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How to Find the Law of the People's Republic of China: A Research Guide and Selective Annotated Bibliography

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Mr. Luo presents a research guide that briefly reviews the major sources of Chinese law and Chinese legal publishing. He then presents a selective annotated bibliography covering both primary and secondary sources of Chinese legal information. Internet resources are also provided. While the guide and bibliography focus on English language materials, they also include some important sources published in Chinese. The author concludes by describing a strategy for updating Chinese law using resources available in North America.

Introduction

This research guide is intended to help orient the researcher unfamiliar with Chinese legal materials to the basic sources of legal information of the People's Republic of China. The annotated bibliography that follows the guide covers major sets of Chinese primary and secondary legal sources. Chinese legal resources on the Internet are also listed and discussed. This article concludes with a step-by-step strategy for updating Chinese law using resources that are available in North America.

The guide and bibliography focus on materials published in the English language but also included are some important sources published in Chinese. There are currently two major Chinese romanization systems used in the United States. The first, called *Pinyin*,¹ is becoming more popular among those studying Chinese and is recognized by the International Standards Organization as the standard for Chinese transliteration. The second, called *Wade-Giles*

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1. *Pinyin* has been used in mainland China since 1958 and was designated by the Chinese government as the official Chinese romanization system in 1979. Since then, *Pinyin* has been used by most educational institutions all over the world for Chinese studies.

Chinese romanization system, has been used by the Library of Congress and most North American libraries since 1957.² Both *Pinyin* and *Wade-Giles* are provided with their English translations to assist readers in finding the Chinese titles that are listed in either the research guide or the annotated bibliography.³

Research Guide

Overview of Chinese Legal Publishing

In February 1949, eight months before the People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued an order abolishing the laws of the Republic of China, the predecessor state. For this paper, the Chinese laws referred to are those created by the PRC since 1949.

There were not many laws created, nor much legal publication activity, before the PRC began its economic reform in 1978. Although the first Constitution Law was enacted in 1954, the first *Criminal Code* was not promulgated until 1979. Even today, the PRC does not have a civil code. Instead, the basic principles of Chinese civil law are defined by various individual legislative enactments. Chief among these is the General Principles of Civil Law of 1986, but also included are such major pieces of law relating to civil issues as the Marriage Law (1980), the Trademark Law (1982), the Law of Economic Contracts (1981), the Patent Law (1984), the Law of Foreign-Related Economic Contracts (1985), the Succession Law (1985), the Law of Technology Contracts (1987), and the Copyright Law (1990).

Since 1978, the PRC has produced a complex infrastructure of thousands of legislative enactments, both central and local, administrative regulations, orders, notices, and other policy pronouncements. However, the country still lacks a law-codification system, so none of the written laws are codified—rather, they are compiled by various government agencies in different styles. Therefore, a researcher accustomed to American legal publishing should not expect to find Chinese laws and regulations published in the style of West's

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2. The Wade-Giles Chinese romanization system was first invented by Sir. Thomas Francis Wade (1818–1895), a British diplomat, and was further modified by the Cambridge scholar Herbert Allan Giles (1845–1935) in the late nineteenth century. Thus, this system became known as *Wade-Giles*. The Library of Congress and the major North American online bibliographic utilities (like OCLC, RLIN and WLN) still use *Wade-Giles* to catalog materials published in Chinese. Therefore, to search Chinese publications on these databases, one has to use *Wade-Giles* though it is beyond the knowledge of most library users. *Pinyin* is also more accurate in rendering standard Chinese pronunciation than *Wade-Giles*. For more information about these two standards, see Suping Lu, *A Study on the Chinese Romanization Standard in Libraries*, 21 CATALOGING & CLASSIFICATION Q. 81 (1995).
 3. The following example indicates the method used in this article: *Pinyin=Wade-Giles* (English translation): *Zhonghua renmin gongheguo falu fagui* : huo yeh = *Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo fa lu fa keui* : huo yeh (*Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China* : looseleaf).

United States Code Annotated, Lawyers Co-operative's *United States Code Service* or the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Before late 1995, when the first looseleaf compilation of Chinese laws and regulations was published by China Publishing House,⁴ most of the statute compilations lacked an efficient access system, such as a subject index or a law finder, or an effective supplementing or updating scheme. The new looseleaf service adopted modern legal compilation and publishing techniques by including a comprehensive index and using a bimonthly updating system.

The Chinese government places severe limitations on private enterprises engaged in law compilation and publishing. Most of the Chinese law and regulation collections are compiled by a few government agencies such as the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council and the Legal Affairs Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. In turn, the works produced by these agencies are published by China Legal Publishing House, a state-owned enterprise.

While the Chinese legal publishing industry is still immature, some Western publishers have tapped into Chinese law publishing markets. Since 1982, Oceana Publications, CCH Australia Ltd., and Asia Law & Practice Publishing Ltd. have been producing publications of Chinese laws and regulations. Asia Law & Practice Publishing Ltd., a subsidiary of Euromoney in Hong Kong, has become the leading foreign publisher in this field. It publishes a core of Chinese legal materials in English, ranging from a Chinese legislative compilation and law digests to legal periodicals and monographs. In general, the foreign publishers use more sophisticated indexing, digesting, and supplementing techniques in their products than do the Chinese government agencies.

As a result of economic and scientific developments, a few Chinese government agencies and academic institutes have begun to apply electronic and telecommunication technology to store, disseminate, and retrieve their laws. Currently, three such major Chinese computer-assisted legal research systems are in existence. The first was developed by the Information Center of the State Planning Commission of the PRC. The second is the CHINALAW database created by the Peking (Beijing) University Legal Information Center (formerly called "the CHINALAW Computer-Assisted Legal Research Center of Beijing (Peking) University" or "CHINALAW Center" for short). The third is a product of the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council.

The Chinese law database developed by the State Planning Commission is online but can be accessed by Chinese government agencies only. The Peking (Beijing) University Legal Information Center used to sell the English version of its CHINALAW database to WESTLAW and LEXIS, but currently is

4. *Zhonghua renmin gongheguo falu fagui* (Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China).

developing a fee-based online searching system on the Internet at its Web site (discussed below). The Bureau of Legislative Affairs entered into a cooperative arrangement with the University of Hong Kong to include the Chinese law database in the Law-On-Line Project developed by the University (also discussed below).

Overview of the Major Sources of Chinese Law

Legislative Enactments

The PRC Constitution authorizes the enactment of laws (normative documents) by a legislative hierarchy and an administrative hierarchy of the Central government and also at the local government level. The Constitution also provides for different scopes of legal effect for laws enacted by different levels of legislative bodies or administrative agencies.

