

China, Law on Chinese-Foreign Contractual Joint Ventures, 1988

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**Law of the People’s Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign
Contractual Joint Ventures
(Adopted at the First Session of the Seventh National
People’s Congress and promulgated by Order No.4 of
the President of the People’s Republic of China on
April 13, 1988, and effective as of the date of promul-
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1 **Law of the People's Republic of China on
Chinese-Foreign Contractual Joint Ventures
(Adopted at the First Session of the Seventh
National People's Congress and promulgated by
Order No.4 of the President of the People's
Republic of China on April 13, 1988, and effective as
of the date of promulgation)**

2 **Article 1**

3 This Law is formulated to expand economic cooperation and
technological exchange with foreign countries and to promote
the joint establishment, on the principle of equality and mu-
tual benefit, by foreign enterprises and other economic orga-
nizations or individuals (hereinafter referred to as the foreign
party) and Chinese enterprises or other economic organizations
(hereinafter referred to as the Chinese party) of Chinese-foreign
contractual joint ventures (hereinafter referred to as contractual
joint ventures) within the territory of the People's Republic of
China.

4 **Article 2**

5 In establishing a contractual joint venture, the Chinese and for-
eign parties shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Law,
prescribe in their contractual joint venture contract such matters
as the investment or conditions for cooperation, the distribution
of earnings or products, the sharing of risks and losses, the
manners of operation and management and the ownership of
the property at the time of the termination of the contractual joint
venture.

6 A contractual joint venture which meets the conditions for being
considered a legal person under Chinese law, shall acquire the
status of a Chinese legal person in accordance with law.

Article 3

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8 The State shall, according to law, protect the lawful rights and
interests of the contractual joint ventures and of the Chinese
and foreign parties.

9 A contractual joint venture must abide by Chinese laws and reg-
ulations and must not injure the public interests of China.

10 The relevant State authorities shall exercise supervision over
the contractual joint ventures according to law.

Article 4

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12 The State shall encourage the establishment of productive con-
tractual joint ventures that are export-oriented or technologically
advanced.

Article 5

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14 For the purpose of applying for the establishment of a contrac-
tual joint venture, such documents as the agreement, the con-
tract and the articles of association signed by the Chinese and
foreign parties shall be submitted for examination and approval
to the department in charge of foreign economic relations and
trade under the State Council or to the department or local gov-
ernment authorized by the State Council (hereinafter referred
to as the examination and approval authority). The examina-
tion and approval authority shall, within 45 days of receiving
the application, decide whether or not to grant approval.

Article 6

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16 When the application for the establishment of a contractual joint

venture is approved, the parties shall, within 30 days of receiving the certificate of approval, apply to the administrative authorities for industry and commerce for registration and obtain a business license. The date of issuance of the business license of a contractual joint venture shall be the date of its establishment.

17 A contractual joint venture shall, within 30 days of its establishment, carry out tax registration with the tax authorities.

18 **Article 7**

19 If the Chinese and foreign parties, during the period of operation of their contractual joint venture, agree through consultation to make major modifications to the contractual joint venture contract, they shall report to the examination and approval authority for approval, if the modifications include items involving statutory industry and commerce registration or tax registration, they shall register the modifications with the administrative authorities for industry and commerce and with the tax authorities.

20 **Article 8**

21 The investment or conditions for cooperation contributed by the Chinese and foreign parties may be provided in cash or in kind, or may include the right to the use of land, industrial property rights, non-patent technology or other property rights.

22 **Article 9**

23 The Chinese and foreign parties shall, in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations and the agreements in the contractual joint venture contract, duly fulfill their obligations

of contributing full investment and providing the conditions for cooperation. In case of failure to do so within the prescribed time, the administrative authorities for industry and commerce shall set another time limit for the fulfillment of such obligations; if such obligations are still not fulfilled by the new time limit, the matter shall be handled by the examination and approval authority and the administrative authorities for industry and commerce according to relevant state provisions.

The investments or conditions for cooperation provided by the Chinese and foreign parties shall be verified by an accountant registered in China or the relevant authorities, who shall provide a certificate after verification. 24

Article 10

If a Chinese or foreign party wishes to make an assignment of all or part of its rights and obligations prescribed in the contractual joint venture contract, it must obtain the consent of the other party or parties and report to the examination and approval authority for approval. 26

Article 11

A contractual joint venture shall conduct its operational and managerial activities in accordance with the approved contract and articles of association for the contractual joint venture. The right of a contractual joint venture to make its own operational and managerial decisions shall not be interfered with. 28

Article 12

A contractual joint venture shall establish a board of directors or a joint managerial institution which shall, according to the 30

contract or the articles of association for the contractual joint venture, decide on the major issues concerning the venture. If the Chinese or foreign party assumes the chairmanship of the board of directors or the directorship of the joint managerial institution, the other party shall assume the vice-chairmanship of the board or the deputy directorship of the joint managerial institution. The board of directors or the joint managerial institution may decide on the appointment or employment of a general manager, who shall take charge of the daily operation and management of the contractual joint venture. The general manager shall be accountable to the board of directors or the joint managerial institution.

31 If a contractual joint venture, after its establishment, chooses to entrust a third party with its operation and management, it must obtain the unanimous consent of the board of directors or the joint managerial institution, report to the examination and approval authority for approval, and register the change with the administrative authorities for industry and commerce.

