Copyright Law of the People’s Republic
of China (2010 Amendment)
 (Adopted at the Fifteenth Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh
National People’s Congress on September 7, 1990 and amended for the first
time in accordance with the Decision of the 24th Session of the Standing
Committee of the Ninth National People’s Congress Concerning Amendment
to the Copyright Law of the People’s Republic of China on October 27, 2001;
and amended for the second time in accordance with the Decision of the 13th
Session of the Standing Committee of the Eleventh National People’s Congress
Concerning Amendment to the Copyright Law of the People’s Republic of
China on February 26, 2010)
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Chapter I General Provisions
Article 1 This Law is enacted, in accordance with the Constitution for the
purposes of protecting the copyright of authors in their literary, artistic and
scientific works and rights related to copyright, of encouraging the creation and
dissemination of works which would contribute to the construction of socialist
spiritual and material civilization, and of promoting the development and
flourishing of socialist culture and sciences.
Article 2 Works of Chinese citizens, legal entities or other organizations,
whether published or not, shall enjoy copyright in accordance with this Law.
Any work of a foreigner or stateless person which enjoys copyright under an
agreement concluded between the country to which the author belongs or in
which the author permanently resides and China, or under an international
treaty to which both countries are parties, shall be protected by this Law.
Any work of a foreigner or stateless person published for the first time and
within the territory of China shall enjoy copyright in accordance with this Law.
Any work of an author from a country not having concluded an agreement with
China or entered into an international treaty jointly with China or of a stateless
person, which is published for the first time in a country as a member of the
international treaty into which China has entered or published in a member
country and non- member country at the same time, shall be protected by this
Law.
Article 3 “Works” mentioned in this Law shall include works of literature, art,
natural science, social science, engineering technology and the like made in the
following forms:
(1)written works;
(2)oral works;
(3)musical, dramatic, quyi, choreographic and acrobatic art works;
(4)works of fine art and architecture
(5)photographic works;
(6)cinematographic works and works created in a way similar to
cinematography

(7)drawings of engineering designs and product designs, maps, sketches and
other graphic works as well as model works;
(8)computer software;
(9)other works as provided in laws and administrative regulations.
Article 4 Copyright owners, in exercising their copyright, shall not violate the
Constitution or laws or infringe upon the public interests. The publication and
dissemination of works shall be subject to the administration and supervision
of the State.
Article 5 This Law shall not be applicable to:
(1)laws, regulations, resolutions, decisions and orders of state organs; other
documents of legislative, administrative or judicial nature; and their official
translations;
(2)news on current affairs;
(3)calendars, numerical tables, forms of general use and formulas.
Article 6 Regulations for the protection of copyright in expressions of folklore
shall be separately established by the State Council.
Article 7 The copyright administration department under the State Council
shall be responsible for the nationwide administration of copyright. The
copyright administration department of the people’s government of each
province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central
Government shall be responsible for the administration of copyright within its
own jurisdiction.
Article 8 Copyright owners and the obligees related to copyright may authorize
a collective management organization of copyright to exercise the copyright or
the rights related to copyright. The collective management organization of
copyright may, after being authorized, claim rights in its own name for the
copyright owners and the obligees related to copyright, and may, as a party
concerned, participate in the litigation and arbitration activities involved with
copyright or the rights related to copyright.
A collective management organization of copyright shall be a non-profit
organization, and the method of its establishment, its rights and obligations,
the collection and distribution of the royalty for copyright licensing, as well as
the supervision and management over it shall be separately provided by the
State Council.