National People's Congress

The National People's Congress (NPC) is the supreme legislative body of the People's Republic of China. Only the NPC has the power to amend the Constitution and to enact or amend basic laws (*jiben falu*), such as the criminal code, the General Principles of Civil Law, and laws relating to the organization of state organs. The full Congress usually meets once a year, for a period of one to two weeks, and is convened by its Standing Committee. The Standing Committee of the NPC is empowered to interpret the Constitution and statutes, to enact and amend statutes with the exception of those which should be enacted by the NPC, or to enact when the NPC is not in session. However, the amendments or supplements made by the Standing Committee to the statutes enacted by the NPC may not contravene the basic principles of the Constitution or the basic statutes enacted by the NPC.

State Council

The State Council is the highest authority in the country's administration. It is empowered under Article 89 of the 1982 Constitution to "adopt administrative measures, enact administrative rules and regulations and issue decisions and orders in accordance with the constitution and statutes." This administrative activity takes a variety of forms, including *guize* (rules), *guiding* (rules), *banfa* (rules), *zhangcheng* (regulations), *mingling* (orders), *tiaoli* (decrees), *zhishi* (instructions), *jueyi* (resolutions), *jueding* (decisions), *tongzhi* (circulars), *gonggao* (announcements). Since 1987, all administrative regulations are legally required to be published in *The Gazette of the State Council* by Article 16 of the Provisional Regulations on the Enactment of Administrative Regulations (1987).

Local People's Governments

Local people's congresses and their standing committees at the provincial level have power to enact and promulgate local regulations. Under the 1986 amend-

ments to the Organic Law of Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of 1979, the people's congresses of provincial capitals and larger cities and their standing committees were authorized to enact local regulations subject to the approval of the provincial people's congresses' standing committees.

Regarding the power to make local administrative regulations, many laws (both central and local) and central administrative regulations also expressly authorize provincial people's governments to make implementing rules, provisions, or measures relating to these laws or regulations. All local laws and administrative regulations are to be reported to the NPC or the State Council for recording. If local laws and regulations contravene the Constitution, the statutes, or administrative rules and regulations at the national level, the Standing Committee of the NPC or the State Council can annul them.

Legislative Interpretation

The constitution does not specify which branch of government has the power to interpret legislative enactments. Instead, in 1981, the NPC Standing Committee passed the *Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Providing an Improved Interpretation of the Law*, establishing four basic rules regarding the power to interpret laws:

1. "In cases where the limits of articles of laws and decrees need to be further defined or additional stipulations need to be made, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall provide interpretations or make stipulations by means of decrees." This is known as "legislative interpretation" (*lifa jieshi*).
2. "Interpretation of questions involving the specific application of laws and decrees in court trials shall be provided by the Supreme People's Court. Interpretation of questions involving the specific application of laws and decrees in the procuratorial work of the procuratorates shall be provided by the Supreme People's Procuratorate. If the interpretations provided by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate are at variance with each other in principle, they shall be submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for interpretation or decision." These two kinds of interpretations are known as "judicial interpretation" (*sifa jieshi*).
3. "Interpretation of questions involving the specific application of laws and decrees in areas unrelated to judicial and procuratorial work shall be provided by the State council and the competent departments." This is known as "administrative interpretation" (*xingzheng jieshi*).
4. "In cases where the limits of locally enacted rules and regulations need to be further defined or additional stipulations need to be made, the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government which

have formulated these rules and regulations shall provide the interpretations or make the stipulations. Interpretation of questions involving the specific application of local rules and regulations shall be provided by the competent departments under the people's governments of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government."

In practice, the NPC Standing Committee has thus far not issued any document interpreting a specific point of law, but the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorates, and the State Council and its Ministries have often issued documents interpreting laws. Although the Chinese system of law interpretation is quite different from most countries where the power of interpretation of law resides in the judicial branch based on the principle of separation of powers, the largest number of interpretative documents is still issued by the Supreme People's Court. The interpretative law documents are usually published in the *Gazette of the Supreme People's Court*.

Case Law

The current Chinese legal system does not formally recognize cases or judicial precedents as a source of law. However, in practice, cases are often cited as persuasive authority and some courts follow judicial precedents to decide issues when statutes are vague. In particular, certain decisions of the Supreme People's Court that can be read as generating legal norms have binding effect on lower courts. Since 1985, some decisions of the Supreme People's Court have been published in the *Gazette of the Supreme People's Court*. However, only final decisions are published in the *Gazette* and unlike law reports in common law systems, the full texts of judgments delivered by the court are not published.

Bibliography of Chinese Law

Primary Sources

The PRC follows the civil law approach. Its primary source of law is statutes, including laws passed by the National People's Congress and the local People's Congresses, or administrative regulations promulgated by the State Council and the local people's governments. However, as discussed above, judicial interpretations issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and advisory opinions and instructions issued by the State Council and other administrative agencies, also play a very important role in the Chinese legal system. Therefore, in a broader sense, the primary sources of Chinese law should also be seen as including judicial interpretation made by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Unfortunately, most Chinese law compilations don't include judicial interpre-

tations. Even in the few that do, the inclusions are not complete. Currently, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate are compiling their interpretations for eventual publication.

Statutory Law

So far there is no codification system for laws or regulations in China. Chinese statutes are arranged in the forms of compilation or collection. Currently, most compilations of Chinese laws include both laws and administrative regulations. Therefore, law and administrative regulations are not going to be listed as two separate categories herein. Rather, they are listed according to the publication's languages (in Chinese or both Chinese and English) and media (paper or electronic format).

In English⁵ or in Both English and Chinese

China Laws for Foreign Business (looseleaf), North Ryde, N.S.W.: CCH Australia Ltd., 1985—.

This looseleaf service is the best compilation of Chinese laws and regulations with respect to the PRC's foreign business. It consists of three parts: (1) Business Regulation; (2) Taxation and Customs; and (3) Special Zones and Cities. All the legislation is presented with the Chinese and English texts on facing pages throughout the entire set, which makes it fast and easy to refer from the translation to the official text. It is also easy to access specific current law provisions because it has a comprehensive subject index in English. The main volumes are usually updated five times annually and a special update and alert report in pamphlet form is sent to subscribers almost every month.⁶

The China Law Reference Service (looseleaf), Hong Kong: Asia Law & Practice Ltd., 1996—, quarterly.

