.5% over 2014 respectively.



2015年人民法院审执结各类案件构成情况。图中“其他”包括对国家赔偿案件、执行案件的申诉审查与监督等案件。

The composition diagram of cases concluded and enforced by people's courts in 2015. In the pie above, the "other" includes the cases of investigation and supervision of appeals against the rulings of state compensation cases and enforced cases.



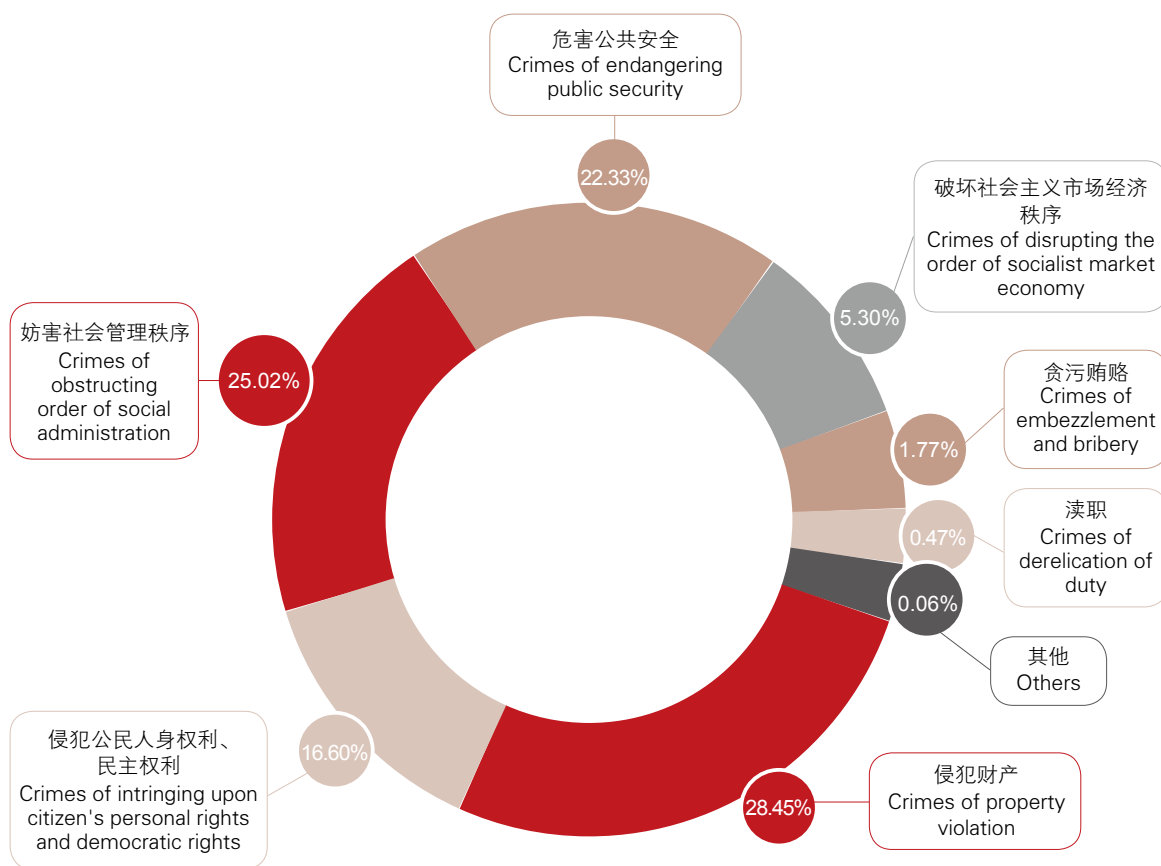


(一) 刑事审判工作

依法惩罚犯罪、保障人权，各级法院审结一审刑事案件 109.9 万件，判处罪犯 123.2 万人，同比分别上升 7.5% 和 4%。

1.Criminal Justice

Punishing criminals and safeguarding human rights in accordance with law. The people’s courts at various levels concluded 1,099,000 criminal cases of first instance and convicted 1,232,000 criminals, up by 7.5% and 4% over 2014.



2015 年人民法院审结一审刑事案件构成情况。图中“其他”包括危害国家安全、危害国防利益等案件。  
The composition diagram of criminal cases of first instance heard and concluded by the people’s courts in 2015. In the pie above, the “other” includes cases that jeopardize national security and the interest of national defense.



严惩危害国家安全、暴力恐怖犯罪，积极参与反恐怖反分裂反邪教斗争，加大对煽动分裂国家，组织、领导、参加恐怖组织，传播暴力恐怖音视频等犯罪的惩处力度。各级法院审结危害国家安全、暴力恐怖犯罪案件 1084 件，判处罪犯 1419 人。

严惩贪污贿赂犯罪，审结周永康受贿、滥用职权、故意泄露国家秘密案，彰显党和国家从严惩治腐败的坚强决心。审结蒋洁敏等 15 起重大职务犯罪案件，对腐败犯罪始终保持高压态势。各级法院审结贪污贿赂等犯罪案件 3.4 万件 4.9 万人，被告人原为厅局级以上干部的 134 人。加大对行贿犯罪惩处力度，判处罪犯 2495 人。

Severely punishing the serious crimes that jeopardize national security, including violent terrorist crimes. The people's courts have been engaged proactively in the fight against terrorism, secessionism and heterodoxy and have imposed severe punishment on crimes of inciting separation, organizing, leading or participating in terrorist organizations, disseminating violent and terrorist audio and video etc. The people's courts at various levels concluded 1084 cases of crimes that jeopardized national security, including violent and terrorist attacks and convicted 1419 criminals.

Severely punishing embezzlement and bribery. The SPC has highlighted the strong resolution of the Party and country in cracking down on corruption by concluding Zhou Yongkang's case of accepting bribes, abusing of power and deliberate divulging national secrets. We have maintained a tough stance of high pressure on crimes of corruption by concluding 15 major cases of duty crimes including the case of Jiang Jiemin. The people's courts at various levels concluded 34,000 cases of corruption and bribery that involved 49,000 persons including 134 officials holding posts higher than bureau level. The punishment on the crime of offering bribes has also been stepped up, with 2,495 criminals convicted.



中共中央政治局原常委、中央政法委原书记周永康受贿、滥用职权、故意泄露国家秘密案一审宣判。2015 年 6 月 11 日，天津市第一中级人民法院判决认定周永康犯受贿罪、滥用职权罪、故意泄露国家秘密罪，数罪并罚，决定执行无期徒刑，剥夺政治权利终身，并处没收个人财产。一审宣判后，周永康未提出上诉，判决已生效。

On June 11, 2015, the Tianjin First Intermediate People's Court made the judgment on the case of Zhou Yongkang (former member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and former secretary of the Political and Judiciary Commission under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China) accepting bribes, abusing power and deliberately divulging national secrets. The judgment held that Zhou Yongkang committed the crimes of accepting bribes, abusing power and deliberately divulging national secrets and should receive combined punishment for these offenses. Zhou Yongkang was sentenced to life imprisonment and life deprivation of political rights with all personal property confiscated. After the judgment was pronounced, Zhou Yongkang did not file appeals. The judgment came into force.



严惩侵犯妇女儿童权益犯罪，加大妇女儿童权益保护力度，对妇女儿童遭受的暴力、虐待、性侵害行为，坚决依法严惩。各级法院审结拐卖、性侵妇女儿童等犯罪案件 5446 件。依法惩治校园暴力，维护校园安全。

Severely punishing the crimes that violate the rights and interests of women and children. The people's courts have strengthened the protection of the rights and interests of women and children and improved the linkage mechanism against domestic violence. The people's courts have severely punished the violence, maltreatment and sexual abuses against women and minors. The people's courts at various levels concluded 5,446 criminal cases of trafficking in and sexual assaults against women and children. The people's courts have also punished in accordance with law the violence on campus to safeguard the campus security.



广西壮族自治区南宁市邕宁区人民法院那楼法庭开展主题为“护蕾行动·健康成长”的送法进校园活动  
An activity of promoting legal publicity with theme of “protecting teenagers for healthy development” was conducted by judge from Nalou Tribunal, Yongning District Court of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region





人民法院健全反家暴联动机制，探索建立完善妇女儿童司法保护与行政、家庭、学校、社会保护相衔接的工作机制，依法对家庭暴力行为进行有效干预，并提供及时充分的救济，努力将家庭暴力遏制在萌芽阶段。截至 2015 年底，最高人民法院共确定 10 个“涉家暴刑事司法改革试点法院”，与相关部门协同配合，积极延伸审判职能，探索对家庭暴力犯罪的综合治理与对被害人的全面救助和保护。

The people's courts improved the linkage mechanism against domestic violence, explored the mechanism that integrated the judicial protection of women and children with the protection from government, families, schools and society. The people's courts conducted effective interventions into the acts of domestic violence, provided timely and sufficient aids and endeavored to contain the domestic violence in the budding stage. By the end of 2015, the SPC had confirmed in total 10 pilot courts to carry out reforms on the domestic-violence-related administration of justice. The SPC worked with departments concerned to actively extend the judicial functions, explore ways to comprehensively control domestic violence and provide overall assistance and protection to the victims.



中澳莆田市反家暴联动机制试点工作总结会于 2015 年 4 月 23 日在福建省莆田市召开

On April 23, 2015, China-Australia Expert Conference for Review and Evaluation of "Putian Pilot Project for Anti-domestic Violence Integrated Mechanism" was held in Putian, Fujian Province



全国反家暴联动机制试点启动仪式于 2015 年 7 月 7 日在广西壮族自治区南宁市举行

On July 7, 2015, National Anti-domestic Violence Integrated Mechanism launching ceremony was held in Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region





为纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 70 周年，中国对参加过中国人民抗日战争、中国人民解放战争等四类服刑罪犯进行特赦。这是中华人民共和国成立以来第八次特赦，也是 1978 年改革开放以来第一次特赦。人民法院认真落实全国人大常委会决定和主席特赦令，严谨细致做好特赦案件裁判工作，各级法院依法裁定特赦罪犯 31527 人，做到“不错放一个、不漏赦一个”，彰显依法治国理念和人道主义精神。

To commemorate 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Victory of Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and World Anti-Fascist War, China granted amnesty to prisoners of four types including whoever fought Japanese and joined Chinese People's Liberation Army during War of Liberation. This marked the 8<sup>th</sup> amnesty since foundation of People's Republic of China, as well as the first time since 1978 when Reform and Opening Up was conducted. The people's courts have soundly completed the amnesty-related work and earnestly executed the amnesty order of President Xi Jinping and the decision of the Standing Committee of NPC by rigorously and precisely handling the judgment of amnesty cases. The people's courts at all levels passed in accordance with judgments of amnesty in favor of 31,527 criminals applying to "no one erroneously released and no one omitted", which highlighted the concept of the rule of law and the spirit of humanitarian.



