

المرسوم الاتحادي رقم 25 لسنة 2003

في شأن اتفاقية تسليم المجرمين بين

حكومة دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة

وجمهورية الصين الشعبية

والمرسوم الاتحادي رقم 55 لسنة 2004

في شأن اتفاقية المساعدة القضائية في المسائل المدنية و
التجارية

بين حكومة دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة

وجمهورية الصين الشعبية

EXTRADITION TREATY
BETWEEN
THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
AND THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

THE STATE OF UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AND THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, hereinafter referred to as the
"contracting States",

Being desirous to promote the effective cooperation between the
two countries in the suppression of crime on the basis of mutual
respect to sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit,

Have resolved to conclude this Treaty and agreed as follows:

Article 1

Each Contracting State shall undertake, in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty and at the request of the other Contracting State, to extradite any person found in their respective territories who is wanted by the other Contracting State, for the purpose of conducting criminal proceedings against or executing sentence imposed on the person sought to be extradited.

Article 2

1- Extradition shall be granted when the act for which the extradition is requested constitutes an offence under the laws of both Contracting States and meets one of the following conditions:-

- (a) Where the request for extradition is aimed at conducting criminal proceedings, the offence is punishable under the laws of both Contracting States by the penalty of imprisonment for a period of more than one year or by any other heavier penalty; or
- (b) Where the request for extradition is aimed at executing a sentence imposed a period of sentence that remains to be served by the person sought to be extradited is at least six months at the time when the request for extradition is made.

2- In the application of this Treaty, the following shall not be regarded as political offences:

- (a) assault against the president or head of government of either Contracting State or any members of their families, or the members of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates or any one of their families;
- (b) any offence specified in an international convention to which both Contracting States are parties and which obligates the parties to prosecute or grant extradition.

Article 4

Extradition may be refused if the Requested State has jurisdiction over the offence for which the extradition is requested in accordance with its national laws.

Article 5

If extradition is refused pursuant to sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of this Treaty, the Requested State Shall, at the request of the Requesting State, submit the case to its competent authority for the purpose of institution of criminal proceedings in accordance with its national laws.

For this purpose, the Requesting State shall provide the Requested State with the documents and the evidence relating to the case.

Article 6

For the purpose of this Treaty, the Contracting States shall communicate with each other through their respectively designated authorities unless otherwise provided for in this Treaty. Prior to such designation, they shall communicate through diplomatic channels.

Article 7

1- The request for extradition shall be made in writing with the undermentioned documents and particulars appended:

2- In determining whether an act constitutes an offence under the laws of both the Contracting States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall not matter whether the laws of both the Contracting States place the act within the same category of offence or denominate the offence by the same terminology.

3- If the request for extradition concerns two or more acts each of which constitutes an offence under the laws of both Contracting States and at least one of which fulfills the condition of periods of penalty provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Requested State may grant extradition for all of those acts.

Article 3

1- Extradition shall be refused if:-

- (a) the Requested State considers that the offence for which the extradition is requested is a political offence;
- (b) the Requested State has substantial ground for believing that the request has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing the person sought to be extradited on account of that person's race, sex, religion, nationality or political opinion, or that person's position in judicial proceedings may be prejudiced for any of those reasons;
- (c) the offence for which the extradition is requested is a pure military offence under the laws of the Requesting State;
- (d) the person sought to be extradited is a national of the Requested State;
- (e) criminal proceedings against the person sought to be extradited had been expired by lapse of time under the laws of either Contracting State;
- (f) the Requested State has already rendered a final judgment or terminated the judicial proceedings against the person sought to be extradited in respect of the offence for which the extradition is requested; or
- (g) the request for extradition is made by the Requesting State pursuant to a judgment rendered in absentia and the Requesting State does not guarantee to have the case retried after extradition.

and the said period may be extended for fifteen days at a duly request by the Requesting State. In the event that the Requesting State fails to submit the additional information within the said period, it shall be considered as having renounced its request voluntarily. However, the Requesting State shall not be precluded from making a fresh request for extradition for the same offence.