This is a new Chinese law compilation published in looseleaf format. When complete it will consist of six volumes: Volume 1, Government, Administration & the Legal System; Volume 2, Economic Law; Volume 3, Tax & Finance; Volume 4, Real Property, Infrastructure & Transport; Volume 5, Trade, Commerce & Industry; and Volume 6, Index. These six *Master Archive* volumes will cover all the PRC's national and regional business law implemented from December 1986 to June 1996, and key economic laws from 1979. The update frequency will be quarterly. The features of this looseleaf service that make it unique are its comprehensive subject index and cross-referencing system and its special law digests and editors' notes. The publisher developed its own numbering and indexing system for this service so that users can use the index

5. The researcher should be aware that under traditional Chinese practice the English versions of Chinese law are not treated as equally authentic to the Chinese versions. This is true even if the English version is accompanied by the official Chinese translation.

6. See *infra* Appendix: U.S. Libraries That Subscribe to *China Laws for Foreign Business*.

volume as a law finder to access the text of the laws/regulations and use the cross-references printed in the texts to locate related legislation between volumes. Each law has an editor's note written by prominent Chinese legal practitioners to highlight and analyze the important points of the law. Each volume also includes a section of law digests explaining all the laws in summary form.

The publisher also offers a biweekly update service via fax for an extra charge. Currently, the publisher is developing its own Chinese law electronic database to provide subscribers with immediate online access at all times. If Asia Law & Practice keeps all its promises, this reference service will become the best resource for Chinese law and bring Chinese legal research into a state-of-the-art level.

Statutes and Regulations of the People's Republic of China (looseleaf), Hong Kong: The Institute of Chinese Law (Publishers) Ltd. and University of East Asia Press, 1987–, irregular.

This compilation consists of five looseleaf volumes, with a bound index published annually. The coverage is from 1950. The index is very comprehensive but updating is slow.

Commercial, Business, and Trade Laws: People's Republic of China (looseleaf), Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1982–, irregular.

This is a good set of the Chinese laws, but as of this writing it had not been updated since November 1991).

The Laws of the People's Republic of China, Pei-ching: Foreign Languages Press, 1987–.

These English editions of Chinese laws and regulations are chronologically compiled by the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC. The coverage begins with 1979.

Laws and Regulations of the PRC Governing Foreign-Related Matters (1949–1990), Pei-ching: China Legal System Publishing House, 1991–.

These three volumes of Chinese law and regulation collections were translated and compiled by the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council of the PRC. The publisher intends to publish an annual supplement.

In Chinese

Zhonghua renmin gongheguo falu faguei: huo yeh = Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo fa lu fa keui: huo yeh (*Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China: looseleaf*), [Pei-ching]: Fa lu chu pan she, 1995–.

As the first of its kind, this Chinese law compilation is published by the PRC government in looseleaf format to facilitate regular updating. It is compiled by the editorial board of the Legal Affairs Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and published by the Legal

Publishing House in Beijing. It consists of six volumes containing the 1,435 laws and regulations promulgated by the National People's Congress and the State Council between 1949 and 1995 that are currently in force. Each volume has a comprehensive index. The service will be supplemented bimonthly, adding new laws and regulations or deleting certain items according to decisions made at the six sessions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or the Plenary Meeting of the State Council. The sole agent for overseas distribution is Joint Publishing (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Zhonghua renmin gongheguo falu chuanshu = Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo fa lu chuan shu 1949-1989 (Completed Collection of the Laws of the People's Republic of China 1949-1989), Changchun: Jilin People's Publishing House, 1989. With 1990 supplement.

Compiled by a group of Chinese legal experts, this publication includes laws, administrative regulations, legally binding interpretations⁷ and the international treaties to which China is a party. The laws and regulations are those that were still effective at the end of 1989. The provisions that are no longer effective are annotated with notes or references to the new laws or regulations. A distinguishing feature of this compilation is its inclusion of substantial legally binding interpretations/documents that once were categorized as "internal documents" and thus not available to the general public. The table of contents is in both Chinese and English. Though not an official compilation, it is the most thorough collection of Chinese laws from 1949 to 1989. Unfortunately, there are no plans for its continuation.

Zhongyang renmin zhengfu faling huibian = Chung yang jen min cheng fu fa ling hui pien (Collection of the Laws and Decrees of the Central People's Government), Beijing: People's Publishing House and Legal Publishing House, 1952-1955.

This publication was compiled by the Legal Committee of the People's Central Government of the PRC (*Zhongyang renmin zhengfu fazhi weiyuanhui*) and consisted of five volumes. The coverage was from 1950 to 1954. It was succeeded by *Zhonghua renmin gongheguo faguei huibian = Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo fa kuai hui pien (Collection of the China Laws and Regulations)*, Beijing: Legal Publishing House, 1955-1965, 1985-, annually. This publication has been compiled by the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council of the PRC (*Kuowuyuan fazhiju*) since 1955. However, due to "the Culture Revolution," the publication was interrupted for twenty years. In 1985, publication was resumed and the laws and regulations promulgated during 1979-1984 were compiled and published retrospectively, meaning there is a

7. "Legally binding interpretation" is literally translated from the Chinese legal terms of "falu guifanxing jieshi" which includes the judicial interpretations and instructions made by the Supreme People's Court and the administrative interpretations and instructions made by the Chinese administrative agencies.

gap in coverage between 1964–1978. These two sets can be considered the most thorough official publication of Chinese laws and regulations.

Zhonghua renmin gongheguo xianxing faguei huibian = *Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo hsien hsing fa kwei hui pien*, 1949–1985 (*Compilation of the PRC's Regulations in Effect, 1949–1985*), Pei-ching: Jen min chu pan she (Beijing: People's Publishing House), 1987.

This set was compiled by the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council. It collects all the administrative regulations that were promulgated or approved by the State Council during 1949–1985 and were still effective or valid at the end of 1985. The compilation consists of seven volumes covering seven subject categories: (1) *Caimao* (Finance and Trade), (2) *Nonglin* (Agriculture and Forest), (3) *Waishi waijingmao* (Foreign Affairs, Foreign Economy and Trade), (4) *Gongjiao Chengjian* (Industry, Transportation and Construction), (5) *Laodong renshi* (Labor and Personnel), (6) *Kejiao wenwei* (Science, Education, Culture and Health), (7) *Zhenfa* (Politics and Law Enforcement).

Zhonghua renmin gongheguo xinfaguei huibian = *Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo hsin fa kwei hui pien* (*Compilation of New Laws and Regulations*), Pei-ching: Hsin hua chu pan she (Beijing: Xinhua Publishing House), 1988–, quarterly.

