## EXTENDED TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Preface**
- xiv

**List of abbreviations**
- xvii

**Table of cases**
- xviii

**Table of legislation**
- xxxviii

### PART I CONFLICT OF LAWS IN CHINA—HISTORY AND CONCEPT

#### 1. CONFLICT OF LAWS IN CHINA—A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW IN ANCIENT CHINA</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>CHINA’S EFFORTS TO CODIFY PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW AT THE TURN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.2</td>
<td>Jurisdiction and judicial cooperation</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.3</td>
<td>Choice of law</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. CONCEPTS AND PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>THE NATURE OF CONFLICT OF LAWS</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>JUSTIFICATION FOR CONFLICT OF LAWS</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.1</td>
<td>The theory of mutual benefits in international relations</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.2</td>
<td>The theory of benefit promotion</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>SOURCES OF CONFLICT OF LAWS</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.1</td>
<td>Statutes</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.2</td>
<td>Judicial interpretation</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.3</td>
<td>International treaties</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.4</td>
<td>International customs and common practice</td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.5</td>
<td>Court decisions and academic opinions</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>CHARACTERIZATION</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.1</td>
<td>Practice before the Conflicts Act</td>
<td>2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.2</td>
<td>Conflicts Act</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>RENVOI</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>PROOF OF FOREIGN LAW</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.1</td>
<td>Practice before the Conflicts Act</td>
<td>2.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.2</td>
<td>Conflicts Act and its judicial interpretation</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>EVASION OF LAW</td>
<td>2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>THE PRELIMINARY QUESTION</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>MANDATORY RULES</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>ORDRE PUBLIC</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.2</td>
<td>From GPCL to Conflicts Act</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART II JURISDICTION, PROCEDURE, FOREIGN JUDGMENTS AND AWARDS

3. JURISDICTION IN CHINESE COURTS

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Legal sources
I.2 Domestic hierarchical jurisdiction in foreign-related disputes
I.3 Domestic territorial jurisdiction
I.4 Outline of international jurisdiction

II. EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION

II.1 Exclusive jurisdiction of Chinese courts
II.2 Effects of exclusive jurisdiction
II.3 Chinese exclusive jurisdiction – general remarks

III. PROROGATION JURISDICTION

III.1 Exclusivity of a jurisdiction clause
III.2 Validity of a jurisdiction clause
III.3 Third parties
III.4 Effect of a valid jurisdiction clause
III.5 Transferred jurisdiction

IV. GENERAL JURISDICTION

V. INTERNATIONAL TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

V.1 Exorbitant jurisdiction in contract
V.2 Exorbitant jurisdiction in tort
   i. Jurisdiction on online tort
   ii. Special jurisdiction on online infringement of IPRs
   iii. Product liability
V.3 Exorbitant jurisdiction in restitution
V.4 Jurisdiction based on the enforcement of judgments

VI. CONCLUSION

4. DECLINING JURISDICTION IN CHINESE COURTS

I. INTRODUCTION

II. PARALLEL PROCEEDINGS

III. EXISTENCE OF ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS
   III.1 The arbitration clause is invalid
   III.2 Internal report and review procedure
   III.3 The other party submits to the Chinese court
   III.4 Changing decision on jurisdiction

IV. EXISTENCE OF A FOREIGN JURISDICTION CLAUSE
   IV.1 Status quo
   IV.2 Enforcing foreign judgments and choice of court clauses
   IV.3 Reciprocity
   IV.4 Hague Choice of Court Convention

V. DECLINING DISCRETIONARY JURISDICTION
   V.1 Brief history of forum non conveniens in China
   V.2 Applying forum non conveniens in judicial practice
      i. Defendant must challenge jurisdiction
      ii. Parties’ intention
      iii. Exclusive jurisdiction
      iv. Impact in China
      v. Proximity
      vi. Convenience of trial
   V.3 Conclusion