重庆市第三中级人民法院公开开庭审理抗战老兵罗永志特赦案

The court was hearing of amnesty case about Luo Yongzhi, veteran of anti-Japanese War in the Third Intermediate People's Court of Chongqing Municipality



加强人权司法保障，依法保障被告人的各项诉讼权利，体现司法文明，严格落实罪刑法定、疑罪从无等法律原则，各级法院对 667 名公诉案件被告人和 372 名自诉案件被告人依法宣告无罪，确保无罪的人不受刑事追究。

The people's courts have strengthened judicial protection for human rights in judicial procedures by safeguarding the various litigation rights of the defendants in accordance with law, which demonstrates China's judicial civilization. By implementing the principles of a legally prescribed punishment for a specified crime and presumption of innocence, the people's courts at various levels acquitted in accordance with law 667 defendants in cases of public prosecution and 372 defendants in cases of private prosecution, thus ensuring that innocent people are indemnified against criminal punishment.







加强审判监督，各级法院再审改判刑事案件 1357 件，其中，依法纠正陈夏影绑架案，陈满故意杀人、放火案等一批重大冤错案件，从中深刻汲取教训，健全冤错案件有效防范、及时纠正机制。

Strengthening supervision on trials, courts at various levels amended after retrials the original sentences of 1,357 criminal cases and corrected a batch of wrongful convictions including the case of Chen Xiaying's kidnapping and the case of Chen Man's homicide and arson. By drawing profound lessons from these cases, the people's courts are improving the mechanism for effective prevention and timely correction of cases of wrongful convictions.



浙江省高级人民法院异地再审陈满故意杀人、放火案。1992 年 12 月 25 日晚，海口市某村发生火灾，屋内一具尸体大面积烧伤，颈部和身体有刀痕。1993 年 11 月，海口市检察院对陈满以故意杀人罪、放火罪向海口市中院提起公诉。1994 年 11 月，海口市中院以陈满犯故意杀人罪、放火罪，对其数罪并罚，决定执行死刑，缓期二年执行，剥夺政治权利终身。海口市检察院以原判量刑过轻为由提出抗诉，海南高院二审裁定维持原判。陈满不服，向最高人民检察院提出申诉。2015 年 2 月，最高人民检察院向最高人民法院提出抗诉。最高人民法院依法指令浙江高院异地再审本案。经公开开庭审理，2016 年 2 月 1 日，浙江高院以事实不清、证据不足为由撤销原审裁判，宣告陈满无罪。

The case of Chen Man's homicide and arson is a wrongfully convicted case retried in a different place by Zhejiang High People's Court and corrected in accordance with law with the instruction from the SPC. On the evening of December 25, 1992, a house in a village in Haikou, Hainan Province caught fire. A corpse was found in the house, heavily burnt with slashes of a knife around the neck and on the body. In November, 1993, the Haikou People's Procuratorate initiated a public prosecution against Chen Man on the charges of homicide and arson. In November, 1994, the Haikou Intermediate People's Court decided to combine punishments on crimes of homicide and arson and sentenced Chen Man to death with a 2-year suspension before execution and life deprivation of political rights. The Haikou People's Procuratorate deemed the sentence to be too light and filed a counter appeal. The Hainan High People's Court ruled to maintain the original sentence. Chen Man disobeyed the ruling and filed an appeal to the SPP. In February, 2015, the Supreme People's Procuratorate filed an appeal to the SPC. The SPC instructed Zhejiang High People's Court to retry the case in a place other than Hainan. After a public hearing, Zhejiang High People's Court deemed that the facts were not clear and evidences were not adequate, and therefore it repealed the original judgment and acquitted Chen Man.

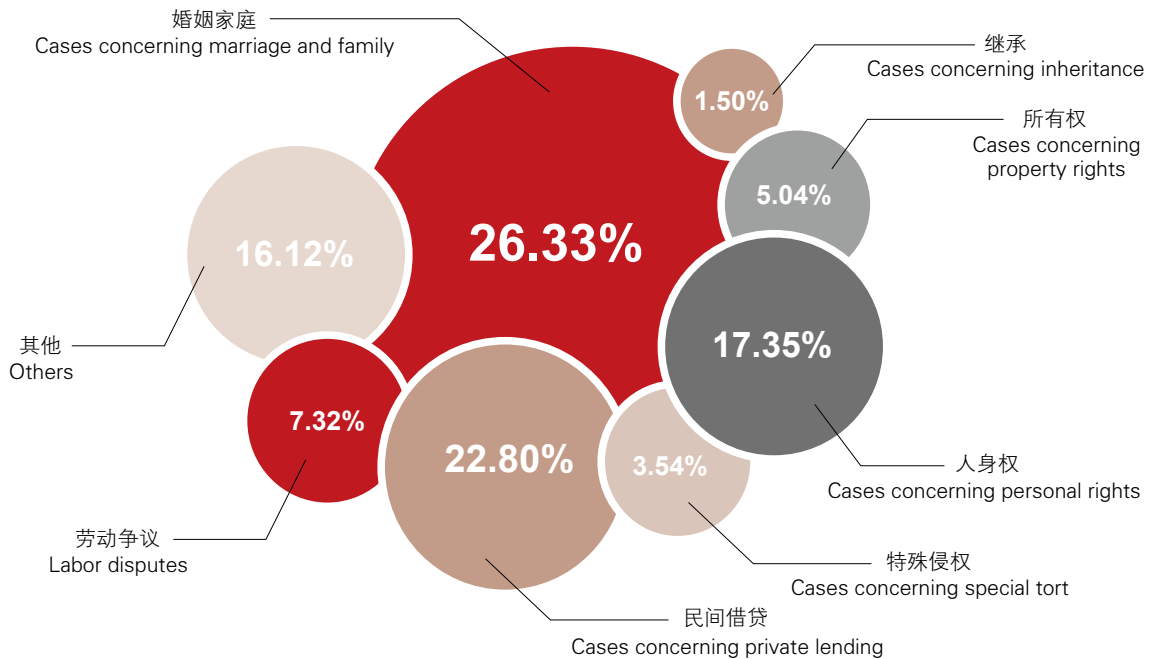


### (二) 民事审判工作

保护民生权益，各级法院审结一审民事案件 622.8 万件，其中涉及消费、教育、医疗、住房、就业等案件 72.2 万件。探索家事审判改革，颁发人身安全保护令，审结婚姻家庭等案件 173.3 万件。加强“三农”案件审判，审结拖欠农民工工资等涉农案件 30 万件。

### 2.Civil Adjudication

Protecting people's livelihood, rights and interests. The people's courts at various levels concluded 6.228 million cases of first instance, which included 722,000 cases of consumption, education, health care, housing and employment. The people's courts have also explored ways to reform the trial of domestic affairs and concluded 1.733 million cases of marriage and family. The people's courts have increased efforts on the trials of cases regarding agriculture, farmers and rural areas and concluded 300,000 cases of defaults regarding migrant workers' salaries.



2015 年人民法院审结一审民事案件构成情况。图中“其他”包括不当得利、无因管理、适用特别程序等案件。

This is the composition diagram of various civil cases of first instance heard and concluded by the people's courts in 2015. In the pie above, the "other" includes cases of unjust enrichment, cases of management of affairs without mandate, and cases of applicable special procedures.





保护人民群众环境权益，发布审理环境侵权案件司法解释和审理检察机关提起公益诉讼案件实施办法，各级法院审结涉环保民事案件 7.8 万件，着力服务保障绿色发展。加强环境公益诉讼工作，福建法院审结新环保法施行后首例环境民事公益诉讼案件。

一些法院试行“劳务代偿”、“异地补植”等责任承担方式，尝试在环境污染赔偿案件中依法判令造成环境污染但无赔偿能力的被告，在政府相关职能部门组织、监管下，承担一定工时的环境公益劳动，如园林绿化、环境卫生服务等；或者在办理滥伐、盗伐林木等案件时，根据具体案件特点，依法判令生态破坏者恢复原状或进行替代修复，在指定地区补种指定树种，负责管护一定时间并接受最终验收。这些新型责任承担方式的实行，有效增强了环境资源案件审判效果。

Protecting people’s environmental rights and interests. The SPC released the judicial interpretation on hearing cases of environment infringement and the implementation measures for reviewing the public interest litigation cases brought by the procuratorates to strengthen the environmental public interest litigation. Courts at all levels concluded 78,000 environmental civil cases, which served and protected green development. Strengthening the environmental public interest litigation, courts in Fujian concluded a case of environmental civil public interest litigation, the first of its kind after the enforcement of new environment protection law.

Some courts piloted other ways of taking responsibility such as "compensation through labor", "replanting in different places" to strengthen the effectiveness of environmental resources trials. Some courts have tried to implement the “compensation through labor” by requesting the defendants who polluted the environment but was incompetent to pay due compensation to undertake certain hours of voluntary labor for public environmental interest under the leadership and supervision of competent authorities, such as reforestation in gardens or environment sanitation service. Some courts take into consideration the characteristics of the specific cases when handling the cases of destructive lumbering and unlawful felling and sentence the ecological damagers to restore the forest, do replacement repair by planting specific trees in designated areas and manage and protect the trees for some time before they finally pass the inspection and acceptance. The enforcement of such new means of issuing responsibility has effectively strengthened the trial of environmental resources cases.



重庆市涪陵区人民法院环境资源审判庭法官现场查看补栽树苗。

The judges from Environment and Resources Division of Fuling District Court, Chongqing Municipality checked in scene on supplementary planted samplings.



四川省凉山彝族自治州中级人民法院法官了解环境资源案件现场。

The judges from Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture Intermediate Court checked in scene of environment and resource related case.



保障人民群众“舌尖上的安全”，妥善审理食品买卖、餐饮服务等民事案件，严格追究违法生产经营者责任，最大限度保护消费者合法权益。

让司法更加贴近人民群众，推广安徽“合肥经验”，加快诉讼服务大厅、诉讼服务网、12368 诉讼服务热线“三位一体”的诉讼服务中心建设，为当事人提供线上线下、方便快捷的诉讼服务。

Ensuring that every bite of food is safe. The people's courts have properly handled civil cases in food trade and catering services. Illegal producers were investigated and held accountable strictly to protect the legitimate rights and interests of consumers to the highest extent.

Making the administration of justice closer to people. The people's courts promoted the "experience of Hefei" of Anhui Province and sped up the construction of the "3 in 1" Litigation Service Center which is made up of Litigation Service Hall, Litigation Service Network and the 12368 Litigation Service Hotline so that parties concerned can be offered convenient and quick litigation service both online and offline.



