

1: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Treaties concluded or ratified by the People's Republic of China ().. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Treaties with the People's Republic of China as a party.

The Central Government shall be competent to legislate and execute the following matters: National defense and military affairs bearing on national defense. Nationality law and criminal, civil, and commercial laws. Aviation, national highways, State-owned railways, navigation, and postal and telecommunication services. Central Government finance and national taxes. Demarcation of national, provincial, and county taxes. The currency system and State banks. Financial and economic matters affecting aliens or foreign countries. Other matters of the Central Government as provided by this Constitution. General principles of provincial and county self-government. Demarcation of administrative areas. Forestry, industry, mining, and commerce. Banking and stock exchange. Shipping and deep-sea fishery. Interprovincial water and land communication and transportation. Interprovincial water conservancy, waterways, agriculture, and animal husbandry. Official grading, employment, surveillance, and security of tenure of officials in the Central and local governments. Labor legislation and other social legislation. Right of eminent domain. Census-taking and compilation of population statistics for the whole country. Population migration and land reclamation. Preservation of ancient books, ancient relics, and ancient monuments of cultural value. Provincial education, public health, industry, and communications. Management and disposal of provincial property. Administration of cities under provincial jurisdiction. Provincial agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, fishery, animal husbandry, and public works. Provincial finance and provincial taxes.

2: The Constitution of the Republic of China

The Extradition Law of the People's Republic of China, adopted at the 19th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on December 28, , is hereby promulgated and shall go into effect as of the date of Promulgation.

The plans for environmental protection formulated by the state must be incorporated into the national economic and social development plans; the state shall adopt economic and technological policies and measures favourable for environmental protection so as to coordinate the work of environmental protection with economic construction and social development. The state shall encourage the development of education in the science of environmental protection, strengthen the study and development of the science and technology of environmental protection, raise the scientific and technological level of environmental protection and popularize scientific knowledge of environmental protection. All units and individuals shall have the obligation to protect the environment and shall have the right to report on or file charges against units or individuals that cause pollution or damage to the environment. The competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council shall conduct unified supervision and management of the environmental protection work throughout the country. The state administrative department of marine affairs, the harbour superintendency administration, the fisheries administration and fishing harbour superintendency agencies, the environmental protection department of the armed forces and the administrative departments of public security, transportation, railways and civil aviation at various levels shall, in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws, conduct supervision and management of the prevention and control of environmental pollution. The competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council shall establish the national standards for environment quality. Units that discharge pollutants in areas where the local standards for the discharge of pollutants have been established shall observe such local standards. The competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council shall establish a monitoring system, formulate the monitoring norm and, in conjunction with relevant departments, organize a monitoring network and strengthen the management of environmental monitoring. The competent departments of environmental protection administration under the State Council and governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall regularly issue bulletins on environmental situations. Units constructing projects that cause pollution to the environment must observe the state provisions concerning environmental protection for such construction projects. The environmental impact statement on a construction project must assess the pollution the project is likely to produce and its impact on the environment and stipulate the preventive and curative measures; the statement shall, after initial examination by the authorities in charge of the construction project, be submitted by specified procedure to the competent department of environmental protection administration for approval. The department of planning shall not ratify the design plan descriptions of the construction project until after the environmental impact statement on the construction project is approved. The units being inspected shall truthfully report the situation to them and provide them with the necessary information. The inspecting authorities shall keep confidential the technological know-how and business secrets of the units inspected. Damage to the above shall be strictly forbidden. If the installations that have been built discharge more pollutants than are specified by the prescribed discharge standards, such pollution shall be eliminated or controlled within a prescribed period of time. Measures must be taken to protect the ecological environment while natural resources are being developed or utilized. The discharge of pollutants and the dumping of wastes into the seas, the construction of coastal projects, and the exploration and exploitation of offshore oil must be conducted in compliance with legal provisions so as to guard against the pollution and damage of the marine environment. The targets and tasks for protecting and improving the environment shall be defined in urban planning. In urban and rural construction, vegetation, waters and the natural landscape shall be protected and attention paid to the construction of gardens, green land and historic sites and scenic spots in the cities in the light of the special features of the local natural environment. Units that cause environmental pollution and