Article 9

1- In case of urgency, a person sought to be extradited may be provisionally arrested until the request for extradition together with the documents referred to in the preceding Article are received. Such request may be submitted in writing through the channels provided for in article 6 of this Treaty or through the International Police Organization (INTERPOL), or any other channels agreed to by both the Contracting States.

2- The request for provisional arrest shall be accompanied by the particulars set out at paragraph 1 of Article 7 of this Treaty alongside a statement of the existence of documents indicated in paragraph 2 of the said Article and a statement that a formal request for extradition of the person sought to be extradited shall be forwarded thereafter.

3- The Requested State shall promptly inform the Requesting State of the result of its handling of the request.

4- Provisional arrest shall be terminated if, within a period of thirty days after the arrest of the person sought to be extradited, the competent authority of the Requested State has not received the formal request for extradition. At a duly request by the Requesting State, such time limit may be extended for fifteen days.

5- The termination of the provisional arrest pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article shall not prejudice the extradition of the person sought to be extradited if the Requested State has subsequently received the formal request for extradition.

(a) the name of the requesting authority;

(b) the name, age, sex, nationality, identification documents, occupation and domicile or residence of the person sought to be extradited and other information that may help to determine that person's identity, whereabouts, and if available, the description of that person's appearance, a photograph and fingerprints of that person;

(c) statement of the case including the brief of the criminal act and its result;

(d) the text of the relevant provisions of the laws relating to establishing criminal jurisdiction determining the offence and prescribing the penalty that may be imposed for the offence; and

(e) the text of the relevant provisions of the laws specifying any time limit in relation with the prosecution or execution of the sentence.

2- In addition to the provisions set out at paragraph 1 of this Article,

(a) the request for extradition aimed at conducting criminal proceedings against the person sought to be extradited shall also be accompanied by a copy of the warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the Requesting State;

(b) the request for extradition aimed at execution of the sentence imposed on the person sought to be extradited shall also be accompanied by official copy of the sentence and specification of period of sentence which has already been served.

3- A request for extradition and its supporting documents shall be signed or sealed. All documents referred to above shall be translated into the language of the Requested State or in the English language and certified by the Requesting State.

Article 8

If the Requested State considers that the information furnished in support of a request for extradition is insufficient, that State may request additional information be furnished within forty-five days

extradition, postpone the surrender until the conclusion of the proceedings or the serving of the sentence. The Requested State shall inform the Requesting State of the postponement of the surrender.

2- If the postponement of the surrender referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article extinguishes the prosecution by lapse of time, or impedes the investigation by the Requesting State in relation with the offence for which the extradition is requested, the Requested State may, to the extent permitted by its national laws, temporarily transfer the person sought to be extradited to the Requesting State according to the terms and conditions agreed to by the Contracting States. The Requesting State shall promptly return that person to the Requested State upon conclusion of the relevant proceedings.

Article 13

If one or more countries make a request for extradition of the same person for the same or different offences, the Requested state shall make the decision taking into consideration all the circumstances, especially the relative gravity of the offence or offences, the place where the offence or offences were committed, the dates when each request was made, the nationality of the person sought to be extradited and the possibility of re-extradition to another country.

Article 14

The person extradited in accordance with this Treaty shall not be proceeded against or subject to the execution of a sentence in the Requesting State for an offence committed by that person before his surrender other than that for which the extradition is granted, nor shall that person be re-extradited to a third state, unless:

(a) the Requested State has consented in advance. With a view to such consent, the Requested State may require the submission of the documents and information referred to in article 7 alongside a statement by the extradited person in respect to the concerned offence;

Article 10

1- The Requested State shall deal with the request for extradition in accordance with its national laws and shall promptly inform the Requesting State of its decision.

2- If the Requested State refuses the request for extradition partially or wholly, the reasons for refusal shall be notified to the Requesting State.