最高人民法院于 2015 年 11 月 24 日在安徽省合肥市召开全国法院诉讼服务中心建设推进会，在全国法院推广“合肥经验”。安徽省合肥市中院创造了以满足人民群众多元司法需求为导向、推进人民法院诉讼服务中心建设的工作模式。2014 年 11 月，合肥市中院建成新的诉讼服务中心，形成规范化、标准化、智能化诉讼服务运行体系。该院将各类诉讼服务事项“打包”整合为 23 项功能，前移至诉讼服务中心“一站式”办理。当事人在一个大厅即可办理立案、查询咨询、诉前保全、司法救助、费用缴退、判后答疑等事项，极大方便了群众诉讼。同时，还引入律师、人民调解组织、行业调解组织和志愿者等社会力量参与诉讼服务，共同化解矛盾纠纷。

On November 24, 2015, the SPC held the Promotion Conference for Building of Litigation Service Center in China's Courts to disseminate the "Hefei Experience" in China's court system. The Hefei Intermediate People's Court of Anhui Province has created a work model which puts the satisfaction of people's diversified judicial needs as the orientation and advances the building of people's courts' litigation service center. In November, 2014, the Hefei Intermediate People's Court completed the building of the litigation service center, which features an operation system of litigation service that is systematic, standardized and intelligent. The Hefei Intermediate People's Court packed various litigation service items into 23 functions to be handled at the "one-stop" litigation service center. The service center provides easy access to litigation service to the people as the parties concerned may handle case filing, case query and consultation, pre litigation preservation, judicial aid, refunding of litigation fee and Q&A after trial all in the hall. At the same time, the Hefei Intermediate People's Court introduced the participation of lawyers, people's mediation organizations, industrial mediation organizations and volunteers in the litigation service to settle contradictions and disputes together.





推行网上立案、巡回立案，到边远、高寒地区开展巡回审判，打通司法服务群众“最后一公里”。坚持调解先行，完善诉调对接，支持相关组织开展医疗卫生、交通事故、保险理赔等专业调解。各级法院以调解方式处理案件 498.1 万件。

We practiced online filing and circuit filing to strengthen the work of the people's courts. Courts in Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Tibet, Xinjiang and other places sent circuits to remote and cold areas to bridge "the last kilometer" between judicial service and the people. The people's courts put mediation in the first place, improved litigation docking, supported related organizations to carry out professional mediation on health care, traffic accidents, insurance claims etc. Courts at all levels handled 4.981 million cases through mediation.



西藏自治区山南市浪卡子县人民法院在全球海拔最高（5373 米）的乡镇普玛江塘乡查布村巡回审理一起邻里纠纷案。

A circuit trial by Langkazi Peoples's Court of Shannan city, Tibet Autonomous Region regarding neighbouring dispute on Chabu Villiage, Puma Jiangtang Town with height of 5373 meter, which is the highest one in the world.

广西壮族自治区来宾市金秀瑶族自治县人民法院巡回法庭调解少数民族民事纠纷案件。

The circuit tribunal judges of Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, Laibin City of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region were mediating civil disputes among parties from minority ethnic groups.







新疆生产建设兵团昭苏垦区人民法院巡回法庭法官在兵团七十六团九连边境草场对一起少数民族婚约财产纠纷进行调解。

Judges from Zhaosu Reclamation Area People's Circuit Court, Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps were mediating on a dispute about engagement property between parties of minority ethnic groups.



重庆市武隆县人民法院法官下乡巡回审判

Circuit trial on countryside by judges from Wulong County People's Court, Chongqing Municipality

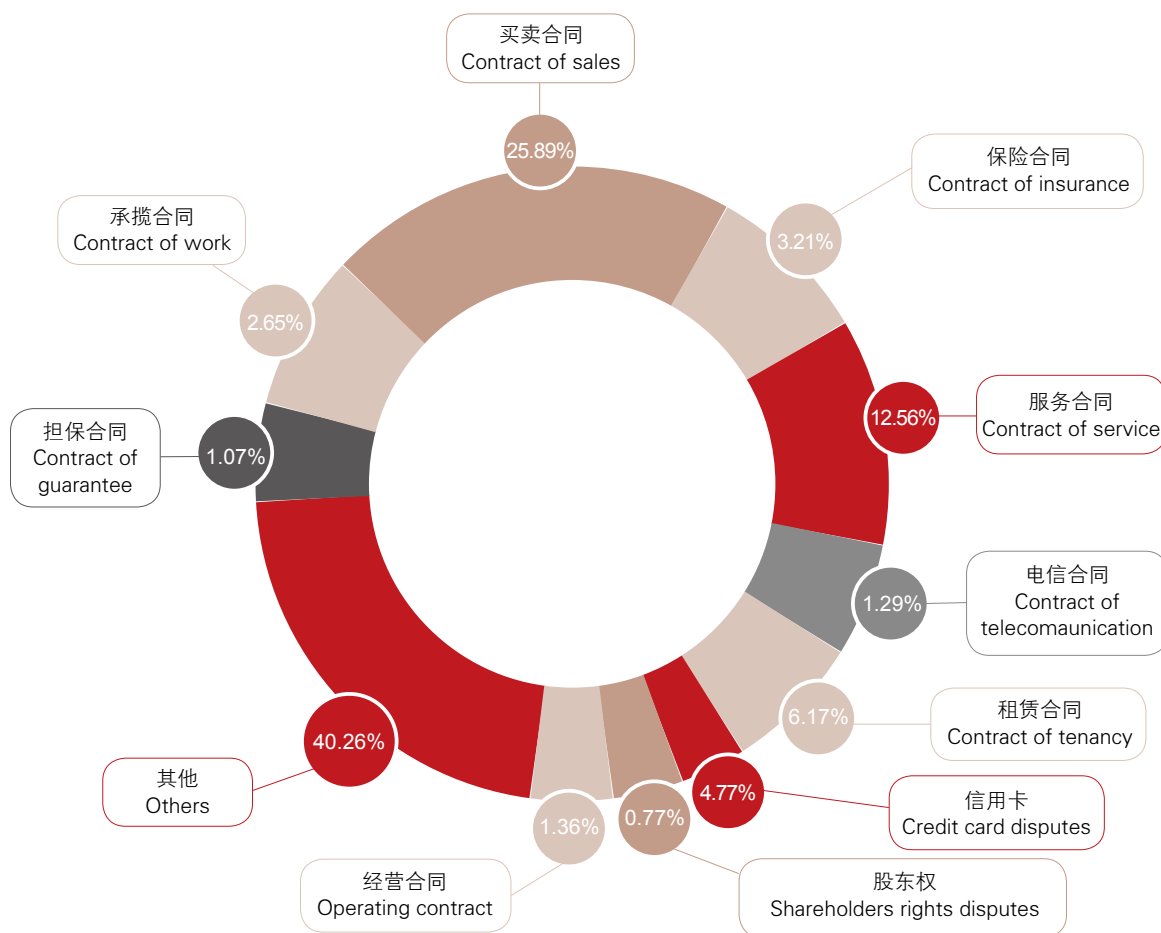


**(三) 商事审判工作**

各级法院审结一审商事案件 334.7 万件，同比上升 20.3%。审结金融案件 105.3 万件，维护正常金融秩序，其中，审结保险案件 10.7 万件，促进保险业发展。审结虚假陈述、内幕交易等案件 4238 件，维护证券交易秩序。审结破产兼并、股权转让等案件 1.4 万件。

**3.Commercial Adjudication**

The people's courts at various levels concluded 3.347 million commercial cases of first instance, up by 20.3% over 2014 and concluded 1.053 million financial cases, which safeguarded the regular financial order. Among them, the people's courts concluded 107,000 insurance cases, which promoted the development of insurance industry and concluded 4,238 cases of false statements and insider trading, which defended the order of security transactions. The people's courts at various levels concluded 14,000 cases of bankruptcy, merger and equity transfer.



2015 年人民法院审结一审商事案件构成情况。图中“其他”包括行纪合同、信托纠纷、海商合同等案件。

The composition diagram of commercial cases of first instance concluded by the people's courts in 2015. In the pie above, the “other” includes cases of contract for brokerage, fiduciary disputes, maritime commerce contracts etc.



制定《关于人民法院为“一带一路”建设提供司法服务和保障的若干意见》、《关于为京津冀协同发展提供司法服务和保障的意见》、《关于为长江经济带发展提供司法服务和保障的意见》，妥善审理相关案件，服务国家重大战略实施，推动区域协调发展。

保护非公有制经济主体合法权益，落实平等保护非公有制经济的意见，妥善化解民营企业等经济主体投资经营纠纷，严格依法办案，防止因采取措施不当影响企业正常生产经营。

The SPC promulgated the “The Opinions on How Courts Provide Judicial Service and Protection on the Belt and Road Initiative”, “Opinions on Providing Judicial Service and Protection on the Coordinated Development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei”, “Opinions on Providing Judicial Service and Protection on the Development of Yangtze River Economic Belt” and handled related cases to serve the implementation of major national strategies for a more balanced development of different regions.

The people's courts at all levels have protected the legitimate rights and interests of non-public economic subjects and put into practice the opinions on protecting non-public economy on an equal basis and properly resolved the disputes in the management and investment of economic subjects like private enterprises. We have handled cases strictly in accordance with law to prevent any negative impacts by our improper measures on the regular production and management of enterprises.

2015年4月27日，最高人民法院副院长贺荣，上海市委常委、浦东新区区委书记沈晓明，上海市高级人民法院院长崔亚东共同为上海海事法院自贸区法庭揭牌。

On Apr 27, 2015, Mme. He Rong, Vice-president of SPC, Mr. Shen Xiaoming, member of the Standing Committee, CPC Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and Secretary-General of Pudong New Area Party Committee, Mr. Cui Yadong, President of Shanghai High People's Court jointly inaugurated the Tribunal of FTZ, Shanghai Maritime Court.







#### (四) 行政审判和国家赔偿工作

认真贯彻新修改的行政诉讼法，解决“民告官难”问题，各级法院受理一审行政案件 24.1 万件，审结 19.9 万件，同比分别上升 59.2% 和 51.8%。依法审理土地征用、房屋拆迁等案件，积极回应群众关切，支持、监督行政机关依法行政。一些地方探索跨行政区域管辖行政案件，破除地方保护。

#### 4. Administrative Adjudication and State Compensation

The people's courts earnestly implemented the newly revised Administrative Procedure Law to solve the problem of "difficult for people to file action against government". Courts at all levels heard 241,000 administrative cases of first instance and concluded 199,000 cases, up by 59.2% and 51.8% respectively over 2014. In response to the public concerns, the people's courts heard in accordance with law the cases of land requisition and demolition so to support and supervise the administrative organs in their law-based administration. Courts in some places actively explored ways to hear trans-regional administrative cases to break local protectionism.