Chapter II Copyright
Section 1 Copyright Owners and Their Rights
Article 9 “Copyright owners” shall include:
(1)authors;
(2)other citizens, legal entities and organizations enjoying copyright in
accordance with this Law.
Article 10 “Copyright” shall include the following personal rights and property
rights:
(1)the right of publication, that is, the right to decide whether to male a work
available to the public;
(2)the right of authorship, that is, the right to claim authorship and to have the
author’s name mentioned in connection with the work;
(3)the right of alteration, that is, the right to alter or authorize others to alter
one’s work;
(4)the right of integrity, that is, the right to protect one’s work against distortion
and mutilation;
(5)the right of reproduction, that is, the right to produce one or more copies of
the work by means of printing, Xeroxing, rubbing, sound recording, video
recording, duplicating, or re-shooting, etc.;
(6)the right of distribution, that is, the right to provide the public with original
copies or reproduced copies of works by means of selling or donating;
(7)the right of lease, that is, the right to nongratuitously permit others to
temporarily exploit a cinematographic work, a work created in a way similar to
cinematography or computer software, unless the computer software is not the
main object under the lease;
(8)the right of exhibition, that is, the right to publicly display the original copies
or reproduced copies of works of fine art and cinematographic works;
(9)the right of performance, that is, the right to publicly perform works, and to
publicly transmit the performance of works by various means;

(10)the right of projection, that is, the right to make, by such technical
equipment as projector, episcope, etc., the works of fine art, photographic
works, cinematographic works and works created in a way similar to

Where a work is created according to the intention and under the supervision
and responsibility of a legal entity or another organization, such legal entity or
organization shall be the author of the work.
The citizen, legal entity or organization whose name is affixed to a work shall,
without the contrary proof, be the author of the work.
Article 12 Where a work is created by adaptation, translation, annotation or
arrangement of a pre-existing work, the copyright in the work thus created shall
be enjoyed by the adapter, translator, annotator or arranger, provided that the
copyright in the original work is not infringed upon.
Article 13 Where a work is created jointly by two or more co-authors, the
copyright in the work shall be enjoyed jointly by those co-authors. Co-authorship may not be claimed by anyone who has not participated in the
creation of the work.
If a work of joint authorship can be separated into independent parts and
exploited separately, each co-author shall be entitled to independent copyright
in the parts that he has created, provided that the exercise of such copyright
does not infringe upon the copyright in the joint work as a whole.
Article 14 A work created by compilation shall refer to the work which is
compiled of some works, fragments of works or the data or other materials not
constituting a work, and the choice or layout of the contents of which embodies
the original creation. The copyright of the compilation work shall be enjoyed by
the compiler, provided that the exercise of such copyright does not infringe
upon the copyright of the pre-existing works included in the compilation.
Article 15 The copyright of a cinematographic work or a work created in a way
similar to cinematography shall be enjoyed by the producer, while any of the
playwright, director, cameraman, words-writer, composer and other authors of
the work shall enjoy the right of authorship, and shall be entitled to obtain
remuneration as agreed upon in the contract between him and the producer.
The authors of the screenplay, musical works and other works that are included
in a cinematographic work or a work created in a way similar to cinematography
and can be exploited separately shall be entitled to exercise their copyright
independently.
Article 16 A work created by a citizen when fulfilling the tasks assigned to him

activities. During the two years after the completion of the work, the author
shall not, without the consent of the legal entity or organization, authorize a
third party to exploit the work in the same way as the legal entity or organization
does.
In the following cases the author of a service work shall enjoy the right of
authorship, while the legal entity or organization shall enjoy other rights
included in the copyright and may reward the author:
(1)drawings of engineering designs and product designs, maps, computer
software and other service works, which are created mainly with the materials
and technical resources of the legal entity or organization and under its
responsibility;
(2)service works of which the copyright is, in accordance with the laws or
administrative regulations or as agreed upon in the contract, enjoyed by the
legal entity or organization.
Article 17 The ownership of copyright in a commissioned work shall be agreed
upon in a contract between the commissioning and the commissioned parties.
In the absence of such a contract or of an explicit agreement in the contract, the
copyright in such a work shall belong to the commissioned party.
Article 18 The transfer of ownership of the original copy of a work of fine art or
another work shall not be deemed to include the transfer of the copyright in
such a work, however, the right to exhibit the original copy of a work of fine art
shall be enjoyed by the owner of such original copy.
Article 19 Where the copyright of a work belongs to a citizen, his rights in
respect of the work as provided in Items (5) through (17) of Paragraph 1 of
article 10 of this Law shall, after his death, during the term of protection
provided in this Law, be transferred in accordance with the Inheritance Law.
Where the copyright of a work belongs to a legal entity or another organization,
its rights in respect of the work as provided in Items (5) through (17) of
Paragraph 1 of article 10 of this Law shall, after the change or the termination
of the status of the legal entity or organization, during the term of protection
provided in this Law, be enjoyed by the succeeding legal entity or organization
which has taken over the rights and obligations of the previous legal entity or
organization, or, in the absence of such succeeding legal entity or organization,
by the State.
Section 3 Term of Protection