other public hazards shall incorporate the work of environmental protection into their plans and establish a responsibility system for environmental protection, and must adopt effective measures to prevent and control the pollution and harms caused to the environment by waste gas, waste water, waste residues, dust, malodorous gases, radioactive substances, noise, vibration and electromagnetic radiation generated in the course of production, construction or other activities. For the technological transformation of newly-built industrial enterprises and existing industrial enterprises, facilities and processes that effect a high rate of the utilization of resources and a low rate of the discharge of pollutants shall be used, along with economical and rational technology for the comprehensive utilization of waste materials and the treatment of pollutants. Installations for the prevention and control of pollution at a construction project must be designed, built and commissioned together with the principal part of the project. No permission shall be given for a construction project to be commissioned or used, until its installations for the prevention and control of pollution are examined and considered up to the standard by the competent department of environmental protection administration that examined and approved the environmental impact statement. Installations for the prevention and control of pollution shall not be dismantled or left idle without authorization. If it is really necessary to dismantle such installations or leave them idle, prior approval shall be obtained from the competent department of environmental protection administration in the locality. Enterprises and institutions discharging pollutants must report to and register with the relevant authorities in accordance with the provisions of the competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council. Enterprises and institutions discharging pollutants in excess of the prescribed national or local discharge standards shall pay a fee for excessive discharge according to state provisions and shall assume responsibility for eliminating and controlling the pollution. The provisions of the Law on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution shall be complied with where they are applicable. The income derived from the fee levied for the excessive discharge of pollutants must be used for the prevention and control of pollution and shall not be appropriated for other purposes. The specific measures thereof shall be prescribed by the State Council. If an enterprise or institution has caused severe environmental pollution, it shall be required to eliminate and control the pollution within a certain period of time. Such enterprises and institutions shall accomplish the elimination or control of pollution within the specified period of time. A ban shall be imposed on the importation of any technology or facility that fails to meet the requirements specified in the regulations of our country concerning environmental protection. Any unit that, as a result of an accident or any other exigency, has caused or threatens to cause an accident of pollution, must promptly take measures to prevent and control the pollution hazards, make the situation known to such units and inhabitants as are likely to be endangered by such hazards, report the case to the competent department of environmental protection administration of the locality and the departments concerned and accept their investigation and decision. Enterprises and institutions that are likely to cause severe pollution accidents shall adopt measures for effective prevention. The production, storage, transportation, sale and use of toxic chemicals and materials containing radioactive substances must comply with the relevant state provisions so as to prevent environmental pollution. No unit shall be permitted to transfer a production facility that causes severe pollution for use by a unit that is unable to prevent and control pollution. Any violator of this Law shall, according to the circumstances of the case, be warned or fined by the competent department of environmental protection administration or another department invested by law with power to conduct environmental supervision and management for any of the following acts: When a construction project is commissioned or put to use in circumstances where facilities for the prevention and control of pollution either have not been completed or fail to meet the requirements specified in state provisions, the competent department of environmental protection administration responsible for the approval of the environmental impact statement on the construction project shall order the suspension of its operations or use and may concurrently impose a fine. A unit which dismantles or leaves idle the installations for the prevention and control of pollution without prior approval by the competent department of environmental protection administration, thereby discharging pollutants in excess of the prescribed discharge standards, shall be ordered by the competent department of environmental protection administration to set up the installations or put them to use again, and shall concurrently be fined. An enterprise or institution which violates this Law,