四川省绵阳市中级人民法院行政审判庭开庭审理上诉人赵某某不服安县工商行政管理登记一案，安县工商局局长出庭应诉

The photo shows that court hearing of the case about industrial and commerce registration dispute appealed by Mr. Zhao against Industrial and Commercial Administrative Management Bureau of An County, and the Chief of the Bureau appeared before the court to respond.



加强国家赔偿工作，出台加强刑事冤错案件国家赔偿工作的意见，制定办理刑事赔偿案件司法解释，指导各级法院依法审结各类国家赔偿案件 5439 件，决定赔偿金额 2.4 亿元。

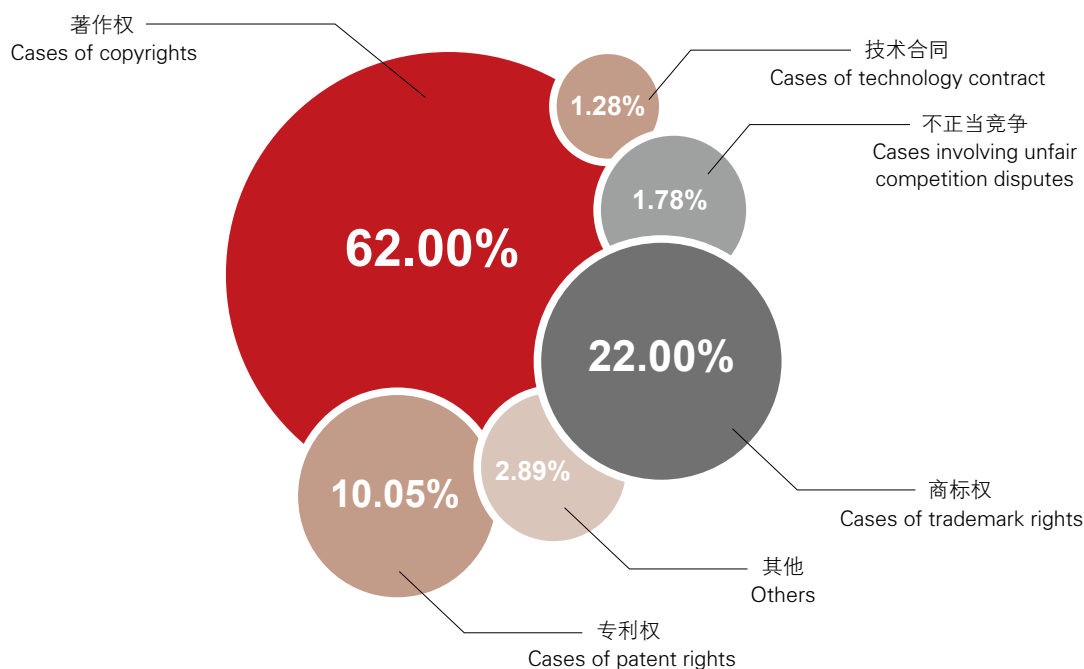
The SPC has strengthened the work of state compensation and issued the opinions on strengthening the work of state compensation for the criminal miscarriage cases. With the instruction from the SPC, courts at all levels have concluded 5,439 cases of state compensation and decided to pay 240 million Yuan as compensation.

**(五) 知识产权审判工作**

保障创新驱动发展，加强知识产权司法保护，各级法院审结一审知识产权案件 12 万件，鼓励和支持大众创业、万众创新。

**5. IPR Adjudication**

The people's courts have safeguarded innovation-driven development and have fortified the judicial protection of intellectual property rights (IPR). Courts at various levels concluded 120,000 IPR cases in 2015 to encourage and support the public in their start-up of business and innovation.



2015 年人民法院审结一审民事知识产权案件构成情况  
composition diagram of IPR cases of first instance concluded by the people's courts in 2015





依法审理著作权案件，加强原创作品保护。修改办理专利案件司法解释，加大对专利权的保护力度。依法审结不正当竞争和垄断案件 1802 件，增强市场活力。

The people's courts accepted and heard copyright cases in accordance with law to strengthen the protection of original works. The SPC modified the judicial interpretation on adjudicating of patent cases to increase the protection of patents. The people's courts concluded 1,802 cases of unfair competition and monopoly in 2015 according to the law, which vitalized the market.



意大利羽绒服企业蒙克雷尔股份公司诉北京诺雅卡特服装有限公司商标侵权案开庭时法官核实证据。2015 年 4 月 23 日，北京知识产权法院对意大利羽绒服企业蒙克雷尔股份公司诉北京诺雅卡特服装有限公司商标侵权案作出判决，认定被告的行为构成商标侵权，按照法定赔偿最上限，判令被告赔偿 300 万元。

MONCLERS.P.A., an Italian down garment company sued Beijing Royalcat Garment Co. Ltd for infringes upon its trademark. In the photo, the judges are verifying the evidences in the courts. On April 23, 2015, the Beijing IPR Court made its decision on the case of MONCLERS.P.A. suing Royalcat that the defendant had committed the trademark infringement and should compensate 3 million Yuan to the plaintiff.



### （六）涉外商事、海事海商和涉港澳台审判工作

平等保护中外当事人合法权益，各级法院审结涉外商事案件 6079 件。依法保护海洋权益，维护“蓝色国土”安全。审结海事海商案件 1.6 万件，我国成为海事审判机构最多、海事案件数量最多的国家。厦门海事法院依法审理“闽霞渔 01971 轮”船舶碰撞案，彰显我国对钓鱼岛海域的司法管辖权。

#### 6. Adjudication involving Foreign Commerce, Marine Affairs and Marine Commerce, HK, Macao and Taiwan

Protecting the legitimate rights for both parties home and abroad, the people's courts at various levels concluded 6,079 cases of foreign-related commercial affairs in 2015. The people's courts protect in accordance with law China's maritime rights and interests to safeguard the security of our "blue territory". The people's courts concluded 16,000 cases of marine affairs and marine commerce in 2015. China has become the nation with the largest number of judicial organs for marine affairs and with the largest number of maritime cases. The Xiamen Maritime Court accepted and heard in accordance with law the ship collision case of Minxiayu 01971, highlighting China's right of jurisdiction over waters around Diaoyu Islands.



天津海事法院公开宣判美国康菲石油子公司海上污染案，该案系栾树海等 21 名养殖户诉康菲石油中国有限公司、中国海洋石油总公司海上污染损害责任纠纷，天津海事法院经审理后判令被告康菲公司承担赔偿责任。

The Tianjin Maritime Court pronounced the sentence on the case of ConocoPhillips sea pollution. The case was filed by 21 aquatic farmers headed by Luan Shuhai against ConocoPhillips China and CNOOC for disputes over sea pollution and damage. The Tianjin Maritime Court accepted and heard the case and ordered the defendant to make due compensation.



加强国际司法协助和交流。扩大国际司法协助覆盖面，办理相关案件 2210 件，加强司法合作，服务我国企业“走出去”。

保护港澳台同胞和归侨侨眷合法权益。审结涉港澳台、涉侨案件 1.7 万件，办理送达文书、调查取证、罪赃移交等司法互助案件 1.1 万件，出台认可执行台湾地区民事判决和仲裁裁决的规定，切实维护香港、澳门、台湾同胞和归侨侨眷合法权益。

Strengthening international judicial assistance and exchanges. The people's courts have expanded the coverage of judicial assistance and adjudicated 2,210 related cases, which strengthened judicial cooperation and served Chinese enterprises in their "going global".

Protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots, returned overseas Chinese and their relatives. The people's courts concluded 17,000 cases involving Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and overseas Chinese, handled 11,000 cases of judicial mutual assistance such as delivery of service judicial documents, taking evidence, transfer of stolen goods etc. The people's courts issued the decision on accepting and enforcing the civil judgment and arbitration award in Taiwan, so as to concretely protect the legitimate rights and interests of compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and of returned overseas and their relatives.

### (七) 执行工作

各级法院受理执行案件 467.3 万件，执结 381.6 万件，同比分别上升 37% 和 31.3%。完善网络查控体系，连通 200 多家银行业金融机构，并与有关部门联网，实现网络查控、远程指挥功能，在解决“被执行人难找、财产难寻”问题上取得重大突破。

### 7. Enforcement

Courts at all levels accepted 4.673 million enforcement cases (up by 37% over 2014), 3.816 million of which have been enforced, up by 31.3% over 2014. The people's courts improved the network investigation and control system by connecting with more than 200 financial institutions and with related departments to realize the functions of online investigation and control and remote command. All these moves constituted major breakthroughs in solving the problems of "difficult to find the persons subject to enforcement and difficult to locate their wealth".





加强信用惩戒，会同国家发展改革委等 43 个部门签署合作备忘录，对失信被执行人从事民事行为、担任重要职务等进行全面限制。扩大限制高消费范围，新增限制乘坐高铁和一等座以上动车席位等措施。截至今年 2 月，各级法院采取信用惩戒措施 467 万人次，将 338.5 万名被执行人纳入失信名单公开曝光，35.9 万人慑于信用惩戒主动履行义务。坚决维护司法权威，敢于碰硬，对拒不执行判决裁定的，不论是什么人，坚决依法制裁，对 1.4 万人决定司法拘留，对 1145 人给予刑事处罚。

Sharpening the punishment on credit default. The SPC signed cooperation memorandum with 43 central departments including NDRC to impose an all-round restrictions on defaulters in their civil and commercial activities and assumption of important positions. The scope of restriction on high-value consumption has been expanded to traveling by high-speed rail and buying first-class seat ticket for bullet train travel. As of February this year, courts at all levels took disciplinary measures for credit default for 4.67 million person times and exposed 3.385 million people who had been added to the list of credit defaulters and were subject to enforcement. For fear of punishment, 359,000 defaulters willingly fulfilled their obligations. The people's courts resolutely safeguarded the authority of justice and feared no tough questions or defaulters and punished in accordance with law those who refuse to carry out the judgment and rulings, whoever they are. The people's courts imposed judicial detention on 14,000 persons and criminal penalty on 1,145 persons.



黑龙江省齐齐哈尔市中级人民法院依法公布失信被执行人名单，敦促其履行法定义务。

The photo shows that a list of credit defaulters on judgment enforcement was exposed by Qiqihaer Intermediate People's Court, Heilongjiang Province to urge the related persons fulfill their obligations.



安徽省蚌埠市中级人民法院在淮河文化广场大屏幕上“曝光”失信被执行人名单。

The list of credit defaulters on judgment enforcement was exposed on screen shown at Huai River cultural plaza by Bengbu Intermediate People's Court of Anhui Province.