This publication is compiled by the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council, and includes laws and regulations from both the central government and the local governments. The compilation is divided into four main categories: (1) laws and administrative regulations, (2) regulations listed by the promulgating administrative agency, (3) local laws and regulations, and (4) laws and regulations listed chronologically.

Zhonghua renmin gongheguo guowuyuan gongbao = *Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo kuo wu yuan kung pao* (*Gazette of the State Council of the PRC*), Pei-Ching: Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo kuo wu yuan pan kung ting, 1954–, irregular (published 3–4 times per month since 1984).

This gazette has been edited and published by the State Council of the PRC since 1954. It was suspended during the “Culture Revolution” and resumed in 1979. Since September 29, 1990, the table of contents of the gazette has also been published in English. The gazette includes all laws, regulations and orders, notices and other policy pronouncements made by the government. Because the gazette is published very frequently (three or four times a month), it can be used to update Chinese laws and regulations.

Zhonghua renmin gongheguo chuanguo renmin daibiao dahui changwu weiyuanhui gongbao = *Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo chuan kuo jen min tai piao ta hui chang wu wei yuan hui kung pao* (*Gazette of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress*), edited and published by the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the PRC, 1957–, irregular.

All the laws passed by the People's Congress are reported in this gazette.

In Electronic Formats

AsiaInfo's China Laws and Regulations Database

This database is the most complete collection of Chinese laws published in electronic format. The database contains the laws and regulations enacted by the central government from the beginning of the People's Republic of China to the present, as well as other legal information such as significant court cases and local regulations. As of May 1995, the time span of this collection was from 1949 to 1993. This collection is available in both Chinese and English. The Chinese version is on CD-ROM and diskettes. The English version can be obtained through e-mail or diskettes, but is not yet available on CD-ROM. Users of the database can search Chinese laws by subject matter, keywords, issue-date, file number, or a combination of methods.

The database is produced and updated annually by two prestigious Chinese educational institutions, the Law Center of Beijing University, and the Computer Application Institute of the Shanghai Jiaotong University. It is distributed by AsiaInfo Services, Inc., a consultant firm that has a unique combination of current information resources and a network of data collectors, business analysts, and translators to perform streamlined consulting services for Chinese business. AsiaInfo also provides customer retrieval services. If a customer needs specific law documents, AsiaInfo can search for and deliver full text of the law on a diskette or by e-mail.⁸

China Law Database on CD

This database was jointly developed by the PRC National People's Congress, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the State Information Center. The 1995 version includes all laws, regulations, and circulars in original texts promulgated by the National Government up to May 31, 1995. It also contains laws and regulations promulgated by local governments. The laws and regulations concerning foreign business are also available in English. It is updated quarterly. It is distributed by China Law InfoBase, Inc. in North America.⁹

WESTLAW and LEXIS

The CHINALAW Computer-Assisted Legal Research Center (recently renamed "The Center for Legal Information) of Beijing (Peking) University used to sell its ChinaLaw database, consisting of English translations of some

8. Further information about the database and pricing is available from AsiaInfo Services Inc., One Galleria Tower, 13355 Noel Rd., Suite 1340, Dallas, Texas 75240, U.S.A., Telephone: (214) 788-4141, fax: (214) 788-0729, or e-mail: law@asiainfo.com.

9. Further information about the database is available from China Law InfoBase, Inc., P.O. Box 7702, Austin, TX 7813-7702; fax: (512) 467-0759; or e-mail: lawinfo@aol.com.

of the PRC national and provincial laws and regulations (mainly economic aspects relevant to dealing with foreign businesses in China), to WESTLAW and LEXIS. However, the Center stopped the sale and now plans to make the database available for fee-based search and retrieval through their Web site on the Internet. WESTLAW deleted the ChinaLaw database recently, but it is still available via the ASIAPC/CHINAL file on LEXIS. However, the CHINAL file on LEXIS may no longer be updated. Some of the Chinese laws in English full text can also be located in the ASIAPC/BBCSWB file on LEXIS. This is the BBC Summary of World Broadcasts and Monitoring Reports. This database does not specialize in law but contains a significant number of Chinese laws, some of which cannot be found in the CHINAL database.

Chinese Patent Abstracts in English [available on WESTLAW]

This database is provided by A K-R Info., Inc. and is originally produced by the Patent Documentation Center of the People's Republic of China. Document records provide bibliographic information and English-language titles and abstractions of all patents published in the People's Republic of China since the opening of the Chinese patent office. Coverage begins with April 1985, and the file is updated nightly.

Case Law

There is no consistent official or unofficial reporting system of case law in China. Some important cases are published in the *Gazette of the Supreme People's Court* of the PRC, or included in some other unofficial publications. It is very difficult to collect the PRC's case law. However, Chinese statutory law is often too general to understand or to be applied to real life contexts. A researcher must seek help from judicial interpretation or commentary by Chinese legal experts.

In English or in Both English and Chinese

China Law & Practice, Hong Kong: Asia Law & Practice Ltd., 1987–, ten times a year.

This periodical reports important Chinese cases related to Chinese business law practice.

China Legal Precedents (Cases) Database (available in both Chinese and English).

This database is part of the *China Laws and Regulations Database* distributed by AsiaInfo Service Inc., mentioned above.

The China Law Reports (Editor-in-chief: Priscilla Leung Mei-fun), Hong Kong: Butterworths Asia, 1995–, irregularly.

The China Law Reports is a publication of the PRC case reports. It is the only authorized English translation of significant judgments provided by

different levels of courts in the PRC. The Chinese version of the Reports is jointly organized by the Supreme People's Court and the Senior Judges Training Center of the PRC. It covers cases on Civil, Criminal, Administrative and Economic Law. The first publication was *China Law Reports 1991*, which includes: Vol. 1—Civil Law, Vol. 2—Criminal Law, and Vol. 3—Administrative & Economic Law.

In Chinese

Zhonghua renmin gongheguo zuigao renmin fayuan gongbao = *Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo tsui kao jen min fa yuan kung pao* (*Gazette of the Supreme People's Court of the PRC*), Pei-ching: Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo tsui kao jen min fa yuan pan kung ting, 1985—, quarterly.

This gazette is edited and published by the Supreme People's Court. It includes important cases, the Supreme People's Court's advisory opinions, instructions and judicial interpretations.

Zhonghua renmin gongheguo zuigao renmin jianchayuan gongbao = *Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo tsui kao jen min chien cha yuan kung pao* (*Gazette of the Supreme People's Procuratorate of PRC*), Pei-ching: Chung-kuo chien cha chu pan she, 1989—, quarterly.