thereby causing an environmental pollution accident, shall be fined by the competent department of environmental protection administration or another department invested by law with power to conduct environmental supervision and management in accordance with the consequent damage; in a serious case, the persons responsible shall be subject to administrative sanction by the unit to which they belong or by the competent department of the government. An enterprise or institution that has failed to eliminate or control pollution by the deadline as required shall, as provided for by the state, pay a fee for excessive discharge; in addition, a fine may be imposed on it on the basis of the damage incurred, or the enterprise or institution may be ordered to suspend its operations or close down. The fine as specified in the preceding paragraph shall be decided by the competent department of environmental protection administration. An order for the suspension of operations or shut-down of an enterprise or institution directly under the jurisdiction of the Central Government shall be submitted to and approved by the State Council. A unit that has caused an environmental pollution hazard shall have the obligation to eliminate it and make compensation to the unit or individual that suffered direct losses. A dispute over the liability to make compensation or the amount of compensation may, at the request of the parties, be settled by the competent department of environmental protection administration or another department invested by law with power to conduct environmental supervision and management. If environmental pollution losses result solely from irresistible natural disasters which cannot be averted even after the prompt adoption of reasonable measures, the party concerned shall be exempted from liability. The limitation period for prosecution with respect to compensation for environmental pollution losses shall be three years, counted from the time when the party becomes aware of or should become aware of the pollution losses. If a violation of this Law causes a serious environmental pollution accident, leading to the grave consequences of heavy losses of public or private property or human injuries or deaths of persons, the persons directly responsible for such an accident shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law. Whoever, in violation of this Law, causes damage to natural resources like land, forests, grasslands, water, minerals, fish, wild animals and wild plants shall bear legal liability in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws. Any person conducting supervision and management of environmental protection who abuses his power, neglects his duty or engages in malpractices for personal gains shall be given administrative sanction by the unit to which he belongs or the competent higher authorities; if his act constitutes a crime, he shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law. This Law shall enter into force on the date of promulgation.

3: China - Wikipedia

Law of the People's Republic of China, officially referred to as the Socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics, is the legal regime of China, with the separate legal traditions and systems of Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau.

The procedures for the decision on negotiating and signing of treaties and agreements are as follows: In the case of an agreement involving matters of major importance or matters falling within the functional competence of other departments under the State Council, the department concerned or in consultation with the other departments concerned the State Council, shall submit it to the State Council for decision. The draft agreement of the Chinese side shall be examined and decided upon by the department concerned or in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when necessary. In case that the Chinese draft of a treaty or agreement already examined and decided upon by the State Council shall have to undergo major modifications as a result of negotiation, the revised draft shall be re-submitted to the State Council for examination and decision. For the purpose of negotiating and signing treaties or agreements, representatives shall be appointed according to the following procedures: The full powers of the representative shall be signed by the Premier of the State Council, but may also be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The letter of authorization for the representative shall be signed by the head of the department. When the contracting parties agree that it is necessary for the head of the department to produce full powers for signing an agreement concluded in the name of the department, the full powers shall be signed by the Premier of the State Council, but may also be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the case of an agreement involving matters of major importance or matters falling within the functional competence of other departments under the State Council, the department concerned or in consultation with the other departments concerned under the State Council, shall submit it to the State Council for decision. In case that the Chinese draft of a treaty or agreement already examined and decided upon by the State Council shall have to undergo major modifications as a result of negotiation, the revised draft shall be re-submitted to the State Council for examination and decision. When the contracting parties agree that it is necessary for the head of the department to produce full powers for signing an agreement concluded in the name of the department, the full powers shall be signed by the Premier of the State Council, but may also be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The following persons shall dispense with full powers for negotiating and signing treaties and agreements: The treaties and important agreements referred to in the preceding paragraph are as follows: A treaty or an important agreement after being signed, shall be submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or by the department concerned under the State Council in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the State Council for examination. After the ratification of a bilateral treaty or an important bilateral agreement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall execute the formalities for the exchange of the instruments of ratification with the other contracting party. After the ratification of a multilateral treaty or an important multilateral agreement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall execute the formalities for the deposit of the instrument of ratification with the depositary state or international organization. After the signing of agreements or other signed instruments of the nature of a treaty which do not fall under Paragraph 2, Article 7 of this Law and which are subject to approval as required by the State Council or as agreed by the contracting parties, the aforesaid agreements or instruments shall be submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the departments concerned under the State Council in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the State Council for approval. With respect to approved agreements and other approved instruments of the nature of a treaty, in the case of a bilateral one, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall execute the formalities for the exchange of the instruments of approval with the other contracting party or for mutual notification by diplomatic notes of the approval. In the case of a multilateral one, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall execute the formalities for the deposit of the instrument of approval with the depositary state or international organization concerned. The instrument of approval shall be signed by the Premier of the State Council, but may also be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. If the two contracting parties need to go through different domestic legal procedures for the entry into force of the same treaty or agreement, the said treaty or agreement shall enter into force upon the mutual notification by