### 三、深化司法改革情况 Part III Judicial Reforms

2015年，最高人民法院和地方各级法院深入推进中央部署的重大改革试点，认真落实人民法院65项改革举措，坚持问题导向，着力破解难题，努力让人民群众有更多获得感。

全面实施立案登记制改革，解决立案难问题。全国法院于去年5月1日全面实行立案登记制，变审查立案为登记立案，对依法应当受理的案件，做到有案必立、有诉必理，当场登记立案率达到95%，基本解决立案难问题，为人民群众依法维护自身权益敞开大门。

In 2015, the Supreme People's Court and local courts at all levels thoroughly boosted the major pilot reforms deployed by the CPC Central Committee, earnestly implemented the 65 reform measures of the people's court, adhered to the problem-orientation and focused on solving problems, trying to make people feel more sense of achievement.

The people's courts fully implemented the reform of case filing registration system to solve the difficulty in case-filing. Courts nationwide implemented in an all-round way the registration system for case filing on May 1, 2015 and turned the case-filing from case review to case registration. The cases that should be accepted must be filed, with no appeals left unattended. The rate of on-site registration reached 95%. The difficulty in case filing was fundamentally solved. The people's courts opened the door for people to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.



黑龙江省密山市人民法院诉讼服务中心工作人员指导群众立案

The photo shows that staff of Mishan County People's Court of Heilongjiang Province was guiding on case filing for the public





四川省成都市中级人民法院为群众办理立案登记

The photo shows that staff of Chengdu Intermediate People's Court were filing a case for people





推进最高人民法院巡回法庭建设，实现工作重心下移。最高人民法院第一、第二巡回法庭创新工作机制，立足深圳、沈阳，在巡回区开展巡回审判，妥善审理跨行政区域重大行政和民商事案件，就地化解矛盾，解决群众往来奔波、诉讼不便等问题。两个巡回法庭共审结案件 1653 件，被群众称为“家门口的最高人民法院”。

The SPC pushed forward the construction of the circuit courts of the Supreme People's Court, delegating the power downwards. The first and second circuit courts of the SPC innovated on the work mechanism, residing in Shenzhen and Shenyang to carry out circuit trial in their jurisdiction. They heard the major trans-regional administrative, civil and commercial cases properly, resolved contradictions locally and solved people's problems such as traveling and inconvenience in action. The two circuit courts have concluded 1653 cases in total were called the "SPC at the door".



最高人民法院于 2016 年 1 月 29 日在深圳召开巡回法庭成立一周年座谈会

On Jan 29, 2016, workshop on "One Anniversary for the establishment of Circuit Court" was held in Shenzhen



最高人民法院第二巡回法庭审理的上海欧宝生物科技有限公司与被上诉人辽宁特莱维置业发展有限公司、谢涛企业借贷纠纷案，是“最高人民法院认定虚假诉讼第一案”。

The photo shows the court hearing of the case about enterprise debt and credit dispute between the appellant Shanghai Opel Biological Technical Ltd, against respondent Liaoning Telaiwei Real Estate Corp. and Xie Tao, heard by the Second Circuit Court of SPC, which was regarded as the first case of fake lawsuit identified by SPC.





推进跨行政区划法院建设，解决诉讼“主客场”问题初见成效。为平等保护本地、外地当事人合法权益，排除各种干扰，积极推进跨行政区划法院改革。北京市第四中级法院、上海市第三中级法院两个跨行政区划法院审结案件 2961 件。

推进知识产权法院建设，加大知识产权司法保护力度。北京、上海、广州知识产权法院审结知识产权案件 9872 件，专业审判水平明显提升。创新机制，突出主审法官主体地位，探索审委会直接开庭审理案件。建立技术调查官制度，帮助法官查明技术事实。

The people's courts pushed forward the construction of trans-administrative-region courts and addressed the problem of "home and guest courts" with initial success. To protect the legitimate rights and interests of the local parties and their counterparts, the people's courts fended off all kinds of interventions and proactively advanced the reform of trans-regional courts. Beijing Fourth Intermediate People's Court and Shanghai Third Intermediate People's Court, which are both courts that stride over different regions, concluded 2,961 cases in 2015.

The people's courts pushed forward the building of the intellectual property rights court and intensified the judicial protection of intellectual property rights. Intellectual property right courts in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou concluded 9,872 cases, with a significant improvement in professionalism. The people's courts established a technical ombudsman system to help the judges find out technical facts.



北京市第四中级人民法院挂牌成立后于 2015 年 2 月 10 日首次敲响法槌开庭审理案件。

On Feb 10, 2015, Beijing the Fourth Intermediate People's Court heard the first case since its establishment.



北京知识产权法院审判委员会直接开庭审理案件

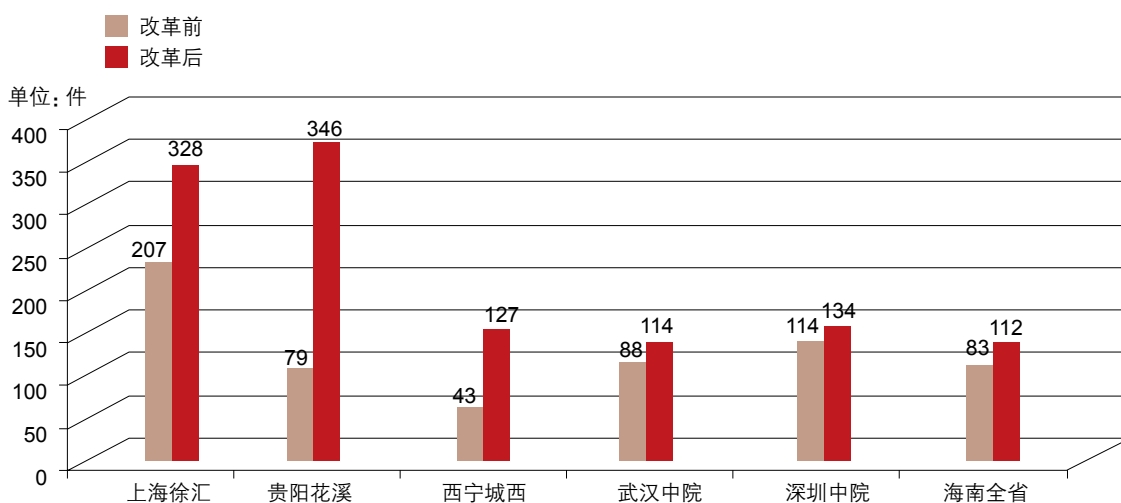
The Adjudication Committee of Beijing IP Court were hearing the case



推进司法责任制改革，提升审判质量效率。出台完善人民法院司法责任制的意见，让审理者裁判、由裁判者负责。探索由法官、法官助理、书记员组成审判团队办理案件，提高办案效能。坚持放权与监督相结合，院庭长不再签发未参加审理案件的裁判文书，法官在职责范围内对案件质量终身负责，同时加强审判管理和监督。相关试点法院审判质效明显提升，上海法院法官人均结案 187 件，贵州试点法院法官人均结案数量同比增长 2 至 4 倍。

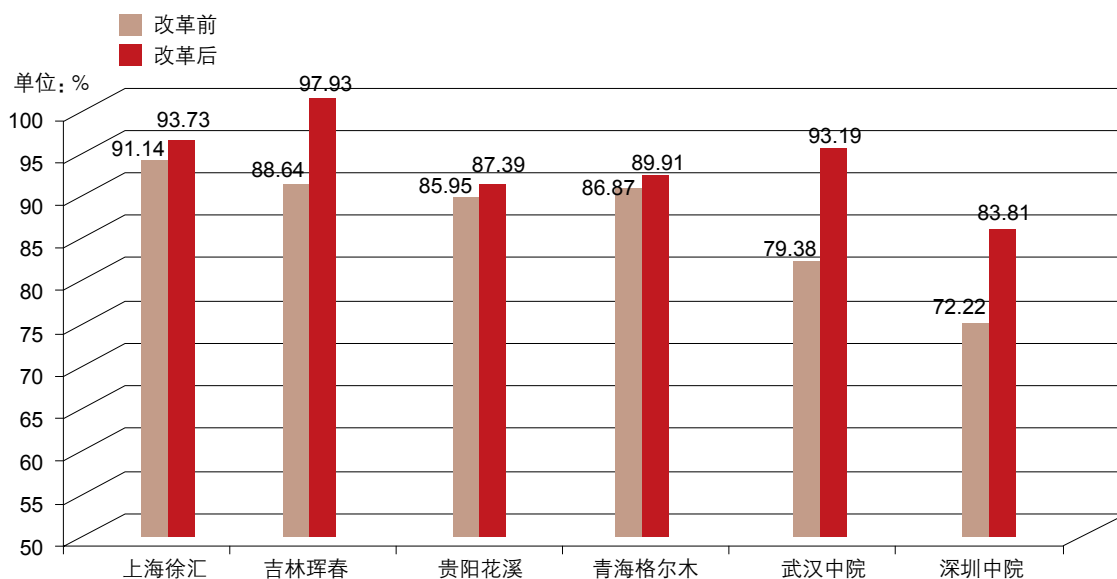
The people's courts deepened the reform of judicial accountability system to improve the quality and efficiency of trials. The SPC promulgated the opinions on improving the judicial accountability system in people's courts, according to which the judges judge and take responsibility. We tried to organize judicial teams, which comprised judges, judge assistants and court clerks, to handle cases to achieve more efficiency. We adhered to the combination of delegation and supervision, according to which the court presidents no longer sign and issue the adjudicative documents of cases which they did not take part in. Judges take lifelong responsibility within the scope of their official duty for the quality of cases which they hear but at the same time we beef up the management and supervision of the trials. The related pilot courts witnessed significant elevation in the quality and efficiency of their trials. The judges in Shanghai courts concluded 187 cases per capita. The judges of pilot courts in Guizhou concluded 2-4 times of cases per capita year-on-year.





部分试点法院改革前后法官人均结案数对比图

Comparison chart on the per capita number of cases concluded by judges in some pilot courts before and after the reform of their courts



部分试点法院改革前后一审服判息诉率对比图

The comparison chart of rates of accepting judgment and dropping lawsuits after concluding the case in some pilot courts before and after the reform





完善法律统一适用机制，提高司法公信力。健全审判监督指导机制，统一裁判标准。制定适用民事诉讼法、行政诉讼法等司法解释 24 件，促进司法公正。深化量刑规范化改革，规范法官裁量权。加强案例指导工作，发布指导性案例 12 件，统一司法尺度。

推进人员分类管理改革，进一步提升法院队伍正规化、专业化、职业化水平。扎实推进法官员额制改革，发挥法官遴选委员会作用，指导试点法院严格执行员额比例，严格法官入额标准，18 个试点省区市已完成 10094 名法官入额工作，提高了法官队伍整体素质，充实了一线审判力量。参与制定法官单独职务序列改革试点方案，加强法官职业保障。配合有关部门研究制定审判辅助人员、司法警察管理制度改革意见，合理配置审判资源。

The people's courts have improved the unified application of law as well as the judicial credibility. The people's courts ameliorated supervision and guidance mechanism for trials and unified the standard of judgment. The SPC formulated 24 judicial interpretations for Civil Procedure Law and Administrative Procedure Law etc, to promote justice. The SPC has deepened the reform on the standardization of sentencing and strengthened the case guidance and released 12 guiding cases for better unification of judicial decision.