Article 11

1- If the extradition has been granted by the Requested State, the Contracting States shall agree as to time, place and other relevant matters relating to the execution of extradition. Meanwhile, the Requested State shall inform the Requesting State of the duration of time for which the person sought to be extradited has been detained prior to the surrender.

2- If the Requesting State has not taken over the person sought to be extradited within fifteen days after the date agreed upon for the execution of the extradition, the Requested State shall release that person immediately and may refuse a fresh request by the Requesting State for extradition of that person for the same offence unless otherwise provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article.

3- If either State fails to surrender the person sought to be extradited within the agreed period for reasons beyond its control, the other State shall be promptly notified thereof. The Contracting States shall once again agree on the relevant matters in relation with the execution of the extradition and the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply thereupon.

Article 12

1- If the person sought to be extradited is being proceeded against or is serving a sentence in the Requested State for an offence other than that for which the extradition is requested, the Requested State may, after having made a decision to grant

State, the former shall request the latter for the permission of such transit. No such permission is required where air transportation is used and no landing in the territory of the latter is scheduled for.

2- The Requested State shall, in so far as not contrary to its national laws, approve the request for transit made by the Requesting State.

Article 17

The Requesting State shall provide the Requested State promptly with the information about the proceedings or the execution of sentence against the extradited person or information concerning the re-extradition of that person to a third State.

Article 18

Costs arising from the procedures in regard with extradition in the Requested State shall be borne by that State. Expenses of transportation and the transit costs in connection with the surrender of the person sought to be extradited shall be borne by the Requesting State.

Article 19

Each Contracting State shall, in accordance with national laws and applicable agreements, afford the other widest measure of mutual assistance in investigations, prosecutions and other criminal proceedings in connection with the offence for which extradition has been requested.

Article 20

This Treaty shall not affect any rights enjoyed and any obligations undertaken by the Contracting States under any other Treaties.

(b) that person has not left the territory of the Requesting State within thirty days after having been free to do so. However, this period of time shall not include the time during which that person fails to leave the territory of the Requesting State for reasons beyond his control; or

(c) that person has voluntarily returned to the territory of the Requesting State after leaving it.

Article 15

1- If the Requesting State so requests, the Requested State shall, to the extent permitted by its national laws and regulations, seize the proceeds and instrumentality of the offence and other property which may serve as evidence found in its territory, and when extradition is granted, shall surrender these property to the Requesting State.

2- When the extradition is granted, the property referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may nevertheless be surrendered even if the extradition cannot be carried out owing to the death, disappearance or escape of the person sought to be extradited.

3- The Requested State may, for conducting any other pending criminal proceedings, postpone the surrender of the above mentioned property until the conclusion of such proceedings, or temporarily surrender those property on condition that it is returned by the Requesting State.

4- The surrender of such property shall not prejudice any legitimate right of the Requested State or any third party to that property. where these rights exist, the Requesting State shall, at the request of the Requested State, promptly return the surrendered property free of charge to the Requested State as soon as possible after the conclusion of the proceedings.

Article 16

1- When either of the Contracting States is to extradite a person from a third State through the territory of the other Contracting

Article 21

Any dispute arising from the implementation or interpretation of this Treaty shall be settled by consultation through diplomatic channels.

Article 22

- 1- This Treaty is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged. This Treaty shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.
- 2- Either Contracting State may terminate this Treaty by notice in writing through diplomatic channels at any time. Termination shall take effect six months after the date on which the notice is given. Termination of this Treaty shall not affect the extradition proceedings commenced prior to the termination.
- 3- This Treaty applies to any requests presented after its entry into force even if the relevant offences occurred before the entry into force of this Treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in duplicate at Beijing on this 13 (day) of May (month) 2002 (year) in the Arabic, Chinese, and English languages, all three texts being equally authentic. In the event of any differences in interpretation of this Treaty, the English text shall prevail.

FOR	FOR
THE STATE OF UNITED	THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
ARAB EMIRATES	OF CHINA

Article 3

The parties may exchange information concerning the laws in force and the judicial practice in their respective countries related to the implementation of this Agreement.