This gazette is edited and published by the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Like the *Gazette of the Supreme People's Court*, it also includes some important Chinese cases, advisory opinions from Supreme People's Procuratorate's, instructions and judicial interpretations.

Zhonghua renmin gongheguo 12 fa anli huilan = *Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo 12 fa an li hui lan* (*Compilation of the Cases About the PRC's 12 Laws*), Pei-ching: Chung-kuo cheng fa ta hsueh chu pan she (University of China Politics and Law Press), 1992.

This collection of Chinese case law was selected and annotated by a group of Chinese legal experts. It is the most comprehensive Chinese case law collection. The cases collected in this publication are divided into twelve main legal topics: (1) constitutional law, (2) administrative law, (3) general civil law provisions, (4) family law, (5) heirloom law, (6) economic law, (7) military law, (8) criminal law, (9) administrative procedure law, (10) civil procedure law, (11) criminal procedure law, and (12) international law. Each case consists of three parts: (1) main facts, (2) holdings, and (3) analysis. The analyses were not written by judges, but by the editors with references to the statutory sources. The cases are real, but the editors intentionally omitted the names of parties and places for most of the cases and did not give the original citations. Therefore, the usefulness of this publication for lawyers is limited.

Secondary Sources

Due to the immense amount of literature on Chinese law, only a few important bibliographies, encyclopedias, dictionaries, journals, periodicals, and loose-leaf services about Chinese law are listed below, with emphasis on literature published in English.

Bibliographies and Research Guides

In English

Thomas H. Reynolds & Arturo A. Flores, *Foreign Law: Current Sources of Codes and Basic Legislation in Jurisdictions of the World* (looseleaf), Littleton, Colo.: Fred B. Rothman & Co., 1989–, irregular.

Volume 3 published in 1993 has a section on China. This section has a very good introduction to the PRC legal system. The bibliographies are selective and arranged by legal subjects.

James L. Kenworthy, *A Guide to the Laws, Regulations and Policies of the People's Republic of China on Foreign Trade and Investment*, Buffalo, New York: William S. Hein & Co., Inc., 1989.

This book begins with a good commentary on PRC law publishing, lists most titles of Chinese laws and regulations on foreign business by subjects, and includes a selective bibliography on Chinese law published in English.

Constance A. Johnson, *Chinese Law: A Bibliography of Selected English-Language Materials*, Washington, D.C.: Far Eastern Law Division, Law Library of Congress, 1990.

The coverage is from the middle of 1985 through the middle of 1989. This bibliography is intended to serve as a continuation of the 1985 Law Library publication compiled by Jeanette L. Pinard entitled *The People's Republic of China: A Bibliography of Selected English-Language Legal Materials*, reprinted in volume 3 of the *China Law Reporter* (1985, pp. 46–143).

MonYin Lung, *Annotated Bibliography of Selected English-Language Literature on Chinese Law*, 6 LEGAL REFERENCE SERVICES QUARTERLY 95–121 (1986).

This bibliography lists and annotates the most important materials on Chinese law published in American legal literature between early 1983 and early 1986.

Joni J. Langevoort, *Chinese Law in English: A Selected Bibliography*, 14 INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEGAL INFORMATION 111–154 (1986).

This bibliography includes most articles and books on Chinese law dated from 1980 to 1986, and provides a subject-keyword index.

Phillip Yun et al., *Annotated Bibliography*, 22 COLUMBIA JOURNAL TRANSNATIONAL LAW 175-232 (1983).

This bibliography evaluates English literature on Chinese law, particularly on various aspects of China's foreign business law.

Tao-Tai Hsia, *Guide to Selected Legal Sources of Mainland China*, Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1967.

The guide includes a brief survey of the PRC's justice system; lists the titles and passing dates of the Chinese laws, decrees, and regulations published in *Collection of Laws and Decrees of the Central People's Government September 1949 to September 1954* and in *Collection of Laws and Regulations of the PRC September 1954 to December 1963*; and includes a selective list of periodical legal literature published in English and Chinese before 1967.

Fu-shun Lin, *Chinese Law, Past and Present: A Bibliography of Enactments and Commentaries in English Text*, New York: East Asian Institute, Columbia University, 1966.

This bibliography includes a part on "Communist Chinese Law" which covers only materials written in English or translated into English from other languages. Some entries are annotated with a brief comment. It also lists the enacting information about Chinese laws and regulations promulgated before 1966.

In Chinese

Zhongguó faxue zhuzuo dacidian = *Chung-kuo fa hsueh chu tso ta tzu tien* (*Encyclopedia of Chinese Legal Works*), Pei-Ching: *Chung-kuo fa hsueh chu tso ta tzu tien* (Beijing: University of China Politics and Law Press), 1992.

This comprehensive annotated bibliography primarily collects bibliographical information about legal works published in China after 1949. Each title is annotated with an abstract or table of contents.

Zhongguo falu tushu zongmu = *Chung-kuo fa lu tu shu tsung mu* (*Comprehensive Table of Contents of Chinese Law Books*), Pei-ching: *Chung-kuo cheng fa ta hsueh chu pan she* (Beijing: University of China Politics and Law Press), 1991.

This work was compiled by the Library of the University of China Politics and Law. This comprehensive bibliography covers the law books including foreign law books distributed in China between 1911 and 1990. The title is a bit misleading, since it is actually a comprehensive compilation of *bibliographies* of Chinese law books.

Zhongguo faxue tushe mulu = *Chung-kuo fa hsueh tu shu mu lu* (*Bibliography of Chinese Law Books*), Pei-ching: *Chun chung chu pan she*, 1986.

This is a union list of law books held by forty major Chinese libraries and law school libraries at the end of 1983.

Baokan ziliao suoyin. Di 2 fence, Zhengzhi, falu = Pao kan tzu liao so yin. Ti 2 fen tse, Cheng chih, fa lu (Index to Periodicals. 2nd Part, Politics and Law), Pei-ching: Chung-kuo jen min ta hsueh shu pao tzu liao she (Beijing: Periodical Information Press of Chinese People's University), 1983-, annual.

The second part indexes Chinese political and legal articles published in Chinese periodicals.

Encyclopedias and Looseleaf Services

The Encyclopedia of Chinese Law, Hong Kong: Asia Law & Practice Ltd., 1993-.