Article 20 The rights of authorship, alteration and integrity of an author shall
be unlimited in time.
Article 21 In respect of a work of a citizen, the term of protection of the right of
publication and of the rights provided in Items (5) through (17) of Paragraph 1
of article 10 of this Law shall be the lifetime of the author and fifty years after
his death, expiring on December 31 of the fiftieth year after his death. In the
case of a work of joint authorship, such term shall expire on December 31 of the
fiftieth year after the death of the last surviving author.
The term of protection of the right of publication and of the rights provided in
Items (5) through (17) of Paragraph 1 of article 10 of this Law where the
copyright belongs to a legal entity or another organization, or in respect of a
service work where the legal entity or organization enjoys the copyright (except
the right of authorship), shall be fifty years, expiring on December 31 of the
fiftieth year after the first publication of such a work, however, any such work
that has not been published within fifty years after the completion of its creation
shall no longer be protected by this Law.
The term of protection of the right of publication and of the rights provided in
Items (5) through (17) of Paragraph 1 of article 10 of this Law in respect of a
cinematographic work or a work created in a way similar to cinematography
shall be fifty years, expiring on December 31 of the fiftieth year after the first
publication of such a work, however, any such work that has not been published
within fifty years after the completion of its creation shall no longer be protected
by this Law.
Section 4 Limitations on Rights
Article 22 In the following cases, a work may be exploited without the
permission from, and without payment of remuneration to, the copyright owner,
provided that the name of the author and the title of the work are mentioned
and the other rights enjoyed by the copyright owner by virtue of this Law are
not infringed upon:
(1)use of a published work for the purposes of the user’s own private study,
research or self-entertainment;
(2)appropriate quotation from a published work in one’s own work for the
purposes of introduction of, or comment on, a work, or demonstration of a
point;
(3)inevitable reappearance or citation of a published work in newspapers,
periodicals, radio stations, television stations or other media for the purpose of
reporting current events;

(4)reprinting by newspapers or periodicals or other media, or rebroadcasting
by radio stations or television stations or other media, of the current event
article s on the issues of politics, economy and religion, which have been
published by other newspapers, periodicals, radio stations or television stations
or other media, except where the author has declared that publication or
broadcasting is not permitted;
(5)publication in newspapers or periodicals or other media, or broadcasting by
radio stations or television stations or other media, of a speech delivered at a
public assembly, except where the author has declared that publication or
broadcasting is not permitted;
(6)translation or reproduction, in a small quality of copies, of a published work
for use by teachers or scientific researchers in classroom teaching or scientific
research, provided that the translation or reproduction is not published or
distributed;
(7)use of a published work by a State organ within the reasonable scope for the
purpose of fulfilling its official duties;
(8)reproduction of a work in its collections by a library, archive, memorial hall,
museum, art gallery or similar institution, for the purpose of the display or