Article 4

1. The parties shall grant each other under this Agreement the widest measure of mutual judicial assistance in civil and commercial matters in accordance with their national laws.
2. Judicial assistance under this Agreement shall apply in:
 - a. service of summons and other judicial documents;
 - b. the taking of evidence by means of Letters of Request or commissions;
 - c. recognition and execution of decrees and settlements.
3. This Agreement shall be without prejudice to any rights and obligations of the parties pursuant to other treaties or arrangements.

Article 5

1. Requests for judicial assistance shall be made through the Central Authorities of the parties.
2. In the United Arab Emirates the central Authority is the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Aوقاف. In the people's Republic of China the Central Authority is the Ministry of Justice.

Article 6

1. Unless otherwise stated, all official documents in connection with the judicial assistance shall be sealed by the court or the other competent authorities, and the request of judicial assistance shall be approved by the Central Authority of the Requesting Party.
2. All requests and supporting documents shall be accompanied by a translation into the official language of the Requested Party or in the English language.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE IN CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS

The United Arab Emirates and the people's Republic of China hereinafter referred to as "the parties".

Being desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and mutual interest and promoting fruitful assistance in the judicial and legal spheres.

Recognizing the need to facilitate the widest measure of judicial assistance in civil and commercial matters.

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1

1. Nationals of one party shall, in the territory of the other party, enjoy the same judicial protection as nationals of the other party and shall have the right to access to courts of the other party under the same conditions as those for the nationals of the other party.
2. Provisions of previous paragraph of this Article shall also apply to legal persons located and incorporated in the territory of either party in accordance with its national law.

Article 2

Nationals of one party shall, in the territory of the other party, be entitled in accordance with the laws and procedures of the later to reduction or exemption from payment of costs of proceedings under the same conditions and to the same extent provided for its nationals.

compliance with the request would infringe its sovereignty, security or public order.

2. Service may not be refused on the ground that the request does not show sufficient legal grounds supporting the merits of the case.
3. whenever the service is not effected, the Requested Party shall forthwith notify the Requesting Party of the reasons therefore.

Article 10

1. The competent authority in the Requested Party shall serve the said documents and papers in accordance with its laws and rules applicable in this regard. No fees and costs may be levied for effecting such service.
2. Service may be effected in a special mode or manner specified by the Requesting Party, provided that it does not contravene the laws of the Requested Party and further subject to the payment of costs of such special mode of service.

Article 11

1. The responsibility of the competent authority in the Requested Party shall be limited to the delivery of the judicial documents and papers to the addressee.
2. Delivery shall be proved by the signature of the addressee and a certificate issued by the competent authority stating the name of the addressee, the date and mode of delivery, and where such delivery could not be effected, the reasons for such non-delivery.
3. A copy of the signature of the addressee on a certificate proving delivery shall be sent to Requesting Party through the Central Authority.

Article 12

1. The judicial authorities of a party may in accordance with the provisions of the Law of that Party, request for the taking of evidence in civil and commercial matters by means of Letter of

3. If the Requested Party Considers that the information provided by the Requesting party is not sufficient to enable the request to be dealt with in accordance with this Agreement, it may require additional information from the Requesting Party.

Article 7

1. The service of summons and other judicial documents shall be effected in accordance with the procedure provided for in the laws of the Requested Party, or by a particular method desired by the Requesting Party, unless such a method is incompatible with the Law of the Requested party.
2. The summons and other judicial documents served in pursuance of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been served in the territory of the Requesting Party.
3. The Provisions of Article (5) of this Agreement shall not preclude the right of the Contracting Parties to effect such service, through its diplomatic or consular representatives, of summons and other judicial documents on its nationals residing in the territory of the other Contracting Party without application of any compulsion. Service in such cases shall entail no responsibility for the Contracting party where the service is executed.

Article 8

The request for the service of summons and other judicial documents shall furnish all particulars concerning the name and title, place of residence or business of the addressee and a list of documents and papers to be served on that person. Where any special mode of service is desired, this should also be indicated in the request.