As of the end of 1995, this title included two volumes. Volume I covered 1987-1993; Volume II, June 1993-December 1994. This encyclopedia consists of thousands of digests of Chinese laws that affect foreign investment and trade in China. All laws digested in the *Encyclopedia* are first published in *China Law & Practice*, a monthly journal also published by Asia Law & Practice Ltd. This book is very well organized for quick and easy access to Chinese laws. It features two sections, one for national legislation, and one for regional. Within each section, the digests are chronologically listed under alphabetical topic headings. The major topics are divided into subheadings, introduced in a detailed index. This is a very good source from which to start research into Chinese law.

Encyclopedia of Chinese Commercial Law, Hong Kong: Leisure Overseas Education, 1995-.

This title consists of twelve subjects in Chinese civil and commercial law and is published in two looseleaf volumes. Each subject is written by faculty at the School of Law, Wuhan University, PRC. The editor and English translator is Sung Chow Wing, Barrister-at-Law at Sino Link Strategy Limited, a consultant firm in Hong Kong. The information in this title has been used as course material for the postgraduate diploma program on Chinese Commercial Law offered by the School of Law of Wuhan University for people who cannot read Chinese.

China Business: The Portable Encyclopedia for Doing Business with China, San Rafael, Cal.: World Trade Press, 1994.

This encyclopedia includes some of China's basic business laws and government policies.

China Business Law Guide (looseleaf), North Ryde, N.S.W.: CCH International, 1991-, quarterly updating.

The guide explains China's business laws and the implications for foreign business operations in China and foreign trade with China. The Guide has been prepared for CCH by Michael Moser and a panel of Chinese law specialists. Michael Moser is an American lawyer and one of a few foreign nationals

appointed by the Chinese Government to the Panel of Arbitrators of the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission in Beijing.

Corporate Counsel's Guide to Doing Business in China (looseleaf), Chesterland, Ohio: Business Laws, Inc., 1995—.

This guide also includes substantial information about China's business laws and regulations.

Periodicals in English

China Law Update, Austin, Tex.: China Law InfoBase, Inc., 1995—, monthly.

This new magazine is edited by a group of Chinese who have both Chinese and American legal education and practice background. The publication covers new laws and regulations, cases, legislative reports and legal news in China. It is essential, probably the best source for keeping track of new Chinese laws.

China Law and Practice, Hong Kong: China Law and Practice Ltd., 1987—, 10 issues per year.

This publication translates documents and analyzes business and legal developments in the PRC. Each issue includes full translations of key laws side by side with the original Chinese text and a full set of editors' notes. Its Case Digest column outlines recent Chinese court decisions on issues arising out of the practice of Chinese law. All the Chinese legal digests published in this journal are later recompiled and published in the *Encyclopedia of Chinese Law*. Any subscriber to this periodical can receive three full texts of laws in Chinese or English (depending on the original source) free of charge every month.

China Economic News (in both English and Chinese), Hong Kong: Economic Information & Consultancy Co., 1983—, weekly.

This weekly periodical usually includes the full text of newly promulgated laws and regulations related to foreign economic and commercial activities. Its frequency of publication and ready availability make it one of the best sources for updating some Chinese laws and reference materials.

China Law (in both Chinese and English), Hong Kong: China Law Magazine Ltd., 1994—, quarterly.

China Law magazine is a product of the China Legal Service (Hong Kong) Co. Ltd., which emphasizes providing information about new Chinese legislative, judicial, legal service and law research to foreign lawyers and businessmen who are doing business with China. This magazine has two special features. The first is a column recording events in China as data with reference to current reports on the existing and developing status of Chinese laws. The second is a listing of major service institutions in China such as law offices, public notary offices, tax agents, and intellectual property agents. These features make it a good reference source for Chinese law practitioners.

China Law Quarterly, Hong Kong: Baker & McKenzie, 1985–, quarterly.

This publication summarizes recent legal developments in China.

China Current Laws, Hong Kong: Longman, 1987–1993, quarterly.

Like *China Law Quarterly*, this publication covers new developments in Chinese laws.

China Law Reporter, Chicago, Ill.: American Bar Association, Section of International Law, 1980–, quarterly.

This is a scholarly journal about Chinese law and China's legal system.

Journal of Chinese Law, Lincoln, Neb.: Center for Chinese Legal Studies, Columbia University School of Law, 1987–, semiannual.

This journal usually publishes scholarly research articles related to the law of China (including mainland China and Taiwan).

China Patents & Trademarks, Hong Kong: China Patent & Trademark Publications, quarterly, 1985–, quarterly.

This index covers six Chinese legal periodicals that are published in Chinese vernacular. They are *Zhongguo guojifa niankan* = *Chung-kuo kuo chi fa nien kan* (Chinese Yearbook of International Law), *Faxue pinglun* = *Fa hsueh ping lun* (Legal Science Review), *Faxue yanjiu* = *Fa hsueh yen chiu* (Studies in Law), *Xiandai faxue* = *Hsien tai fa hsueh* (Modern Law Science), *Zhongguo faxue* = *Chung-kuo fa hsueh* (Chinese Legal Science) and *Zhongguo shehui zhuyi jianshe* = *Chung-kuo she hui chu i chien she* (Chinese Socialism Construction). *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* has a subject index and geographical index for convenient research access. *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* (1984 to date) is now available on WESTLAW as the IFLP database. However, the IFLP database is not available to academic/educational subscribers to WESTLAW.

Internet Resources

Legal Resources

Chinese Law Net (CLNET)

This electronic discussion group devoted to issues of modern Chinese law is available on the Internet. While it is intended that the law of the People's Republic of China will be the main focus, postings relating to other Chinese jurisdictions or to Chinese legal history are also welcome. The list owner is Professor Donald C. Clarke, a distinguished Chinese law expert at the University of Washington School of Law. Many list subscribers are Chinese law experts. Therefore, this list provides a very good reference forum for Chinese law research.¹⁰ The Chinese

10. To subscribe to this list, send an e-mail to listproc@u.washington.edu with the following message (minus the angle brackets) in the body: SUBSCRIBE CLNET <First-name Last-name>

Law Net mailing list archive can be found on the University of Washington School of Law Web site at <<http://www.law.washington.edu/~clnet/index.html>>

Chinese Law-On-Line <<http://lawhk.hku.hk>>

Chinese Law-on-Line is part of the Law-On-Line database system of the Faculty of Law of the University of Hong Kong. The system provides on-line law-related information and business information about China and Hong Kong. The Law-On-Line system supports free-text retrieval and subject index searches on Chinese and English data. Researchers can use World Wide Web browsers such as Netscape or Mosaic to access the Law-On-Line databases. The Law-On-Line system has a guest account for guests to access the demo databases. The account name is "guest" and the password is "guest," too.¹¹ *Chinese Law-On-Line* includes a database of English versions of Chinese laws and regulations governing foreign-related matters, a database of full-text Chinese laws and regulations since 1949, and a database of the full text of the administrative rules of the Ministries of the State Council of the PRC. These databases are updated monthly. The source of the databases is the Information Center of the Legislative Bureau of the State Council of the PRC. Law-On-Line is also planning to build a Chinese case law database.