has declared in advance that the exploitation is not permitted, compile
published fragments of works, short written works or musical works, a single
work of fine art, or photographic works into the textbooks, however, he shall
pay the remuneration as provided, mention the name of the author and the title
of the work, and shall not infringe upon other rights which the copyright owner
shall enjoy in accordance with this Law.
The provisions in the preceding paragraph shall be applicable to the limitations
on the rights of publishers, performers, producers of sound recordings and
video recordings, radio stations and television stations.
Chapter III Contracts of Copyright Licensing and Contracts of
Copyright Transfer
Article 24 Anyone who exploits a work created by another shall conclude a
contract of licensing with the copyright owner, unless it is provided in this Law
that the exploitation need not be licensed.
A contract of licensing shall include the following main contents:
(1)the variety of the right to exploit the work covered by the license;
(2)the exclusive or non-exclusive nature of the right to exploit the work covered
by the license;
(3)the territorial scope and term of the license;
(4)the amount of the remuneration and the method of its payment;
(5)the breach liability;
(6)any other contents that both parties consider necessary.
Article 25 Anyone who transfers any of the rights provided in Items (5) through
(17) of Paragraph 1 of article 10 of this Law shall conclude a written contract
with the transferee.
A contract of copyright transfer shall include the following main contents:
(1)the name of the work;
(2)the variety and territorial scope of the transferred right;
(3)the transfer price;

(4)the date and method of the delivery of the transfer price;
(5)the breach liability;
(6)any other contents that both parties consider necessary.
Article 26 In case of pledge of copyright, the pledger and the pledgee shall go
through registration of the pledge with the copyright administration under the
State Council.
Article 27 The licensee or the transferee shall not, without the consent of the
copyright owner, exercise any right that the copyright owner has not expressly
licensed or transferred in the contract.
Article 28 The standards of remuneration for the exploitation of a work may be
either agreed upon by the parties concerned or be made by the copyright
administration department under the State Council in collaboration with other
departments concerned. Where the parties concerned fail to reach a clear
agreement, the remuneration shall be paid in accordance with the standards of
remuneration made by the copyright administration department under the
State Council in collaboration with other departments concerned.
Article 29 Publishers, performers, producers of sound recordings and video
recordings, radio stations, television stations and other entities who or which
exploit the works of others pursuant to this Law shall not infringe upon the
author’s rights of authorship, alteration or integrity, or their right to
remuneration.
Chapter IV Publication, Performance, Sound Recording, Video
Recording and Broadcasting
Section 1 Publication of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals
Article 30 A book publisher who publishes a book shall conclude a publishing
contract with, and pay remuneration to, the copyright owner.
Article 31 With respect to a work delivered to a book publisher by the copyright
owner for publication, the exclusive right to publish the work enjoyed by the
book publisher as agreed upon in the contract shall be protected by law, and the
work may not be published by others.
Article 32 The copyright owner shall deliver the work within the term agreed
upon in the contract. The book publisher shall publish the work in accordance
with the quality requirements and within the term agreed upon in the contract.

The book publisher shall bear the civil liability provided in article 53 of this Law
if he fails to publish the work within the term agreed upon in the contract.
The book publisher shall notify, and pay remuneration to, the copyright owner
when the work is to be reprinted or republished. If the publisher refuses to
reprint or republish the work when stocks of the book are exhausted, the
copyright owner shall have the right to terminate the contract.
Article 33 Where a copyright owner has submitted the manuscript of his work
to a newspaper or a periodical publisher for publication and has not received
any notification of the said publisher’s decision to publish the work, within
fifteen days from the newspaper publisher or within thirty days from the
periodical publisher, counted from the date of submission of the manuscript,
the copyright owner may submit the manuscript of the same work to another
newspaper or periodical publisher for publication, unless the two parties have
agreed otherwise.
Except where the copyright owner has declared that reprinting or excerpting is
not permitted, other newspaper or periodical publishers may, after the
publication of the work by a newspaper or periodical, reprint the work or print
an abstract of it or print it as reference material, but such other publishers shall
pay remuneration to the copyright owner as provided in regulations.
Article 34 A book publisher may alter or abridge a work with the permission
from the copyright owner.
A newspaper or periodical publisher may make editorial modifications and
abridgments in a work, but shall not make modifications in the content of the
work unless permission has been obtained from the author.
Article 35 When publishing works created by adaptation, translation,
annotation, arrangement or compilation of pre-existing works, the publisher
shall obtain permission from and pay remuneration to both the owners of the
copyright in the works created by means of adaptation, translation, annotation,
arrangement or compilation, and the owners of the copyright in the original
work.
Article 36 A publisher shall be entitled to permit others to exploit the format
design of a published book or periodical of his or prohibit others from doing so.
The term of protection of the right provided in the preceding paragraph shall
be ten years, expiring on December 31 of the tenth year after the first
publication of the book or periodical that uses such a format.
Section 2 Performance

