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# 中华人民共和国民法通则（2009修正）

# PRC, Civil Law General Principles (2009 Revision)

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（1986年4月12日第六届全国人民代表大会第四次会议通过 根据2009年8月27日第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十次会议《关于修改部分法律的决定》修正）

(Adopted at the 4th session of the 6th National People 's Congress on April 12, 1986 and amended in accordance with the Decision on Amending Certain Laws which was adopted at the 10th session of the Standing Committee of the 11th National People's Congress on August 27, 2009)

第一章 基本原则

Chapter 1 Basic Principles

第一条   为了保障公民、法人的合法的民事权益，正确调整民事关系，适应社会主义现代化建设事业发展的需要，根据宪法和我国实际情况，总结民事活动的实践经验，制定本法。

Article 1 This Law is formulated in accordance with the Constitution and the actual situation in our country, drawing upon our practical experience in civil activities, for the purpose of protecting the lawful civil rights and interests of citizens and legal persons and correctly adjusting civil relations, so as to meet the needs of the developing socialist modernization.

第二条   中华人民共和国民法调整平等主体的公民之间、法人之间、公民和法人之间的财产关系和人身关系。

Article 2 The Civil Law of the People's Republic of China shall adjust property relationships and personal relationships between civil subjects with equal status, that is, between citizens, between legal persons and between citizens and legal persons.

第三条   当事人在民事活动中的地位平等。

Article 3 Parties to a civil activity shall have equal status.

第四条   民事活动应当遵循自愿、公平、等价有偿、诚实信用的原则。

Article 4 In civil activities, the principles of voluntariness, fairness, making compensation for equal value, honesty and credibility shall be observed.

第五条   公民、法人的合法的民事权益受法律保护，任何组织和个人不得侵犯。

Article 5 The lawful civil rights and interests of citizens and legal persons shall be protected by law; no organization or individual may infringe upon them.

第六条   民事活动必须遵守法律，法律没有规定的，应当遵守国家政策。

Article 6 Civil activities must be in compliance with the law; where there are no relevant provisions in the law, they shall be in compliance with state policies.

第七条   民事活动应当尊重社会公德，不得损害社会公共利益，扰乱社会经济秩序

Article 7 Civil activities shall respect social ethics and shall not harm public interest or disrupt social and economic order.

第八条   在中华人民共和国领域内的民事活动，适用中华人民共和国法律，法律另有规定的除外。

Article 8 The law of the People's Republic of China shall apply to civil activities within the People's Republic of China, except as otherwise stipulated by law.

本法关于公民的规定，适用于在中华人民共和国领域内的外国人、无国籍人，法律另有规定的除外。

The provisions of this Law with regard to citizens shall apply to foreigners and stateless persons within the territory of the People's Republic of China, except as otherwise stipulated by law.

第二章 公民（自然人）

Chapter 2 Citizen (Natural Person)

第一节 民事权利能力和民事行为能力

Section 1 Capacity for civil rights and capacity for civil conduct

第九条   公民从出生时起到死亡时止，具有民事权利能力，依法享有民事权利，承担民事义务。

Article 9 A citizen shall have the capacity for civil rights from birth to death and shall enjoy civil rights and bear civil obligations in accordance with the law.

第十条   公民的民事权利能力一律平等。

Article 10 All citizens are equal as regards their capacity for civil rights.

第十一条   十八周岁以上的公民是成年人，具有完全民事行为能力，可以独立进行民事活动，是完全民事行为能力人。

Article 11 A citizen aged 18 or over shall be an adult. He shall have full capacity for civil conduct, may independently engage in civil activities and shall be a person with full capacity for civil conduct.

十六周岁以上不满十八周岁的公民，以自己的劳动收入为主要生活来源的，视为完全民事行为能力人。

A citizen who has reached the age of 16 but not the age of 18 and whose main source of income is his own labour shall be regarded as a person with full capacity for civil conduct.

第十二条   十周岁以上的未成年人是限制民事行为能力人，可以进行与他的年龄、智力相适应的民事活动；其他民事活动由他的法定代理人代理，或者征得他的法定代理人的同意。

Article 12 A minor aged 10 or over shall be a person with limited capacity for civil conduct and may engage in civil activities appropriate to his age and intellect; in other civil activities, he shall be represented by his agent ad litem or participate with the consent of his agent ad litem.

不满十周岁的未成年人是无民事行为能力人，由他的法定代理人代理民事活动。

A minor under the age of 10 shall be a person having no capacity for civil conduct and shall be represented in civil activities by his agent ad litem.

第十三条   不能辨认自己行为的精神病人是无民事行为能力人，由他的法定代理人代理民事活动。

Article 13 A mentally ill person who is unable to account for his own conduct shall be a person having no capacity for civil conduct and shall be represented in civil activities by his agent ad litem.

不能完全辨认自己行为的精神病人是限制民事行为能力人，可以进行与他的精神健康状况相适应的民事活动；其他民事活动由他的法定代理人代理，或者征得他的法定代理人的同意。

A mentally ill person who is unable to fully account for his own conduct shall be a person with limited capacity for civil conduct and may engage in civil activities appropriate to his mental health; in other civil activities he shall be represented by his legal agent or shall obtain the consent of his legal agent.