The people's courts promoted the reform of management of human resources, further enhancing the level of professionalism of the court personnel. We advanced the reform on the prescribed number of judges and gave full play to the role of judge selection committee. The SPC guided the pilot courts to strictly follow the proportion of prescribed number of personnel and the standard for recruiting judges into the prescribed proportion. The courts in 18 pilot provinces, cities and autonomous regions like Shanghai, Guangdong, Hainan and Qinghai have finished the recruitment of 10,094 judges into the prescribed proportion, which elevated the holistic quality and injected new forces into the judges' teams. The SPC participated in the formulation of pilot plans for the reform of independent order of posts for judges to strengthen the vocational protection for judges. The SPC joined hands with related departments to research on and promulgate the opinions on the reform of management system for judicial assistants and judicial police so as to properly allocate judicial resources.



上海市人大常委会举行颁发入额法官任命书仪式，上海法院接受任命的法官进行宣誓。

The appointed judges were taking oath before the Constitution at appointment granting ceremony held by the Standing Committee of Shanghai People's Congress.





海南省高级人民法院首批员额内法官举行宣誓仪式

The first elected of judges after the prescribed proportion reform in Hainan Higher People's Court were taking oath before the Constitution





推进人民陪审员制度改革，促进司法民主。按照全国人大常委会授权，在 10 个省区市 50 个法院实行人民陪审员制度改革试点。会同司法部制定人民陪审员制度改革试点方案和实施办法，改革选任程序，扩大参审范围，提高人民陪审员的广泛性和代表性，让人民参与司法，让人民监督司法。全国人民陪审员共参审案件 284.6 万件。

The SPC has promoted the reform of people's jurors' system to improve judicial democracy. In line with the authorization of the NPC Standing Committee, we carried the pilot reform on people's jurors in 50 courts in 10 provinces, districts and autonomous regions. The SPC worked with the Ministry of Justice to formulate the pilot plans and implementation methods for the reform of people's jurors' system so as to reform the procedures for the selection and appointment of jurors, the expansion of the scope of jurors' participation in court hearing, and the improvement of the universality and representativeness of people jurors to get people involved in justice and the supervision of justice. The people's jurors nationwide participated in the hearing of 2.846 million cases in all.



上海市第二中级人民法院组成由人民陪审员参加的合议庭，依法公开审理涉光大证券“乌龙指”案件，该案开创了我国证券市场内幕交易民事赔偿先例。

The collegiate panel composed of judge and people's assessor in Shanghai the Second Intermediate People's Court were hearing the case of "Fat Finger" by which Everbright Securities involved, which created precedent of civil compensation involving insider trading.



海南法院人民陪审员参加庭审

People's assessor was sitting on bench in the court of Hainan Province







## 四、司法公开工作情况 Part IV Judicial Publicity

大力实施“天平工程”，实现 3512 个法院专网全连通、数据全覆盖。建成 1.8 万个“数字法庭”，把案件审判过程纳入信息化管理。建成人民法院数据集中管理平台，实时统计、实时更新、动态管理。

The people's courts vigorously implemented the "Scale Project" and achieved full network connection and data coverage of 3,512 courts. The people's courts built 18,000 "digital courts" and integrated the trial process into the information-based management. The people's courts built a data centralized management platform for people's courts, which could achieve functions like real-time statistics, real-time update and dynamic management.



最高人民法院信息中心。这里是全国法院信息化的管理中枢，可以实现对全国法院案件管理、审判动态、审判质效等审判数据的集中管理，可实时观摩、指挥、调度全国法院的审判执行工作，还可以与其他国家机关和单位互联互通。

The SPC's Information Management Center. This is the central management hub for the nation-wide court information. It can realize the central management of trial information like case management, trial progress and the quality and effects of trials in Chinese courts. It can perform real time view, emulation, command and dispatch of the trial and enforcement. Besides, it is interconnected with other government departments and organizations.





深入推进审判流程、裁判文书、执行信息三大公开平台建设，实现全国法院全覆盖、各项工作全覆盖、人员岗位全覆盖。截至今年2月，全国法院公开裁判文书1570万份、被执行人信息3560万条，直播庭审13万次，在满足当事人知情权、自觉接受监督的同时，倒逼法官提高司法能力和办案效率。加强庭审直播网建设，推进庭审全程录音录像，各级法院通过视频直播庭审8万次。

The people's courts further promoted the building of 3 major public platforms for judicial procedures, judgments and enforcement respectively, realizing a complete coverage of all China's courts, all the work and all the staff and all the posts. As of February of this year, courts in China made public 15.7 million judgments, 35.6 million pieces of information of the persons subject to enforcement, 130,000 live broadcasts of court hearing. The people's courts protected the parties' right to know and consciously accepted supervision but at the same forced judges to improve their judicial capacity and work efficiency.



中国审判流程信息公开网首页  
Home page of China Judicial Process Information Online





改版中国裁判文书网，增加公开 5 种民族语言裁判文书，提供全网智能化检索服务，成为人民群众共享的司法案例库和全球最有影响的裁判文书网。

We revised China Judgement website and made public judgments of another five ethnic groups' languages and provided intelligent retrieval service in the entire network. China judgement web has become the most influential network for judgments in the world which allows people to share the judicial cases.



中国裁判文书网首页

Home Page of China Judgments Online website



积极拓展法治宣传途径，形成以人民法院报、最高人民法院网及微博、微信、新闻客户端、手机 APP、手机电视等为阵地的宣传格局。开通最高人民法院英文网站，向世界讲述中国法治故事，传播中国法治声音。《最高人民法院公报》向全世界展示我国法治建设和法院工作成就，入选“中文期刊最受海外机构欢迎 50 强”。联合中国教育电视台创办《法治天下》栏目，让主审法官走进演播室以案释法，弘扬法治精神，传播法治正能量。人民法院报推出“正义的审判”纪念特刊，集中报道二战胜利后对日本战犯的审判活动，以法治方式铭记历史、缅怀先烈。

The SPC actively explores ways to publicize the rule of law and has formed a publicity portfolio which includes the People's Court Daily, the SPC website, weibo, WeChat, client-side application, APP for mobile phone and mobile TV. The SPC has launched English website to tell the whole world about the rule of law in China. Gazette of the Supreme People's Court has displayed to the whole world the development of China's rule of law and the achievement of China's courts and has ranked among the top 50 Chinese Journals with the highest popularity among overseas organizations. Working with China Education Television, the SPC launched the program of "Rule of Law in China" and invited presiding judges to the studio to explain about cases and laws and carry forward the spirit and positive energy of rule of law. The people's courts launched the journal of "Just Trials", a special commemorative edition, to report the trials on Japanese war criminals after the victory of the 2nd World War so as to memorize history and martyrs through the rule of law perspective.



最高人民法院中文网站和英文网站首页  
Home page of official website of SPC in Chinese and English version



## 五、对外司法交流情况

### Part V Foreign Exchanges

2015年,最高人民法院积极开展双边及多边司法交流与合作,努力开创人民法院外事工作的新局面。全年共组派因公临时出访60批225人次,接待应邀来访的国外最高法院代表团10批28人次,接待临时拜访我院的外方团组97批606人次。积极开展对外项目合作,共派出工作访问团和专题考察团6批56人次,接待外国法官、专家代表团8批37人次,举办国际、国内研讨会、培训班20次,约2350人参加。

#### (一) 举办金砖国家大法官论坛暨2015博鳌亚洲论坛环境司法分论坛

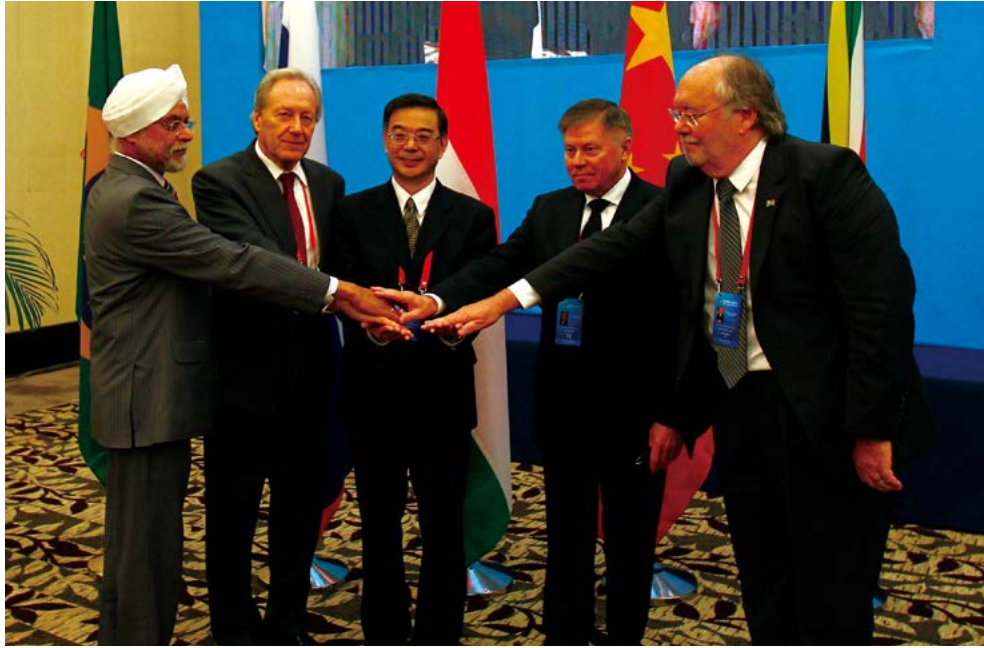
2015年3月26日至30日,金砖国家大法官论坛暨2015博鳌亚洲论坛环境司法分论坛在中国海南举行,论坛围绕“金砖国家司法制度新发展”、“环境资源的司法保护”、“重典治污——司法的力量”等议题进行了深入交流,达成广泛共识,通过成果性文件《三亚声明》,促进了金砖机制下司法领域的高层交流与合作,标志着金砖国家间司法合作与交流达到一个新高度。论坛充分利用博鳌亚洲论坛这一平台,向国际社会彰显了中国运用司法手段保护生态环境和自然资源的信心与决心,加强了环保方面的国际合作,提升了中国在环保法治方面的国际形象和影响力。

The SPC proactively carried out bilateral and multilateral judicial exchanges and cooperation in 2015 and strived to open a new scene for courts' foreign exchanges. The SPC organized and dispatched 60 batches of delegations of 225 person and received visits from the supreme courts of foreign countries for 6 batches, 56 person and temporary visits of 97 batches, 606 person. The SPC proactively carried out international cooperation programs and dispatched delegations of 6 batches, 56 person. The SPC received foreign judges and specialist missions of 8 batches, 37 person under the context of cooperation program. The SPC held about 20 international and domestic seminars and training workshops with 2,350 participants involved.