VI. CONCLUSION
5. SELECTED PROCEDURAL ISSUES IN FOREIGN-RELATED LITIGATION IN CHINA

I. INTRODUCTION

II. SERVICE OF PROCESS ON FOREIGN DEFENDANTS
   II.1 Service out of jurisdiction
      i. Treaty obligation
      ii. Diplomatic service
      iii. Consular and embassy service
      iv. Service by post
      v. Electronic service
      vi. Public notice
   II.2 Service within jurisdiction – service on the agent
   II.3 Assessment of extraterritorial service in Chinese law

III. PROVISIONAL MEASURES
   III.1 Initiating provisional measures
   III.2 Ancillary jurisdiction in provisional measures
   III.3 Ancillary jurisdiction in maritime cases

IV. TAKING EVIDENCE ABROAD

V. COSTS, SECURITY FOR COSTS AND JUDICIAL AID
   V.1 Costs and security for costs
   V.2 Judicial aid

VI. IDENTIFICATION OF THE FOREIGN PARTY

VII. REPRESENTATION

VIII. LIMITATION

6. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN JUDGMENTS IN CHINESE COURTS

I. A GENERAL CONSIDERATION
   I.1 Recognition v. enforcement
   I.2 Foreign judgments

II. THE THEORETICAL BASES OF RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT
   II.1 Comity
   II.2 Reciprocity
   II.3 Vested rights and obligations
   II.4 Res judicata
   II.5 Pragmatism and efficiency

III. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT UNDER INTERNATIONAL TREATIES
   III.1 Judicial cooperation treaties
   III.2 Treaty refusal grounds
      i. Incompetent foreign court
      ii. Non-effective judgment
      iii. Inadequate notice
      iv. Inconsistent judgments
      v. Public policy
   III.3 Chinese judicial practice
   III.4 Conclusion

IV. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN JUDGMENTS UNDER DOMESTIC LAW OF CHINA
   IV.1 Reciprocity
      i. The general principle of reciprocity
      ii. Comments and suggestions
   IV.2 Grounds for non-recognition and non-enforcement
      i. Undue procedure
      ii. Incompetent court
      iii. Inconsistent judgments
      iv. Public policy

V. CONCLUSION
PART III  CHOICE OF LAW

8.  CHOICE OF LAW IN CONTRACT

I.  INTRODUCTION  8.01

II.  PARTY AUTONOMY  8.04
   II.1  Implied choice  8.07
   II.2  Choice of an unrelated law  8.10
   II.3  Change of choice  8.12
   II.4  Dépeçage  8.13
   II.5  Choice of non-state law  8.19
      i.  Choice of conventions not ratified in China  8.22
      ii.  Choice of conventions ratified in China  8.25
      iii.  Choice of other international customs  8.29
      iv.  Conclusion  8.34

III.  LAW IN THE ABSENCE OF CHOICE  8.37
   III.1  Development of default choice of law rules in China  8.37
   III.2  Characteristic performance doctrine  8.44
   III.3  Closest connection doctrine  8.53
   III.4  Relationship between two doctrines in Article 41  8.55