Article 37 A performer (an individual performer or a performing group) who for
a performance exploits a work created by another shall obtain permission from
and pay remuneration to the copyright owner. A performance organizer who
organizes a performance shall obtain permission from and pay remuneration to
the copyright owner.
A performer who for a performance exploits a work created by adaptation,
translation, annotation or arrangement of a pre-existing work shall obtain
permission from and pay remuneration to both the owner of the copyright in
the work created by adaptation, translation, annotation or arrangement and the
owner of the copyright in the original work.
Article 38 A performer shall, in relation to his performance, enjoy the rights:
(1)to show his/her identity;
(2)to protect the character in his performance from distortion;
(3)to authorize others to make live broadcasts or to publicly transmit his live
performance, and to receive remuneration for it;
(4)to authorize others to make sound recordings and video recordings, and to
receive remuneration for it.
(5)to permit others to reproduce and distribute the sound recordings or video
recordings which record his performance, and to receive remuneration for it;
(6)to permit others to disseminate his performance to the public through
information network, and to receive remuneration for it.
Anyone who is permitted to exploit the works in the ways provided in Items (3)
through (6) of the preceding paragraph shall also obtain permission from and
pay remuneration to the copyright owner.
Article 39 The term of protection of the rights provided in Items (1) and (2) of
Paragraph 1 of article 37 of this Law shall not be limited.
The term of protection of the rights provided in Items (3) through (6) of
Paragraph 1 of article 37 of this Law shall be fifty years, expiring on December
31 of the fiftieth year after the performance is made.
Section 3 Sound Recording and Video Recording
Article 40 A producer of sound recordings or video recordings who, for the
production of a sound recording or video recording, exploits a work created by

another, shall obtain permission from and pay remuneration to the copyright
owner.
A producer of sound recordings or video recordings who exploits a work created
by adaptation, translation, annotation or arrangement of a pre-existing work
shall obtain permission from and pay remuneration to both the owner of the
copyright in the work created by adaptation, translation, annotation or
arrangement and the owner of copyright in the original work.
A producer of a sound recording who, for the production of a sound recording,
exploits a musical work which has been lawfully recorded as a sound recording
by another, does not need to obtain permission from, but shall, as provided in
regulations, pay remuneration to the copyright owner; such work shall not be
exploited where the copyright owner has declared that such exploitation is not
permitted.
Article 41 When producing a sound recording or video recording, the producer
shall conclude a contract with, and pay remuneration to, the performers.
Article 42 A producer of sound recordings or video recordings shall have the
right to permit others to reproduce, distribute, lease and disseminate to the
public through information network such sound recordings or video recordings
and shall have the right to receive remuneration for it. The term of protection
of such rights shall be fifty years, expiring on December 31 of the fiftieth year
after the production of the recording is firstly completed.
A producer of sound recordings or video recordings who is permitted to
reproduce, distribute, lease or disseminate to the public through information
network a sound recording or video recording shall obtain permission from and
also pay remuneration to both the copyright owner and the performer.
Section 4 Broadcasting by A Radio Station or Television Station
Article 43 A radio station or television station that broadcasts an unpublished
work created by another shall obtain permission from and pay remuneration to
the copyright owner.
A radio station or television station that broadcasts a published work created
by another does not need to obtain permission from, but shall pay
remuneration to the copyright owner.
Article 44 A radio station or television station that broadcasts a published
sound recording does not need to obtain permission from, but shall pay
remuneration to the copyright owner, unless the parties concerned have agreed
otherwise. The specific measures shall be provided by the State Council.