#### 1. The SPC hosted the BRICS Justice Forum and Sub-forum of Environmental Judicial Protection at Boao Forum for Asia 2015 in Hainan

From March 26 to 30, 2015, centering on the topics of “new development in BRICS judicial system”, the “judicial protection of environment and resources”, “Heavy penalties to control pollution—the power of justice” all participants had deep exchanges and reached wide consensus and adopted an achievement document of Sanya Declaration, which promoted the high-level exchanges and cooperation under BRICS mechanism and symbolized a new height in the judicial cooperation and exchange among BRICS countries. The sub-forum demonstrated to the international community of China's confidence and determination to protect ecological environment and natural resources by judicial means, which strengthened the international cooperation as well as China's international image and influence in environmental protection by the rule of law.

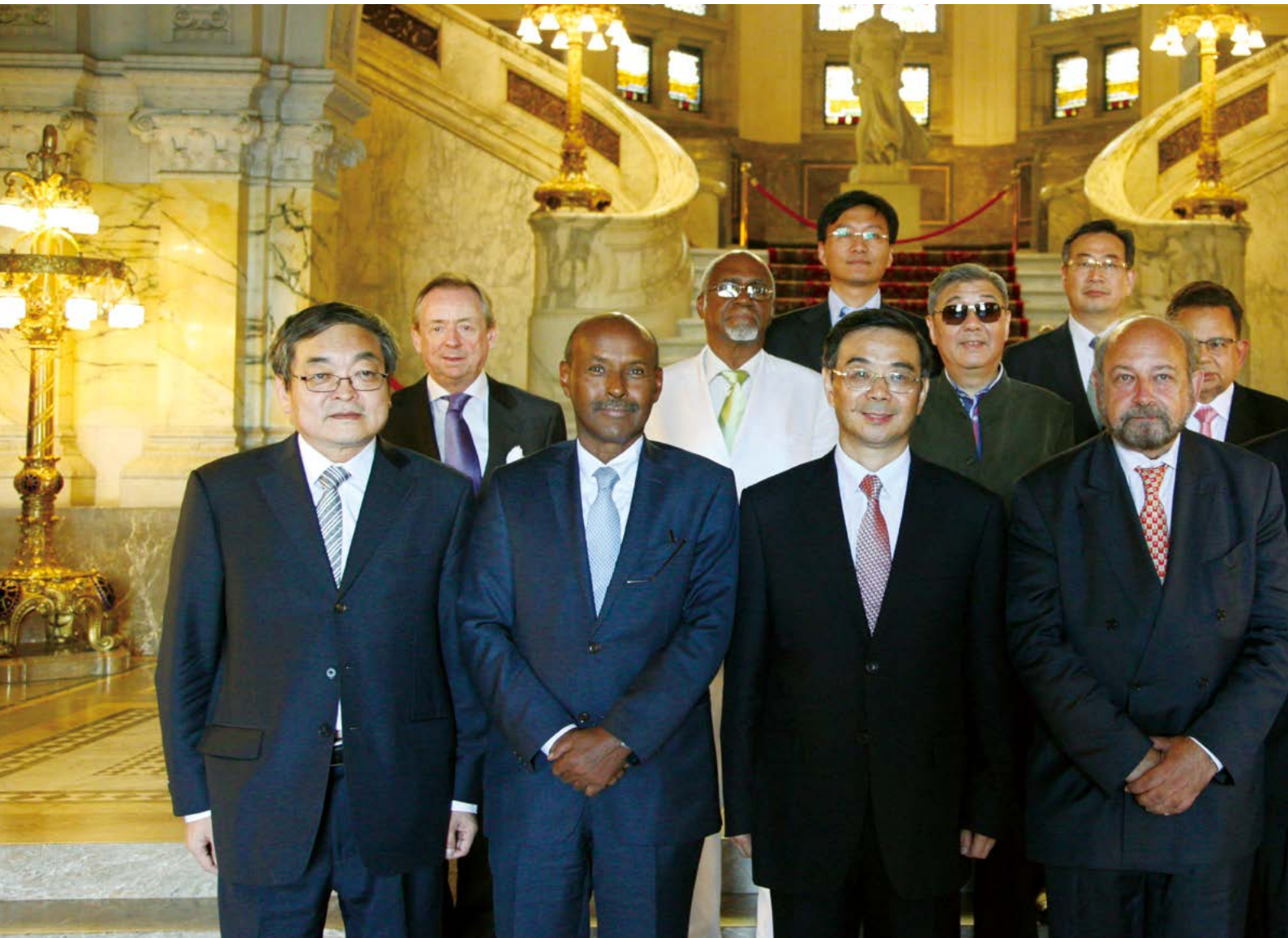




出席“金砖国家大法官论坛”的大法官们合影  
Group photo of Chief Justices Participating in the BRICS Justice Forum



举办 2015 博鳌亚洲论坛环境司法分论坛  
Hosting the Sub-Forum of Environmental Judicial Protection at Boao Forum for Asia 2015







## （二）司法高层出访成果丰硕

9月11日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强率中国法院代表团访问位于荷兰海牙的联合国国际法院，与国际法院院长龙尼·亚伯拉罕和副院长阿卜杜卡维·尤瑟夫以及中国籍法官薛捍勤等5位国际法院法官会见并进行工作会谈，并就案例研究、人员培训、司法信息互换等达成初步合作意向。此访是中国国家领导人和中国司法高层首次正式访问作为联合国六大主要机构之一的国际法院，正式开启中国与国际法院的官方交流。



## 2. Fruitful Achievements in High-level Visits

On September 11, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and the President of the SPC, led the Chinese court delegation to visit the International Court of Justice of UN (ICJ) located in Hague, the Netherlands and had a work meeting with 5 ICJ judges, including president Ronny Abraham, vice president Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf and Ms. Xue Hanqing, a judge of Chinese nationality and reached initial intention of cooperation on case studies, talent training and exchanges of judicial information. This was the first visit paid by Chinese leaders and high-level judicial officials to ICJ, one of the six major organizations of UN, which formally launched the official exchanges between the SPC and ICJ.





9月5日至8日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强率团对俄罗斯进行了友好访问。访问期间，周强分别会见了俄罗斯联邦最高法院院长米哈伊洛维奇·瓦切斯拉夫·列别杰夫、俄罗斯联邦宪法法院院长瓦列里·德米特利耶维奇·佐尔金，双方充分交流了彼此司法制度和司法改革的最新进展，并就加强两国司法领域的全方位合作达成了广泛共识。



From September 5 to 8, 2015, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and the President of the SPC, led the Chinese court delegation to Russia. During the visit, Zhou Qiang met with the President of the Supreme Court of Russia Federation, Chief Justice Vyacheslav Lebedev, and the President of the Constitutional Court, MR Valery Zorkin. Both parties exchanged ideas on judicial systems and the latest development of judicial reforms and reached a wide consensus on the overall cooperation of China and Russia in judiciary.



### （三）热情接待来访国外司法界人士

5月19日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强在京会见巴巴多斯首席大法官马斯顿·吉布森。

On May 19, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and President of the SPC met with Mr. Marston C.D. Gibson, the Chief Justice of Barbados, in Beijing.

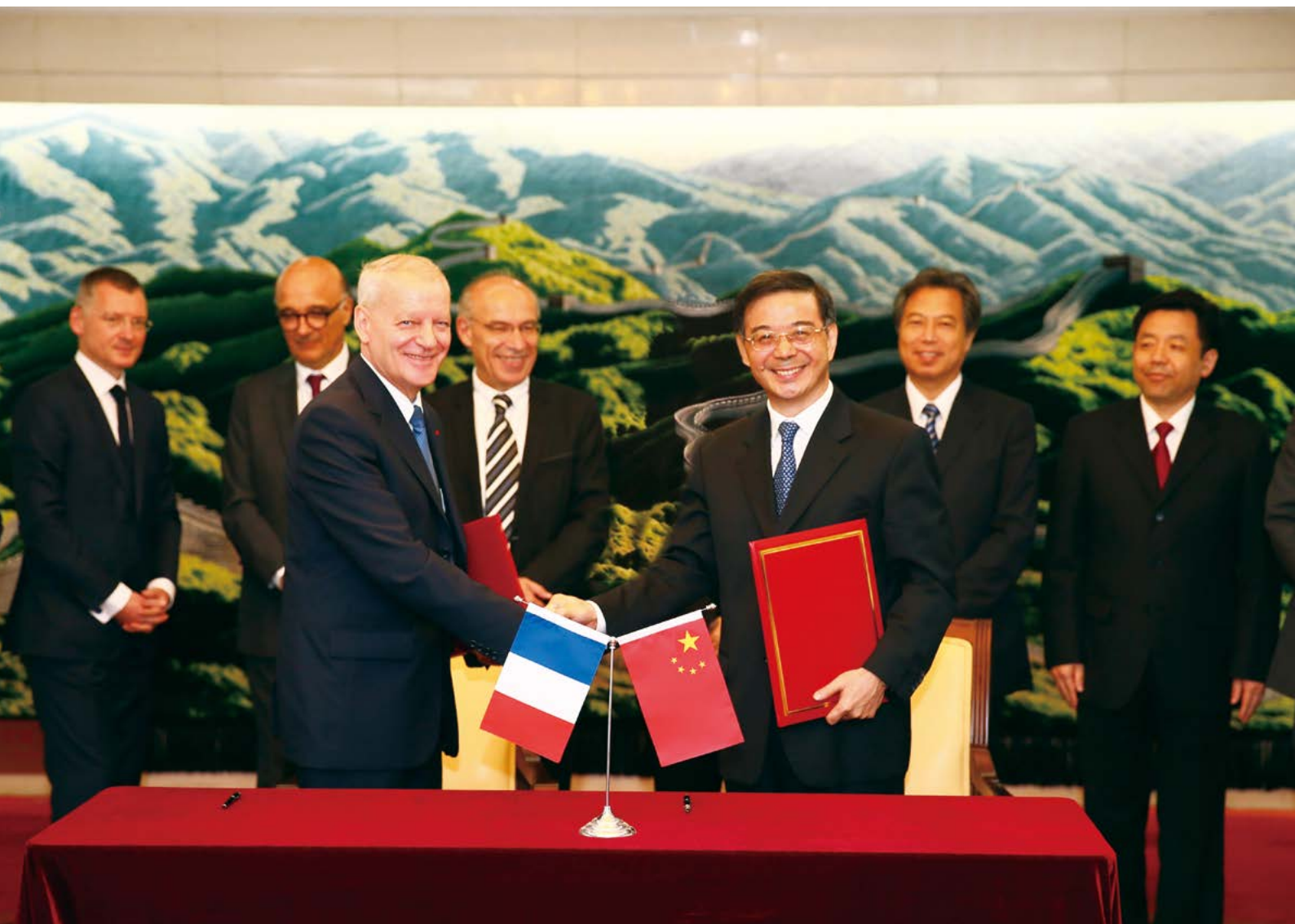






6月8日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强同应邀来访的法兰西共和国最高法院院长卢维尔举行会谈，双方共同签署了《中华人民共和国最高人民法院和法兰西共和国最高法院合作谅解备忘录》。

On June 8, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and President of the SPC held talks with Mr. Louvel, the Chief Justice of France who visited China on invitation. Both parties signed the “Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation between the Supreme People’s Court of the PRC and the Supreme Court of the Republic of France”.