Article 9

1. A request for service of summons and other judicial documents, which is in conformity with the provisions of this Agreement, may not be refused, unless the Requested Party considers that

- including the same appropriate methods of compulsion.
2. The Requested party shall follow any special method or procedure, which has been expressly specified by the Letter of Request insofar as it is not incompatible with its laws and practices.
 3. The Letters of Request shall be executed as expeditiously as possible.
 4. The Requesting Party shall, if it so desires, be informed of the time when, and the place where, the proceedings will take place, in order that the parties concerned, and their representatives if any, may be present. This information shall be sent directly to the parties or their representatives, that are known in the territory of the Requested Party, when the Requesting Party so requests.
 5. If the letter of Request has been executed, the necessary documents establishing its execution, and any relevant evidence, shall be sent to the Requesting Party.
 6. In every instance where the Letter of Request is not executed in whole or in part, the Requesting Party shall be informed immediately and advised of the reasons.

Article 15

1. The execution of a Letter of Request may be refused by the Requested Party only to the extent that:
 - a- the execution of the letter does not fall within the functions of the judiciary;
 - b- the execution of the letter would prejudice its sovereignty or public order.
2. Execution may not be refused solely on the ground that under its internal laws the Requested Party claims exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action or that its internal laws would not admit a right of action on it.

Request addressed to the competent judicial authorities of the other Party.

2. For the purpose of this Agreement, taking of evidence shall be deemed to cover:
 - a- the taking of the statements,
 - b- the production, identification or examination of documents, records samples requested.
3. A letter of Request shall specify:
 - a. the judicial or other competent authority requesting the evidence;
 - b. the nature of the proceedings for which the evidence is required and all necessary information related thereto;
 - c. the names and addresses of the parties to the proceedings;
 - d. the evidence to be obtained; and
 - e. the names and addresses of the persons to be examined.
4. Where deemed necessary, the Letters of Request shall be accompanied by a list of interrogatories to be put to the witnesses or other persons involved or a statement of the subject about which they are to be examined and the documents relevant to such evidence or statement.

Article 13

The judicial proceedings performed for the purpose of taking evidence in pursuance of the provisions of this Agreement shall have the same legal effect as if it is performed by the competent authority in the Requesting Party.

Article 14

1. The competent authorities of the Requested Party shall execute the Letters of Request in accordance with the provisions of its own laws and obtain the evidence required by applying the same methods and procedures as are permissible under its laws,

Article 19

In matters other than immovable property, the Courts of a Party shall have jurisdiction in the following cases:

- a- if the defendant has his domicile or residence in the territory of that Party at the time of institution of the suit.
- b- or the defendant has at the time of institution of the suit, a place or a branch of commercial or industrial nature or works for gain in the territory of that party, and the suit relates to such activity.
- c- or by an express or implied agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant, the contractual obligations giving rise to the litigation are or have to be performed in the territory of that party.
- d- or in case of non-contractual liability the infringing act is committed in the territory of that party.
- e- the defendant has accepted explicitly or implicitly the jurisdiction of the Court.
- f- or any application for provisional measures, of the Courts of such party are deemed competent to hear the principal, by virtue of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 20

Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the Court of the Contracting Party requested to recognize or execute a decree shall, when examining the grounds of jurisdiction exercised by the Courts of the other Contracting Party, be bound by the facts stated in that decree and on which jurisdiction is based, unless the said decree had been passed in absentia.

Article 21

- A decree shall not be recognized executed in the following cases:
- a- if it is not conclusive and executable;
 - b- or it has not been pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction.
 - c- or it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force,

Article 16

1. The execution of Letters of Request and the taking of evidence by the Requested Party shall not give rise to any reimbursement of charges, expenses or costs, under whatever description by the Requesting Party. However, the Requested Party shall have the right to seek reimbursement of:

- a. any expenses and charges paid to the witnesses, experts or interpreters,
 - b. any costs incurred to secure the attendance of witnesses who have not appeared voluntarily, and
 - c. any costs and expenses occasioned by the use of a special procedure on request.
2. If it becomes apparent that execution of a request requires expenses of an extraordinary nature, the Parties shall consult to determine the conditions under which the request can be executed.

