

China - Law Against Unfair Competition, 1993

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Law of the People’s Republic of China against unfair Competition
(Adopted at the Third Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People’s Congress on September 2, 1993, Promulgated by Order No. 10 of the President of the People’s Republic of China, and effective as of December 1, 1993)

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1	Law of the People's Republic of China against unfair Competition (Adopted at the Third Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress on September 2, 1993, Promulgated by Order No. 10 of the President of the People's Republic of China, and effective as of December 1, 1993)		
2	Chapter I - General Provisions		
3	Article 1		
4	This Law is formulated with a view to safeguarding the healthy development of socialist market economy, encouraging and protecting fair competition, repressing unfair competition acts, and protecting the lawful rights and interests of business operators and consumers.		
5	Article 2		
6	A business operator shall, in his market transactions, follow the principles of voluntariness,* equality, fairness, honesty and credibility and observe the generally recognized business ethics.		
7	Unfair competition as mentioned in this Law refers to a business operators acts violating the provisions of this Law, infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of another business operator and disturbing the socio-economic order.		
8	A business operator as mentioned in this Law refers to a legal person or any other economic organization or individual engaged in commodities marketing or profit-making services commodities referred to hereinafter includes such services).		
		Article 3	9
		People's governments at various levels shall take measures to repress unfair competition acts and create favorable environment and conditions for fair competition.	10
		Administrative departments for industry and commerce of the people's governments at or above the county level shall exercise supervision over and inspection of unfair competition acts; where laws or administrative rules and regulations provide that other departments shall exercise the supervision and inspection, those provisions shall apply.	11
		Article 4	12
		The State shall encourage, support and protect all organizations and individuals in the exercise of social supervision over unfair competition acts.	13
		No State functionary may support or cover up unfair competition acts.	14
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		A business operator shall not harm his competitors in market transactions by resorting to any of the following unfair means:	17
		(1) counterfeiting a registered trademark of another person;	18
		(2) using for a commodity without authorization a unique name, package, or decoration of another's famous commodity, or using a name, package or decoration similar to that of another's famous commodity, thereby confusing the commodity with that fa-	19

mous commodity and leading the purchasers to mistake the former for the latter;

(3) using without authorization the name of another enterprise or person, thereby leading people to mistake their commodities for those of the said enterprise or person; or

(4) forging or counterfeiting authentication marks, famous-and-excellent-product marks or other product quality marks on their commodities, forging the origin of their products or making false and misleading indications as to the quality of their commodities.

Article 6

A public utility enterprise or any other business operator occupying monopoly status according to law shall not restrict people to purchasing commodities from the business operators designated by him, thereby precluding other business operators from fair competition.

Article 7

Governments and their subordinate departments shall not abuse administrative powers to restrict people to purchasing commodities from the business operators designated by them and impose limitations on the rightful operation activities of other business operators.

Governments and their subordinate departments shall not abuse administrative powers to restrict commodities originated in other places from entering the local markets or the local commodities from flowing into markets of other places.

Article 8

A business operator shall not resort to bribery, by offering money or goods or by any other means, in selling or purchasing commodities. A business operator who offers off-the-book rebate in secret to the other party, a unit or an individual, shall be deemed and punished as offering bribes; and any unit or individual that accepts off-the-book rebate in secret shall be deemed and punished as taking bribes.

A business operator may, in selling or purchasing commodities, expressly allow a discount to the other party and pay a commission to the middleman. The business operator who gives discount to the other party and pays commission to the middleman must truthfully enter them in the account. The business operator who accepts the discount or the commission must also truthfully enter it in the account.

Article 9

A business operator may not, by advertisement or any other means, make false or misleading publicity of their commodities as to their quality, ingredients, functions, usage, producers, duration of validity or origin.

An advertisement agent may not act as agent for, or design, produce or release, a false advertisement while he clearly knows or ought to know its falsehood.

Article 10

A business operator shall not use any of the following means to infringe upon business secrets:

(1) obtaining an obligees business secrets by stealing, luring, in-

timidation or any other unfair means;

36 (2) disclosing, using or allowing another person to use the business
secrets obtained from the obligee by the means mentioned in the
preceding paragraph; or

37 (3) in violation of the agreement or against the obligees demand
for keeping business secrets, disclosing, using or allowing another
person to use the business secrets he possesses.

38 Obtaining, using or disclosing another's business secrets by a third
party who clearly knows or ought to know that the case falls under
the unlawful acts listed in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed
as infringement upon business secrets.