6月25日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强同古巴共和国最高人民法院院长雷米希奥在京举行工作会谈。

On May 25, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and President of the SPC held talks with Rubén Remigio Ferro, President of the People's Supreme Court of the Republic of Cuba in Beijing.





8月25日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强与应邀来访的克罗地亚共和国最高法院院长布兰科·赫尔瓦廷举行会谈。

On May 25, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and the President of the SPC held talks with Branko Hrvatin, the President of Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia who visited China on invitation.



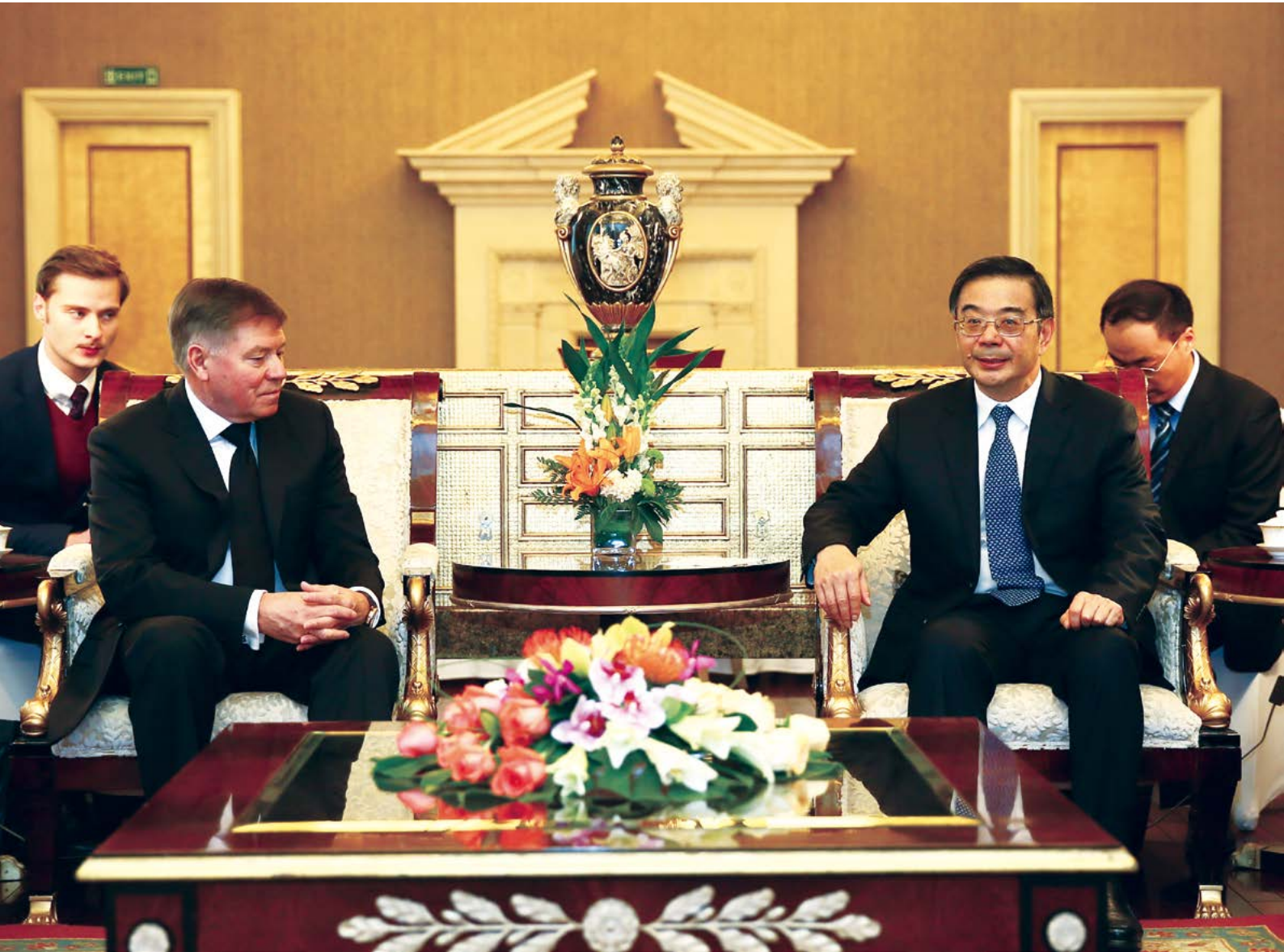




9月28日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强与应邀来访的加拿大首席大法官麦克拉克林一行进行工作会谈。

On September 28, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and the President of the SPC had a working talk with Beverley McLachlin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada who visited China on invitation.





11月10日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强在京会见了出访途经北京的俄罗斯联邦最高法院院长列别杰夫。

On November 10, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and the President of the SPC met with the President of the Supreme Court of Russia Federation, Chief Justice Vyacheslav Lebedev, who was by way of Beijing on his overseas visit.



12月8日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强与应邀来访的德意志联邦共和国最高法院院长林佩阁一行在京举行工作会谈。

On December 8, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and the President of the SPC held a working talk with Bettina Limperg in Beijing, the President of the Federal Supreme Court of Federal Republic of Germany who visited China on invitation.







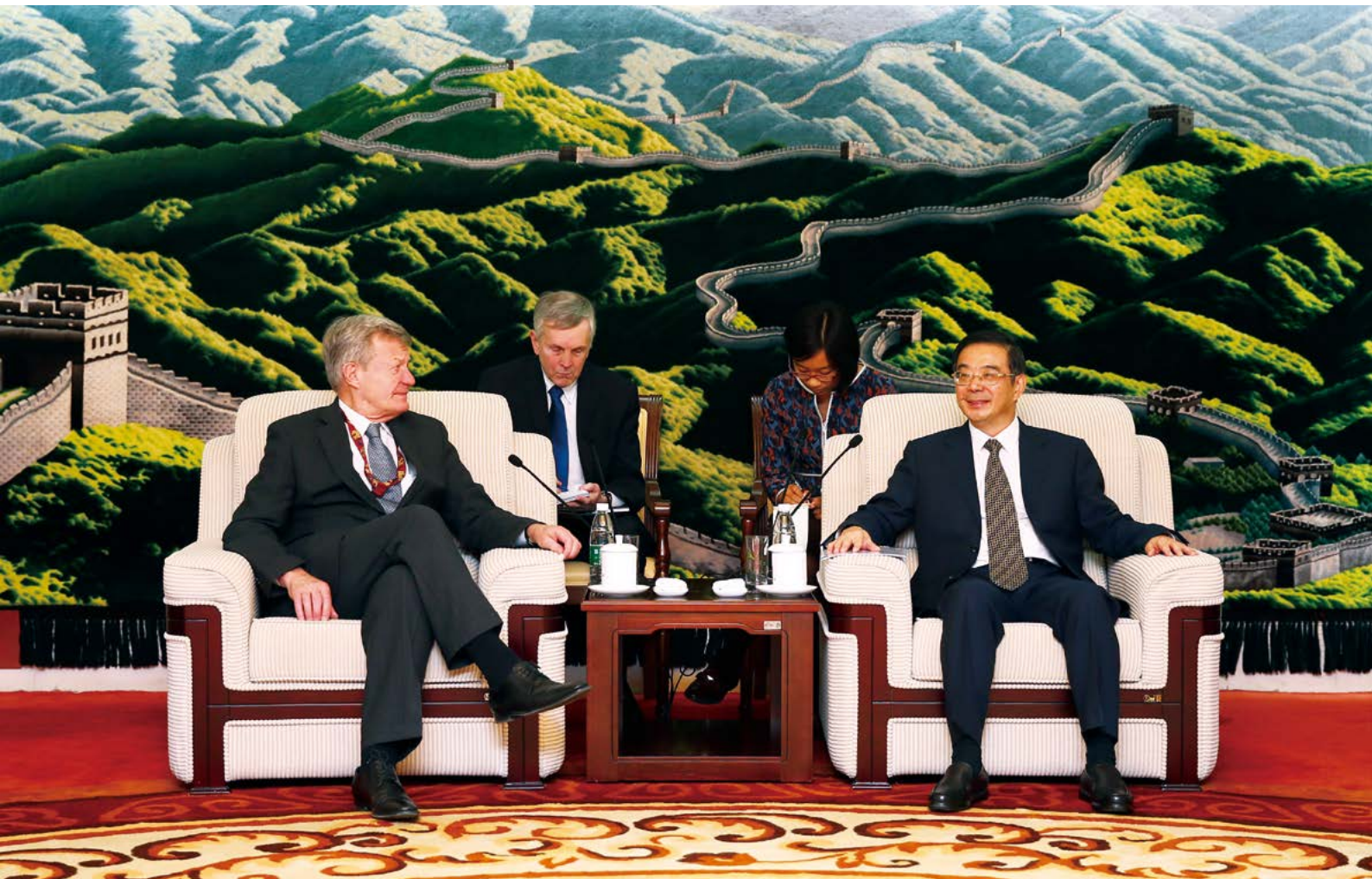
(四) 会见驻华使节

10月9日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强会见澳大利亚驻华大使孙芳安。

On October 9, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and the President of the SPC met with Frances Adamson, Australian Ambassador to China.







10月13日，中华人民共和国首席大法官、最高人民法院院长周强会见美国驻华大使博卡斯。

On October 13, Zhou Qiang, the Chief Justice of the PRC and the President of the SPC met with Max Sieben Baucus, Ambassador of the United States of America to China.



设计：孙宇 韩建文