Article 17

- 1. Each of the Parties shall, in accordance with its laws, recognize and / or execute decrees passed by the Courts of the other Party in civil, commercial and personal matters and by criminal courts in civil matters.
- 2. The term "Decree" as used in this Agreement, whatever its designation, means any decision rendered in judicial proceedings by a competent Court of the Parties.
- 3. This Agreement shall not apply to interim or provisional measures, except matters relating to allowances.

Article 18

The Courts of the Contracting Party where immovable property is situated shall be competent to determine the rights connected with such property

Article 24

The request of recognition or execution of a decree shall be accompanied by the following:

- a- an official copy of the decree.
- b- a certificate showing that the decree is final and executable, unless that is provided for in the decree itself.
- c- in case of a decree in absentia, an authenticated copy of the summons or any other document showing that the defendant was duly summoned.
- d- A document to establish that the party who lacks legal capacity in litigation has been duly represented.

Article 25

1. The settlement of a claim which is reached between the parties and approved by a competent court of either Party according to its national law shall be recognized and enforced in the territory of the other Party, after ascertaining that it does not contain any provisions contravening any law in force, or the constitutional rules, sovereignty, security or the public order in the Requested Party;

2. The party requesting recognition or execution of a settlement must submit an official copy and a certificate from the court stating the extent, to which the settlement has been satisfied.

Article 26

Application for recognition and enforcement of court decrees and settlements may be submitted directly by the Party to the case to the competent court of the Requested Party.

Article 27

The court decrees which have been granted recognition or enforcement shall have the same effect as those rendered by the courts of the Requested Party in the territory of that Party.

or is contrary to the constitutional rules, sovereignty, security or the principles of public order in the Requested Party;

d- or it contravenes the rules concerning the legal representation of persons suffering from lack of capacity in the Requested Party;

e- or it is passed in absentia and the defaulting party was not duly summoned in accordance with the rules applicable in his country;

f- or the dispute in which the decree was passed is pending in a suit before one of the courts in the Party, between the same parties and involving the same cause of action, and that suite was raised before one of the courts of the latter Party, at a date prior to the raising of that dispute in the Court of the Party which passed the decree, and provided that the court before which the suit was raised, is competent to hear and decide upon it. Or if the decree was rendered by a court off third State, between the same parties and on the same subject matter, and has been recognized by the requested Party.

Article 22

Procedures relating to recognition or execution of a decree shall be subject to the laws of the Requested Party.

Article 23

1- The competent judicial authority in the Requested Party to recognize or execute a decree shall, without reviewing the merits of the case, confine itself to ascertaining the compliance of the decree with the conditions provided for in this Agreement.

2- The competent judicial authority in the Requested Party shall, if so required by its laws, in executing the decree, take the necessary action to notify it, in the same manner as it would have done had it been passed in its own territory.

3- The decisions for execution may be made for the whole or part of the decree, if the execution of such part of the decree is severable.

Article 28

Any dispute arising from the interpretation and implementation of this Agreement shall be resolved by consultation through diplomatic channels if the Central Authorities of the Parties are themselves unable to reach agreement.

Article 29

1. This Agreement is subject to ratification, the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.
2. Either party may terminate this Agreement by notice in writing through diplomatic channels at any time. Termination shall take effect six months after the date on which the notice is given. Termination shall not affect the proceedings commenced prior to the termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Beijing on this 21, of April 2004 in the Arabic, Chinese and English languages, all three texts being equally authentic. In the event of any differences in interpretation of this Agreement, the English text shall prevail.

**FOR THE
UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES**

*Muhammed Bin Nakhaira
Al Dhaheri
Minister of Justice, Islamic
Affairs and Aوقاف*

**FOR THE
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA**

*Zhang Fusen
Minister of Justice*