Article 45 A radio station or television station is entitled to prohibit the
following acts which it has not permitted:
(1)rebroadcasting the radio or television which it has broadcasted;
(2)recording the radio or television which it has broadcasted in the audio or
video carrier and to reproduce the audio or video carrier.
The term of protection of the rights provided in the preceding paragraph shall
be fifty years, expiring on December 31 of the fiftieth year after the first
broadcasting of the radio or television.
Article 46 A television station that broadcasts another’s cinematographic work,
work created in a way similar to cinematography or videographic work shall
obtain permission from and pay remuneration to the producer. A television
station that broadcasts another’s videographic work shall also obtain
permission from and pay remuneration to the copyright owner.
Chapter V Legal Liabilities and Law Enforcement Measures
Article 47 He who commits any of the following acts of infringement shall bear
the civil liability for such remedies as ceasing the infringing act, eliminating the
effects of the act, making a public apology or paying compensation for damages,
depending on the circumstances:
(1)publishing a work without the permission from the copyright owner;
(2)publishing a work of joint authorship as a work created solely by oneself,
without the permission from the other co-authors;
(3)having his name mentioned in connection with a work created by another,
in order to seek personal fame and gain, where he has not taken part in the
creation of the work;
(4)distorting a work created by another;
(5)plagiarizing the works of others;
(6)exploiting a work by means of exhibition, making cinematographic
productions or a means similar to making cinematographic productions, or by
means of adaptation, translation, annotation, etc. without the permission from
the copyright owner, unless otherwise provided in this Law;
(7)exploiting a work of another without paying the remuneration;

(8)without the permission from the copyright owner or obligee related to the
copyright of a cinematographic work or a work created in a way similar to
cinematography, computer software, sound recordings or video recordings,
leasing his work or sound recordings or video recordings, except where
otherwise provided in this Law;
(9)without the permission from a publisher, exploiting the format design of his
published book or periodical;
(10)without the permission from the performer, broadcasting or publicly
transmitting his live performance or recording his performance;
(11)committing other acts of infringement upon copyright and upon other
rights related to copyright.
Article 48 He who commits any of the following acts of infringement shall bear
the civil liability for such remedies as ceasing the infringements, eliminating the
effects of the act, making a public apology or paying compensation for damages,
depending on the circumstances; where he damages public interests at the same
time, the copyright administration department may order him to cease the act
of tort, may confiscate his illegal gains, confiscate and destroy the reproductions
of infringement, and impose a fine on him; if the case is serious, the copyright
administration department may also confiscate the materials, instruments and
equipment, etc. mainly used to make the reproductions of infringement; where
his act has constituted a crime, he shall be investigated for criminal liabilities
in accordance with the law:

(5)without the permission, broadcasting or reproducing the radio or television,
except where otherwise provided in this Law;
(6)without the permission from the copyright owner or obligee related to the
copyright, intentionally avoiding or destroying the technical measures taken by
the obligee on his works, sound recordings or video recordings, etc. to protect
the copyright or the rights related to the copyright, except where otherwise
provided in laws or administrative regulations;
(7)without the permission from the copyright owner or obligee related to the
copyright, intentionally deleting or altering the electronic information on the
management of the rights on the works, sound recordings or video recordings,
except where otherwise provided in laws or administrative regulations;
(8)producing or selling a work where the signature of another is counterfeited.
Article 49 The infringer shall, when having infringed upon the copyright or the
rights related to copyright, make a compensation on the basis of the obligee’s
actual losses; where the actual losses are difficult to be calculated, the
compensation may be made on the basis of the infringer’s illegal gains. The
amount of compensation shall also include the reasonable expenses paid by the
obligee for stopping the act of tort.
Where the obligee’s actual losses or the infringer’s illegal gains cannot be
determined, the people’s court shall, on the basis of the seriousness of the act
of tort, adjudicate a compensation of 500,000 Yuan or less.
Article 50 Where a copyright owner or obligee related to copyright has evidence
to prove that another is committing or is going to commit an act infringing upon
his right, and that his lawful rights and interests will suffer the damage which
is difficult to be remedied if he does not stop it in time, he may, before bringing
a lawsuit, apply to the people’s court for an order to cease the relevant acts or
for property preservation.
The people’s court shall handle the application in the preceding paragraph in
accordance with article 93 through article 96 and article 99 of the Civil
Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China.
Article 51 For the purpose of stopping the acts of tort, a copyright owner or an
obligee related to copyright may, under circumstances that the evidence may be
destroyed or lost or difficult to obtain later on, apply to the people’s court for
the evidence to be preserved.

The people’s court must, after receiving the application, make an order within
48 hours; if the preservation is granted by an order, its implementation shall
start immediately.
The people’s court may order the applicant to provide a surety; if the applicant
fails to do so, his application shall be rejected.
If the applicant fails to bring a lawsuit within 15 days after the people’s court
has adopted the preservation measures, the people’s court shall cancel the
property preservation.
Article 52 The people’s court may, when trying the cases of infringing upon
copyright or the rights related to copyright, confiscate the illegal gains, the
reproductions of infringement and the properties used for committing illegal
acts.
Article 53 Where a publisher or producer of reproductions is unable to prove
the lawful authorization of his publication or production, or the distributor of
the reproductions or the lessor of the reproductions of a cinematographic work
or a work created in a way similar to cinematography, computer software,
sound recordings or video recordings is unable to prove the lawful sources of
his distribution or lease of the reproductions, he shall bear the legal liabilities.
Article 54 Where a party concerned does not implement his contractual
obligations or his implementation of the contractual obligations does not
conform to the stipulated requirements, he shall bear the civil liabilities in
accordance with the General Principles of the Civil Law of the People’s Republic
of China, the Contract Law of the People’s Republic of China and other laws.
Article 55 A dispute over copyright may be settled by mediation or be submitted
for arbitration to a copyright arbitration institution under a written arbitration
agreement concluded between the parties concerned, or under the arbitration
clause in the copyright contract.
Any party may bring a lawsuit directly to the people’s court in the absence of a
written arbitration agreement or an arbitration clause in the copyright contract.
Article 56 Any party who objects to an administrative penalty may bring a
lawsuit to the people’s court within three months as of the date when it received
the written decision on the penalty. If a party neither bring a lawsuit nor
implements the decision within the above time limit, the copyright
administration department concerned may apply to the people’s court for
enforcement.
Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 57 The term “author’s right” shall have the same meaning as “copyright”
in this Law.
Article 58 The term “publication” mentioned in article 2 of this Law shall refer
to reproduction and distribution of works.
Article 59 Regulations for the protection of computer software and of the right
of information network dissemination shall be established separately by the
State Council.
Article 60 The rights of copyright owners, publishers, performers, producers of
sound recordings and video recordings, radio stations and television stations as
provided in this Law, of which the term of protection specified in this Law has
not yet expired on the date of this Law’s entry into force, shall be protected in
accordance with this Law.
Any infringements upon copyright and the rights related to copyright or
breaches of contract committed prior to the entry into force of this Law shall be
dealt with under the relevant regulations or policies in force at the time when
the infringement was committed.
Article 61 This Law shall enter into force on June 1, 1991.