IV.  SPECIAL CONTRACTS  8.61
   IV.1  Consumer contracts  8.62
   IV.2  Employment contracts  8.70
      i.  Before the Conflicts Act  8.70
      ii.  Conflicts Act – party autonomy in employment contracts  8.75
      iii.  General rule  8.77
EXTENDED TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iv. Dispatch contracts</td>
<td>8.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.3 Conclusion</td>
<td>8.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. LIMITATION TO THE APPLICABLE LAW: MANDATORY RULES AND PUBLIC POLICY</td>
<td>8.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.1 Mandatory rules</td>
<td>8.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.2 Public policy</td>
<td>8.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. CONCLUSION</td>
<td>8.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. CHOICE OF LAW IN TORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>9.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. HISTORY: FROM GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL LAW TO THE CONFLICTS ACT</td>
<td>9.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.1 Tort choice of law in GPCL</td>
<td>9.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.2 Conflicts Act</td>
<td>9.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. TORT CONFLICTS UNDER THE CONFLICTS ACT</td>
<td>9.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.1 The main rules on torts</td>
<td>9.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Lex loci delicti</td>
<td>9.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Common habitual residence</td>
<td>9.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Party autonomy</td>
<td>9.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.2 Particular torts</td>
<td>9.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Product liability</td>
<td>9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Internet defamation</td>
<td>9.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Infringement of IPRs</td>
<td>9.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Unfair competition and antitrust</td>
<td>9.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. Environmental damage</td>
<td>9.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. Traffic accidents</td>
<td>9.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. CONCURRENT OBLIGATIONS IN TORT AND CONTRACT</td>
<td>9.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. REMEDIES AND DAMAGES</td>
<td>9.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. CONCLUSION</td>
<td>9.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.1 The main rules on tort</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.2 Particular torts</td>
<td>9.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.3 Ancillary issues</td>
<td>9.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. CHOICE OF LAW IN UNJUST ENRICHMENT AND NEGOTIORUM GESTIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>10.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. CONCEPT AND CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>10.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.1 Concept</td>
<td>10.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.2 Classification/characterization</td>
<td>10.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.3 Chinese law and practice</td>
<td>10.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. CHOICE OF LAW IN UNJUST ENRICHMENT AND NEGOTIORUM GESTIO – THEORY</td>
<td>10.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.1 Lex fori</td>
<td>10.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.2 Lex personalis</td>
<td>10.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Common lex personalis</td>
<td>10.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Unjust enrichment</td>
<td>10.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Negotiorum gestio</td>
<td>10.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.3 Lex loci</td>
<td>10.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Unjust enrichment</td>
<td>10.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Negotiorum gestio</td>
<td>10.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.4 Law of relationship</td>
<td>10.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.5 Party autonomy</td>
<td>10.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.6 Law of the closest connection</td>
<td>10.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. CHINESE LAW AND PRACTICE</td>
<td>10.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.1 Chinese law before the Conflicts Act</td>
<td>10.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.2 Applicable law under the Conflicts Act</td>
<td>10.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Lex loci conditionis</td>
<td>10.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. No escape clause</td>
<td>10.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Inconsistent results</td>
<td>10.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. CONCLUSION</td>
<td>10.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zheng Sophia Tang, Yongping Xiao and Zhengxin Huo - 9781849808583
Downloaded from Elgar Online at 12/10/2018 08:23:31AM
via free access
11. CHOICE OF LAW IN PROPERTY
   I. PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS 11.04
      I.1 Movable and immovable property 11.04
      I.2 Property, contract and tort 11.09
      I.3 Renvoi 11.12
   II. IMMOVABLE PROPERTY 11.14
   III. MOVABLE PROPERTY 11.19
      III.1 Introduction 11.19
      III.2 Party autonomy 11.25
      III.3 Lex situs 11.34
      III.4 Res in transitu 11.36
      III.5 Public policy defence
         i. Stolen goods 11.42
         ii. Cultural property 11.45
   IV. SECURITIES 11.50
   V. PLEDGES OVER RIGHTS 11.55
   VI. CONCLUSION 11.62

12. CHOICE OF LAW IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
   I. INTRODUCTION 12.01
   II. CONFLICTS ACT, DOMESTIC INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATUTES AND
       INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TREATIES 12.06
      II.1 Conflicts Act and domestic intellectual property right statutes 12.07
      II.2 Conflicts Act and intellectual property right treaties 12.08
      II.3 Choice of law in intellectual property rights in the Conflicts Act: an overview 12.11
   III. PROPRIETARY PERSPECTIVE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY 12.15
      III.1 Nature of intellectual property rights 12.15
      III.2 The lex protectionis principle 12.17
      III.3 The scope of Article 48 12.22
      III.4 Intellectual property rights and employment contracts 12.23
   IV. CONTRACTUAL PERSPECTIVE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS 12.25
      IV.1 Cross-border transfer of intellectual property rights: the policy 12.26
      IV.2 Article 49 of the Conflicts Act
         i. Party autonomy 12.29
         ii. Law in the absence of party autonomy 12.38
         iii. Mandatory rules and public policy 12.43
   V. INFRINGEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS 12.44
      V.1 Tort conflict of laws and infringement of intellectual property rights 12.44
         i. Lex loci delicti 12.46
         ii. Lex loci protectionis 12.49
         iii. Lex fori 12.52
         iv. Party autonomy 12.55
         v. Market effect 12.56
      V.2 Article 50 of the Conflicts Act
         i. Party autonomy 12.59
         ii. Lex protectionis 12.64
         iii. Public policy 12.65
   VI. CONCLUSION 12.66