39 ?/FONT>Business secrets as mentioned in this Article refers to any
technology information or business operation information which
is unknown to the public, can bring about economic benefits to
the obligee, has practical utility and about which the obligee has
adopted secret-keeping measures.

40 **Article 11**

41 A business operator shall not, for the purpose of pushing out
their competitors, sell their commodities at prices lower than
costs.

42 Any of the following shall not be deemed as an unfair competition
act:

43 (1) selling perishables or live commodities;

44 (2) disposing of commodities near expiration of their validity dura-
tion or those kept too long in stock;

45 (3) seasonal sales; or

46 (4) selling commodities at a reduced price for the purpose of clear-
ing off debts, change of business or suspension of operation.

Article 12

47

A business operator may not, against the will of purchasers, con- 48
duct tie-in sale of commodities or attach any other unreasonable
conditions to the sale of their commodities.

Article 13

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A business operator shall not engage in any of the following lottery- 50
attached sale activities:

(1) lottery-attached sale conducted by such deceptive means as 51
falsely declaring to have prize or intentionally making a designated
insider win the prize;

(2) lottery-attached sale employed as a means to sell goods of low 52
quality at a high price; or

(3) lottery-attached sale in form of lottery-drawing with the highest 53
prize exceeding 5 000 yuan.

Article 14

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A business operator shall not fabricate or spread false information 55
to injure his competitors commercial credit or the reputation of his
competitors commodities.

Article 15

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Bidders shall not act in collusion with each other so as to force up 57
or down the bidding prices.

Bidders and tender-inviter* shall not collude with each other so as 58
to push out their competitors from fair competition.

59 **Chapter III - Supervision and Inspection**

60 **Article 16**

61 Supervision and inspection departments at or above the county
level may carry out supervision over and inspection of unfair com-
petition acts.

62 **Article 17**

63 Supervision and inspection departments shall, in supervising and
inspecting unfair competition acts, have the right to exercise the
following functions and powers:

64 (1) to interrogate the business operators under inspection, inter-
ested persons, or witnesses in accordance with the prescribed pro-
cedures, and require them to provide testimonial materials or other
materials relating to the unfair competition acts;

65 (2) to inquire about and duplicate the agreements, account books,
invoices, documents, records, business letters and telegrams or
other materials relating to the unfair competition acts; and

66 (3) to inspect the property involved in the unfair competition acts
under Article 5 of this Law; and, when necessary, to order the busi-
ness operators under inspection to explain the source and quan-
tity of the commodities, suspend the sale and await the inspection
thereof, and the property involved shall not be transferred, con-
cealed or destroyed.

67 **Article 18**

68 Functionaries of supervision and inspection departments shall,
when supervising and inspecting unfair competition acts, produce
their inspection certificates.

Article 19

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Business operators under inspection, interested persons and
witnesses shall truthfully provide relevant materials or particulars
when the supervision and inspection departments supervise and
inspect unfair competition acts.

Chapter IV - Legal Responsibility

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Article 20

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A business operator who violates the provisions of this Law and
thus causes damage to the infringed business operators, shall bear
the liability of compensation for the damage. If the losses of the
infringed business operator are difficult to estimate, the damages
shall be the profits derived from the infringement by the infringer*
during the period of infringement. And the infringer shall also bear
the reasonable expense paid by the infringed business operator
for investigating the infringers unfair competition acts violating his
lawful rights and interests.

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A business operator whose lawful rights and interests are infringed
upon by unfair competition acts may bring a suit in a peoples
court.

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Article 21

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A business operator who counterfeits another's registered trade-
mark, uses without authorization the name of another enterprise or
person, forges or counterfeits authentication marks, famous-and-
excellent-product marks or other product quality marks, forges ori-
gin of the products or makes false and misleading indications re-
garding the product quality shall be punished in accordance with

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the provisions of the Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Product Quality.

77 In case a business operator uses for a commodity without authorization the name, package or decoration of a famous commodity or the name, package or decoration similar to that of a famous commodity and thereby confuses the commodity with another's famous commodity and leads the purchasers to mistake the former for the latter, the supervision and inspection department shall order the business operator to stop the illegal act and confiscate the illegal earnings and may, in light of the circumstances, impose a fine of not less than one time but not more than three times the illegal earnings; if the circumstances are serious, his business license may be revoked; and if the commodities sold are fake and inferior, and the case constitutes a crime, he shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law.