Li and Partners World Wide Web <<http://www.law.com.tw>>

This is the Web site of Li and Partners, an international law firm in Taiwan. It has a legal databank that includes legal materials from both sides of the Taiwan strait of China. It has Chinese versions (in both *Big-5* and *GB* code¹²) and English translations for some laws related to foreign elements. In the Law of Mainland China Section, many of the laws and administrative regulations are included. In the Taiwan Law Section, codes, legal stipulations, orders, precedents, decisions, interpretations and minutes of the courts are included. The Site also has special sections for intellectual property, trade, and investment.

Peking University Legal Information Center <http://law.pku.edu.cn/lawlib/chinalaw_home.html>

This Web site includes the *Databank of Science & Technology and Intellectual Property Law in China*, provided by the Intellectual Property Institute of Peking (Beijing) University, including Chinese laws on patents, trademarks, copyright, and antitrust. It also gives an introduction to the China Law Dat-

11. For subscription information, contact: Law-On-Line Project, University of Hong Kong, Room 130, 1/F, Eliot Hall, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong; tel: (852) 2858-9150; fax: (852) 2857-4208; e-mail: lol@lawhk.hku.hk

12. *Big 5* is a computer coding system used in Taiwan and Hong Kong for traditional Chinese characters while *GB* is a computer coding system used in Mainland China for simplified Chinese characters.

abank and its retrieving system. The Legal Information Center is also planning to put its China Law Databank on this Web site for searching and retrieving via the Internet in late 1996 or in 1997. There will be a charge for this service, but part of it will be free. The China Law Databank includes the central and local governments' laws and regulations, judicial interpretations, precedents, treaties with other countries or international organizations, and legal forms. The laws and regulations related to foreign affairs in the databank are also available in English.

Chinese Law web page at WashLaw Web Site <<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/forint/asia/china.html>>

This is a World Wide Web page about the People's Republic of China, maintained by librarians at Washburn University School of Law Library in Topeka, Kansas. This site provides links to the Constitution of the PRC, the Chinese Commercial Laws Distant Learning Web home page, U.S.-China Tax Treaty, and other general information about Chinese law and business.

China Law <<http://www.qis.net/chinalaw>>

This Web site is sponsored in part by the Chinese Law Society, a law student's organization, at the University of Maryland School of Law. This site includes some full text of Chinese laws in Chinese and English. It also provides some basic information about how to do business in China and lists some Chinese law firms' addresses.

Chinese Commercial Law Web Pages <<http://www.hk.linkage.net/~dingli>>

These Web pages are about the Commercial law of the PRC, maintained by Ding Li Consultant Limited in Hong Kong. These Web pages provide information about the postgraduate diploma program in Chinese Commercial Law offered by the School of Law of Wuhan University (one of the most prestigious law schools in China) and a list of Chinese laws and regulations that Ding Li Consultant Ltd. can provide in English text via e-mail or air mail for a fee.

China Law Firms on Hieros Gamos <<http://www.hg.org/firms-china.html>>

Hieros Gamos, one of the most comprehensive legal directories on the Internet, maintains a list of law firms in China.

China Foreign-Related Economic Laws and Regulations Databank

<<http://www.hk.linkage.net/markets/ifs/ifslaw.html>>

This Web page identifies Chinese laws available on request and details how to order them. A few new Chinese law titles are listed with pricing. Be aware that no text of any Chinese law can be retrieved from this Web site. This databank includes Chinese foreign-related economic laws and regulations since 1949. This information service offers the laws together with their latest amendments and supplements.

*News***Chinese News Published in English**

China News Digest (CND) <<http://www.cnd.org/whatis/cnd.html>>

This is an electronic news service, run by China News Digest International, Inc., a nonprofit organization registered in Maryland. CND is operated by volunteers with a mandate to provide timely and balanced news coverage on China and China-related affairs. CND also provides other information services to Chinese communities around the world. Its services are free of charge. CND is independent of any other organization and strives to be impartial on the issues and news it reports. CND is distributed by e-mail and can be accessed on the Internet. CND includes CND-Global News, CND-United States Regional News, CND-Canada Regional News, and CND-Europe/Pacific China Internet Newsletter. These five news services are available for subscription by e-mail; check the CND Web home page for full subscription information.

China Business Journal (CBJ) <<http://silkroute.com/silkroute/news/cbj/cbj.html>>

Provides on-line daily news in English seven days a week. The subscriber can get the CBJ daily news by e-mail on the Internet, America Online, Prodigy, or other network service. CBJ is trying to offer updated economic news from China to provide its readers with timely information about doing business with China. The basic monthly subscription rate is U.S. \$30. This service also keeps back issues of CBJ with an index that allows for searches for past articles by keywords on the Internet. CBJ on the Web is a joint project between CBJ and SilkRoute Ventures.

China Business Roundup <http://www.asia-inc.com/thisweek/air_news/012296air.html>

This is a weekly summary of events and influences in China's business world, published on the Internet by Asian Information Resources Ltd. of Hong Kong.

China News <<http://www.lead.org/cnews/c1/c337.html>>

This is published by the New York-based Leadership for Environment and Development Program to provide background reports on the Chinese economy. This site is updated weekly.

New China Online <<http://www.attaina.com>>

This is a Chinese business news service provided by China Economic Information Service of Xinhua News Agency. Some of the Chinese business information on this Web site is accessible for free, but the Chinese law database is only accessible by subscribers for a fee.

Beijing Review <<http://www-cibtc.ceic.go.cn/bjreview/INTROD.HTML>>

This is a Chinese weekly of news and views published by the Chinese government. An electronic edition of *Beijing Review* has been available through the Internet since January 1996.

China Daily Science and Culture Page <<http://solar.rtd.utk.edu/~china/cdaily/cdai.html>>

This site is produced by *China Daily's* Features Department and is still under construction. It will provide feature stories about China.

Digest of Shanghai Star <<http://china-window.com/shanghai/sstr/sst.html>>

This is a news digest about the Shanghai area published on the Internet every Tuesday and Friday.

Chinese News Published in Chinese

The Mainland News <<http://www.infocom.net:80/~gedn/main.html>>

This electronic daily news is a part of *Global Chinese Electronic Daily News Services*, published by Xinhua News Agency (New Chinese News Agency) in Chinese on the Internet.