32 **Article 13**

33 The employment, dismissal, remuneration, welfare, labor protection and labor insurance, etc. of the staff members and workers of a contractual joint venture shall be specified in contracts concluded in accordance with law.

34 **Article 14**

35 The staff and workers of a contractual joint venture shall, in accordance with law, establish their trade union organization to carry out trade union activities and protect their lawful rights and interests.

36 A contractual joint venture shall provide the necessary

conditions for the venture's trade union to carry out its activities.

Article 15

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A contractual joint venture must establish its account books within the territory of China, file its accounting statements according to relevant provisions and accept supervision by the financial and tax authorities.

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If a contractual joint venture, in violation of the provisions prescribed in the preceding paragraph, does not establish its account books within the territory of China, the financial and tax authorities may impose a fine on it, and the administrative authorities for industry and commerce may order it to suspend its business operations or may revoke its business license.

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Article 16

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A contractual joint venture shall, by presenting its business license, open a foreign exchange account with a bank or any other financial institution which is permitted by the exchange control authorities of the State to conduct transactions in foreign exchange. A contractual joint venture shall handle its foreign exchange transactions in accordance with the provisions of the State on foreign exchange control.

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Article 17

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A contractual joint venture may obtain loans from financial institutions within the territory of China and may also obtain loans outside the territory of China.

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Loans to be used by the Chinese and foreign parties as invest-

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ment or conditions for cooperation, and their guarantees, shall be provided by each party on its own.

45 **Article 18**

46 The various kinds of insurance coverage of a contractual joint venture shall be furnished by insurance institutions within the territory of China.

47 **Article 19**

48 A contractual joint venture may, within its approved scope of operation, import materials it needs and export products it produces. A contractual joint venture may purchase, on both the domestic market and the world market, the raw and processed materials, fuels, etc. within its approved scope of operation.

49 **Article 20**

50 A contractual joint venture shall achieve on its own the balance of its foreign exchange receipts and expenditures. If a contractual joint venture is unable to achieve the balance of its foreign exchange receipts and expenditures on its own, it may, in accordance with State provisions, apply to the relevant authorities for assistance.

51 **Article 21**

52 A contractual joint venture shall, in accordance with State provisions on tax, pay taxes and may enjoy the preferential treatment of tax reduction or exemption.

Article 22

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The Chinese and foreign parties shall share earnings or products, undertake risks and losses in accordance with the agreements prescribed in the contractual joint venture contract. 54

If, upon the expiration of the period of a venture's operation, all the fixed assets of the contractual joint venture, as agreed upon by the Chinese and foreign parties in the contractual joint venture contract, are to belong to the Chinese party, the Chinese and foreign parties may prescribe in the contractual joint venture contract the ways for the foreign party to recover its investment ahead of time during the period of the venture's operation. If the foreign party, as agreed upon in the contractual joint venture contract, is to recover its investment prior to the payment of income tax, it must apply to the financial and tax authorities, which shall examine and approve the application in accordance with State provisions concerning taxes. 55

If, according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the foreign party is to recover its investment ahead of time during the period of the venture's operation, the Chinese and foreign parties shall, as stipulated by the relevant laws and agreed in the contractual joint venture contract, be liable for the debts of the venture. 56

Article 23

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After the foreign party has fulfilled its obligations under the law and the contractual joint venture contract, the profits it receives as its share, its other legitimate income and the funds it receives as its share upon the termination of the venture, may be remitted abroad according to law. 58

The wages, salaries or other legitimate income earned by the foreign staff and workers of contractual joint ventures, after the 59

payment of the individual income tax according to law, may be remitted abroad.

60 **Article 24**

61 Upon the expiration or termination in advance of the term of a contractual joint venture, its assets, claims and debts shall be liquidated according to legal procedures. The Chinese and foreign parties shall, in accordance with the agreement specified in the contractual joint venture contract, determine the ownership of the venture's property.

62 A contractual joint venture shall, upon the expiration or termination in advance of its term, cancel its registration with the administrative authorities for industry and commerce and the tax authorities.

63 **Article 25**

64 The period of operation of a contractual joint venture shall be determined through consultation by the Chinese and foreign parties and shall be clearly specified in the contractual joint venture contract. If the Chinese and foreign parties agree to extend the period of operation, they shall apply to the examination and approval authority 180 days prior to the expiration of the venture's term. The examination and approval authority shall decide whether or not to grant approval within 30 days of receiving the application.

65 **Article 26**

66 Any dispute between the Chinese and foreign parties arising from the execution of the contract or the articles of the association for a contractual joint venture shall be settled through

consultation or mediation. In case of a dispute which the Chinese or the foreign party is unwilling to settle through consultation or mediation, or of a dispute which they have failed to settle through consultation or mediation, the Chinese and foreign parties may submit it to a Chinese arbitration agency or any other arbitration agency for arbitration in accordance with the arbitration clause in the contractual joint venture contract or written agreement on arbitration concluded afterwards.

The Chinese or foreign party may bring a suit in a Chinese court, if no arbitration clause is provided in the contractual joint venture contract and if no written agreement is concluded afterwards. 67

Article 27

The detailed rules for the implementation of this Law shall be formulated by the department in charge of foreign economic relations and trade under the State Council and reported to the State Council for approval before implementation. 68 69

Article 28

This Law shall come into force as of the date of its promulgation. 70 71

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