78 **Article 22**

79 A business operator, who resorts to bribery by offering money or goods or by any other means in selling or purchasing commodities and if the case constitutes a crime, shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law; if the case does not constitute a crime, the supervision and inspection department may impose a fine of not less than 10 000 yuan but not more than 200 000 yuan in light of the circumstances and confiscate the illegal earnings, if any.

80 **Article 23**

81 In case a public utility enterprise or any other business operator occupying monopoly status according to law restricts people to pur-

chasing commodities from a designated business operator in order to push out other business operators from fair competition, the supervision and inspection departments at the provincial level or of cities divided into districts shall order the ceasing of the illegal acts and may impose a fine of not less than 50 000 yuan but not more than 200 000 yuan in light of the circumstances. If such designated business operator takes advantage of his monopoly status to sell goods of low quality at high prices or indiscriminately collects fees, the inspection and supervision department shall confiscate the illegal earnings and may impose a fine of not less than one time but not more than three times the illegal earnings in light of the circumstances.

Article 24

In case a business operator makes false and misleading publicity of his commodities by advertisement or any other means, the supervision and inspection department shall order the said business operator to stop his illegal acts and eliminate the bad effects, and may impose a fine of not less than 10 000 yuan but not more than 200 000 yuan in light of the circumstances.

In case an advertisement agent acts as agent for, or designs, produces or releases, a false advertisement though the agent clearly knows or ought to know the falsehood, the supervision and inspection department shall order the ceasing of the illegal acts, confiscate the illegal earnings, and impose a fine according to law.

Article 25

In case a business operator violates the provisions of Article 10 of this Law and infringes upon trade secrets, the supervision and inspection department shall order the ceasing of the illegal acts and

may impose a fine of not less than 10 000 yuan but not more than 200 000 yuan in light of the circumstances.

87 **Article 26**

88 In case a business operator engages in lottery-attached sale in violation of the provisions of Article 13 of this Law, the supervision and inspection department shall order the ceasing of the illegal acts and may impose a fine of not less than 10 000 yuan but not more than 100 000 yuan in light of the circumstances.

89 **Article 27**

90 Where bidders act in collusion with each other to force up or down the bidding price, or a bidder colludes with a tender-inviter* for the purpose of pushing out their competitors, the successful bid shall be invalid, and the supervision and inspection department may impose a fine of not less than 10 000 yuan but not more than 200 000 yuan in light of the circumstances.

91 **Article 28**

92 In case a business operator acts in violation of the order of stopping the sale or forbidding the transfer, concealment or destruction of the property involved in the unfair competition acts, the supervision and inspection department may impose a fine of not less than one time but not more than three times the price of the property sold, transferred, concealed or destroyed.

93 **Article 29**

94 In case a party is not satisfied with the punishment decision made

by the supervision and inspection department, it may apply for reconsideration to the competent department at the next higher level within 15 days from receipt of the decision; and if the party is still not satisfied with the reconsideration decision, it may bring a suit in a people's court within 15 days from receipt of the decision; and the party may also directly file a suit in a people's court.

Article 30

Where a government or its subordinate departments, in violation of the provisions of Article 7

of this Law, restrict people to purchasing commodities from a designated business operator or impose limits on other business operator's rightful operation activities or the normal circulation of commodities between different areas, the supervision and inspection department at higher levels shall order them to make corrections; and if the circumstances are serious, the persons held directly responsible shall be given administrative sanctions by the relevant department at the same or higher levels; if the designated business operator takes advantage of his status to sell goods of low quality at high prices or indiscriminately collects fees, the supervision and inspection department shall confiscate the illegal earnings and may impose a fine of not less than one time but not more than three times the illegal earnings in light of the circumstances.

Article 31

Where a State functionary engaged in supervision over and inspection of unfair competition acts abuses his power or neglects his duty, and if the case constitutes a crime, he shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law; if the case does not constitute a crime, he shall be given an administrative sanction.

100 **Article 32**

101 Where a State functionary engaged in supervision over and in-
102 spection of unfair competition acts practices favoritism or irregular-
103 ities and intentionally harbors a business operator whom he clearly
104 knows to be guilty of a crime committed by violating the provisions
of this Law and attempts to shield him from prosecution, he shall
be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law.

102 **Chapter V - Supplementary Provisions**

103 **Article 33**

104 This Law shall enter into force as of December 1, 1993.

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