The People's Daily <<http://www.egis.com/>>

The People's Daily is an official newspaper of the Communist Party of China, first published in 1948. It is now online and accessible via the Web, including an archive going back several weeks. Also available is the *People's Daily (Overseas Edition)* and the *Market Daily (Shichang Bao)*, an economic newspaper produced by the *People's Daily* and selected by the government as one of the official daily newspapers circulating to government offices.

Guanzhou Ribao <<http://www.asia1.com.sg/gzbao/>>

This is an electronic version of *Guanzhou Daily* published on the Internet. It includes Guanzhou city news and the national news in Chinese. It also has an English edition.

Shenzhen Economic Daily <<http://202.96.135.66/nma1/nma1.htm>>

This is an electronic version of *Shenzhen Economic Daily* published by the Shenzhen Municipal Government on the Internet.

Updating Chinese Law

Even though *China Laws for Foreign Business* (North Ryde, N.S.W.: CCH Australia Ltd., 1985-) and *The China Law Reference Service* (Hong Kong: Asia Law & Practice Ltd., 1996-) have fairly advanced indexing and updating systems, to update to the most current Chinese law is not straightforward because the PRC has not had a law codification system, so obtaining the full text of new Chinese laws in English is rather difficult. In addition, these two Chinese law services do not cover all Chinese laws and regulations. Therefore,

a researcher must utilize a strategy for updating Chinese law from the sources that are readily available. The following is one established by the author.¹³

Step 1

If you have access to the looseleaf service of *China Laws for Foreign Business*, consult its main subject index first, then look for texts in the main volumes. Again, please remember that Chinese laws and regulations are not codified, so you need to find all the laws and regulations which are relevant to your research topic by looking for all relevant indexed terms. Don't forget to check the recent special law update and alert reports in pamphlets which are sent to subscribers almost every month to review very recent changes. To date this service is the best compilation of Chinese laws and regulations, but it is very expensive. Only a few libraries in the United States have purchased it.¹⁴

People not familiar with Chinese law may prefer to start with *The Encyclopedia of Chinese Law* (Hong Kong: Asia Law & Practice Ltd., 1993-). The index leads to the Chinese law digests. Each digest provides sources of reference on Chinese law. When you have the reference, look for the full text in *China Laws for Foreign Business*.

If you have access to *The China Law Reference Service*, consult its Index Volume or Digest sections first. Then, use its reference number and page number to locate full text of laws in English translation. Don't forget to check with the cross-reference boxes at the end of each law to see any related or repealed legislation and other references.

Although *China Laws for Foreign Business* and *The China Law Reference Service* include most Chinese laws and regulations, their primary coverage is Chinese law related to foreign business and trade. Therefore, if you do not find laws related to the subject you are researching, you should also check other sets of Chinese law compilations, such as *Zhonghua renmin gongheguo falu faguei: huo yeh* = *Chung-hua jen min kung ho kuo fa lu fa keui: huo yeh* (*Laws and Regulations of the People's Republic of China: looseleaf*) (Beijing: Legal Publishing House, 1995-).

Step 2

Consult a couple of recent issues of *China Law Update* (Austin, Tex.: China Law InfoBase, Inc., 1995-, monthly). Look under the column of New Laws and Regulations to find any new laws affecting your research subject. This column lists only titles and issuing and effective dates of new Chinese laws

13. This strategy will itself be updated by the author as new publications become available. Revisions can be found by consulting the Internet Chinese Legal Research Center <<http://www.siu.edu/offices/lawlib/chinalaw>>.

14. See *infra* Appendix for a listing of libraries in the United States that have acquired *China Laws for Foreign Business*.

and regulations, not full texts of the laws. China Law InfoBase Inc. also provides delivery and translation services of original texts of Chinese laws and regulations. According to the advertisement in *China Law Update*, inquiry should be faxed to Zhang Libin at (8610) 595-5650 in Suite 5075/87, Beijing Hotel, Beijing 100004, China. The fee is U.S. \$10 per document in Chinese plus fax/mailing costs.

If you don't want to pay for the delivery and translation services provided by China Law InfoBase Inc. or Asian Law & Practice, and you have access to *China Daily* and *China Economic News* (published by Economic Information & Consultancy Co. in Hong Kong weekly since 1983), you may try to find full text of new laws in English in some recent issues of these two publications. These two publications often include the full text of new Chinese laws and regulations published in English. *China Daily* is available on WESTLAW.

You may also check the New Law Digest section in recent issues of *China Law and Practice* (Hong Kong: China Law and Practice Ltd., 1987-). This section lists titles, promulgating and effective dates, applicabilities, main contents and related legislation of new laws, regulations and judicial and administrative decisions. Subscribers to *China Law and Practice* are entitled to request from the publisher each month three full texts of laws in Chinese or English (depending on the original source) free of charge. Requests for more than three are priced at U.S. \$50 for non-Hong Kong subscribers.

Step 3

If you are not successful using any of the sources in Steps 1 or 2, post an e-mail note on *Chinese Law Net* requesting help. Many Chinese law experts subscribe to this mailing list. Someone on the Net may solve your research problem. The e-mail address is *Chinese Law Net* <clnet@u.washington.edu>.

Appendix: U.S. Libraries That Subscribe to *China Laws for Foreign Business*

California

University of California at Berkeley, Boalt Hall
Law Library

University of California at Davis, Law Library

California State University, Fullerton

California Western School of Law Library

Loyola Law School Library

University of Southern California Law School
Library

Colorado

Denver Law Librarians Group

Washington, D.C.

Covington & Burling Law Firm

Georgetown University Law Center

Library of Congress

U.S. Customs Services

American University, Washington College of
Law Library

Hawaii

East West Center

Illinois

Chicago-Kent College of Law Library

John Marshall Law School Library

Winston & Strawn Law Firm

Indiana

Indiana University, School of Law, Bloomington

Indiana University, School of Law, Indianapolis

Massachusetts

Harvard University Law School Library

Michigan

University of Michigan School of Law Library

Dickinson, Wright Library

Missouri

Washington University Law School Library

New York

Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Law Firm

State University of New York at Buffalo, Law
School Library

New York University School of Law Library

Columbia University, Law School Library

Touro College, Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City University Law School Library

Oregon

University of Oregon Law School Library

Pennsylvania

University of Pennsylvania, Biddle Law Library

Texas

Southern Methodist University, Underwood Law
Library

Washington

University of Washington, Marian G. Gallagher Law
Library