diplomatic notes of the accomplishment by the two parties of their respective legal procedures. After the signing of treaties and agreements listed in the preceding paragraph, the formalities of ratification, approval, entry on the record or registration shall be executed as the case requires in accordance with Articles 7, 8 and 9 of this Law. The formalities of notification by note shall be completed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The procedures for acceding to multilateral treaties and agreements are as follows: The instrument of accession shall be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the specific procedures executed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The instrument of accession shall be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the specific formalities executed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The decision to accept a multilateral treaty or agreement shall be made by the State Council. In the case of a multilateral treaty or agreement containing clauses of acceptance which is signed by the Chinese representative or not signed because no signature is necessary, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the department concerned under the State Council in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall make recommendation after examination and submit it to the State Council for decision on acceptance. The instrument of acceptance shall be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the specific formalities executed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. When necessary, a text in the language of a third country agreed upon by the two contracting parties may be executed in addition as a third, equally authentic, official text or an unofficial text for reference. It may be stipulated by consent of the two contracting parties that the third text shall prevail in case of divergence of interpretation of the treaty of agreement. For agreements concerning business affairs and treaties and agreements concluded with international organizations, a single language fairly commonly used internationally may also be used by consent of the two contracting parties or in accordance with the provisions of the constitutions of the international organizations concerned. The measures for publishing other treaties and agreements shall be provided for by the State Council. The State Council may formulate regulations in accordance with this Law for its implementation. This Law shall come into force from the date of its promulgation.

4: Company Law of the People's Republic of China | Dezan Shira & Associates

Article 72 If an international treaty concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China contains provisions different from those found in this Law, the provisions of the international.

5: Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China -- www.enganchecubano.com

Seed Law of the People's Republic of China (as amended by the Decision of August 28, , of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Amending the Seed Law of the People's Republic of China) ().

6: People's Republic of China Supreme People's Court

Good afternoon, friends from the press! November 8 marks the Journalists' Day in China, I wish all Chinese and foreign journalists workin.

7: China: IP Laws and Treaties

The People's Republic of China adopted a new Company Law in October The law came into effect from January 1, China further amended 12 provisions of the new Company Law which came into effect on March 1,

8: Milestones: " - Office of the Historian

(Effective Date?) Article 1. This Law is formulated in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. Article 2. This Law shall be applicable to bilateral or multilateral treaties and agreements, and other instruments of the nature of a treaty or agreement concluded between the People's Republic of China and foreign states.

9: China Judicial Assistance Information

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China is the highest law within China. The current version was adopted in 1982 with further revisions in 1988, 1999, and 2004. There are four levels of the court system in China: the grassroots, intermediate, higher and supreme people's courts, in addition to special courts such as the

Story of the Easter Bunny Edward Seaga Wykeham McNeil Edmund Bartlett Paul Pennicook Claremont Kirton Henry Lowe Patrick Lynch Karl An act to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1985 through Introduction to biomedical engineering solutions manual Ths of history apush Women of color in the management pipeline The HudsonRiver highlands I m not the only one piano sheet music What Lies Before Us Personnel administration in the courts Extraordinary Cases of Sherlock Holmes Dry plate making for amateurs Modern-day Martha Organization of the lumber industry So you think youre covered Count Fontenac by W.D. LeSueur. v. 4. Looking for Marco Polo Methods of conducting research Anatolius Book of the computation of the Pasch. Just Siamese 2006 16-Month Wall Calendar The three circuits: a study of the primary forces. Half a life novel International Tax Summaries 1995 4 A Variety of Villains Choice reading for public and private entertainments Triplet Secret Babies (Maitland Maternity: Triplets, Quads Quints) The working mans family botanic guide Content rules The colored girls of Passenack Research methods in criminal justice and criminology Australia (Exploring Continents) C primer lippman 4th The Earth and Its Peoples: A Global History The family comes together New directions in media management Our gospel a gift to the imagination Los Angeles and Orange counties Plagued by Nightingales (Virago Modern Classics) The surrender of Geronimo A to z adjective list