PART IV   INTERREGIONAL CONFLICTS AND COOPERATION

13. INTERREGIONAL CONFLICTS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN
    MAINLAND, HONG KONG, MACAU AND TAIWAN
   I. ‘ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS’ AND EMERGENCE OF INTERREGIONAL CONFLICT
       OF LAWS IN CHINA 13.05
      I.1 ‘One country, two systems’ 13.05
      I.2 ‘One country, two systems: Mainland, Hong Kong and Macau 13.11

Zheng Sophia Tang, Yongping Xiao and Zhengxin Huo - 9781849808583
Downloaded from Elgar Online at 12/10/2018 08:23:31AM
via free access
I.3 'One country, two systems': Mainland and Taiwan

II. THE FEATURES OF INTERREGIONAL CONFLICT OF LAWS IN CHINA
   II.1 Different legal and socio-economic systems
   II.2 Unique central/local relations in a unified country
   II.3 International treaties
   II.4 No common supreme judicial organ
   II.5 Mutual trust and diversity

III. APPROACHES IN RESOLVING INTERREGIONAL CONFLICTS

IV. SERVICE BETWEEN MAINLAND, HONG KONG, MACAU AND TAIWAN
   IV.1 Service between Mainland and Hong Kong
      i. China-HK service arrangement
      ii. China-HK/Macau service provisions
   IV.2 Service of process between Mainland and Macau
   IV.3 Service of process between Mainland and Taiwan

V. TAKING OF EVIDENCE BETWEEN MAINLAND, HONG KONG, MACAU AND TAIWAN
   V.1 Taking of evidence between Mainland and HKSAR
   V.2 Taking of evidence between Mainland and MASAR
   V.3 Obtaining evidence between Mainland and Taiwan
   V.4 Conclusion

VI. ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS BETWEEN MAINLAND, HONG KONG, MACAU AND TAIWAN
   VI.1 Enforcement of judgments between Mainland and HKSAR
      i. Mainland-HK Judgment Arrangement 2006
      ii. Judgments out of the scope of Mainland-HK Judgment Arrangement 2006
   VI.2 Enforcement of judgments between Mainland and MASAR
   VI.3 Enforcement of judgments between Mainland and Taiwan

VII. ENFORCEMENT OF ARBITRAL AWARDS BETWEEN MAINLAND, HONG KONG, MACAU AND TAIWAN
   VII.1 Enforcement of arbitral awards between Mainland and HKSAR
   VII.2 Enforcement of arbitral awards between Mainland and MASAR
   VII.3 Enforcement of arbitral awards between Mainland and Taiwan

VIII. CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION AND PARALLEL PROCEEDINGS

IX. CONCLUSION

PART V FINAL REMARKS

14. CHINESE CONFLICT OF LAWS: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE
   I. DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE CONFLICT OF LAWS
   II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENT CONFLICTS SYSTEM
      II.1 Partial internationalization
      II.2 Partial pragmatization
      II.3 Partial standardization
      II.4 Partial modernization
      II.5 Difference between ‘private’ and ‘public’ matters
   III. MODERNIZATION POLICY
      III.1 From sovereignty to efficiency
      III.2 From local protectionism to comity
      III.3 Balancing internationalization and nationalization
      III.4 Policy and rules
   IV. MODERNIZATION PROCESS
      IV.1 Democratization
      IV.2 Improving judicial practice
   V. CONCLUSION

Bibliography
Index