第十四条   无民事行为能力人、限制民事行为能力人的监护人是他的法定代理人。

Article 14 The guardian of a person without or with limited capacity for civil conduct shall be his agent ad litem.

第十五条   公民以他的户籍所在地的居住地为住所，经常居住地与住所不一致的，经常居住地视为住所。

Article 15 The domicile of a citizen shall be the place where his residence is registered; if his habitual residence is not the same as his domicile, his habitual residence shall be regarded as his domicile.

第二节 监护

Section 2 Guardianship

第十六条   未成年人的父母是未成年人的监护人。

Article 16 The parents of a minor shall be his guardians.

未成年人的父母已经死亡或者没有监护能力的，由下列人员中有监护能力的人担任监护人：

If the parents of a minor are dead or have no competence to be guardians, one of the following persons who has the competence to be a guardian shall act as his guardian:

（一）祖父母、外祖父母；

1. paternal or maternal grandparents;

（二）兄、姐；

(II) elder brother or sister; or

（三）关系密切的其他亲属、朋友愿意承担监护责任，经未成年人的父、母的所在单位或者未成年人住所地的居民委员会、村民委员会同意的。

(III) any other closely connected relative or friend willing to bear the responsibility of guardianship and having approval from the units of the minor's parents or from the neighbourhood or village committee in the place of the minor's residence.

对担任监护人有争议的，由未成年人的父、母的所在单位或者未成年人住所地的居民委员会、村民委员会在近亲属中指定。对指定不服提起诉讼的，由人民法院裁决。

In case of a dispute over guardianship, the units of the minor's parents or the neighbourhood or village committee in the place of his residence shall appoint a guardian from among his near relatives. If disagreement over the appointment leads to a lawsuit, the people's court shall make a ruling.

没有第一款、第二款规定的监护人的，由未成年人的父、母的所在单位或者未成年人住所地的居民委员会、村民委员会或者民政部门担任监护人。

In the absence of guardians as stipulated above, the units of the minor's parents or the neighbourhood or village committee or civil affairs department in the place of the minor's residence shall act as his guardian.

第十七条   无民事行为能力或者限制民事行为能力的精神病人，由下列人员担任监护人：

Article 17 The guardian of a mentally ill person without or with limited capacity for civil conduct shall be the following persons:

（一）配偶；

1. spouse;

（二）父母；

2. parents;

（三）成年子女；

(III) adult child;

（四）其他近亲属；

(IV) any other near relative;

（五）关系密切的其他亲属、朋友愿意承担监护责任，经精神病人的所在单位或者住所地的居民委员会、村民委员会同意的。

(V) any other closely connected relative or friend willing to bear the responsibility of guardianship and having approval from the unit to which the mentally ill person belongs or from the neighbourhood or village committee in the place of his residence.

对担任监护人有争议的，由精神病人的所在单位或者住所地的居民委员会、村民委员会在近亲属中指定。对指定不服提起诉讼的，由人民法院裁决。

In the case of a dispute over guardianship, the unit to which the mentally ill person belongs or the neighbourhood or village committee in the place of his residence shall appoint a guardian from among his near relatives. If disagreement over the appointment leads to a lawsuit, the people's court shall make a ruling.

没有第一款规定的监护人的，由精神病人的所在单位或者住所地的居民委员会、村民委员会或者民政部门担任监护人。

In the absence of a guardian as stipulated above, the mentally ill person's unit or the neighbourhood or village committee or civil affairs department in the place of the mentally ill person's residence shall act as guardian.

第十八条   监护人应当履行监护职责，保护被监护人的人身、财产及其他合法权益，除为被监护人的利益外，不得处理被监护人的财产。

Article 18 A guardian shall fulfil his duty of guardianship and protect the person, property and other lawful rights and interests of his ward. A guardian shall not handle the property of his ward unless it is in the ward's interests.

监护人依法履行监护的权利，受法律保护。

A guardian's right to fulfil his guardianship in accordance with the law shall receive the protection of the law.

监护人不履行监护职责或者侵害被监护人的合法权益的，应当承担责任；给被监护人造成财产损失的，应当赔偿损失。人民法院可以根据有关人员或者有关单位的申请，撤销监护人的资格。

A guardian who fails to perform his guardianship duties or infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of his ward shall be held responsible; and where any property loss is caused to the ward, the guardian shall compensate for such loss. The people's court may disqualify a guardian on application by a concerned person or unit.

第十九条   精神病人的利害关系人，可以向人民法院申请宣告精神病人为无民事行为能力人或者限制民事行为能力人。

Article 19 A person who shares interests with a mental patient may apply to a people's court for a declaration that the mental patient is a person without or with limited capacity for civil conduct.

被人民法院宣告为无民事行为能力人或者限制民事行为能力人的，根据他健康恢复的状况，经本人或者利害关系人申请，人民法院可以宣告他为限制民事行为能力人或者完全民事行为能力人。

With the recovery of the health of a person who has been declared by a people's court to be without or with limited capacity for civil conduct, and upon his own application or that of an interested person, the people's court may declare him to be a person with limited or full capacity for civil conduct.

第三节 宣告失踪和宣告死亡

Section 3 Declaration of Missing Persons and Death

第二十条   公民下落不明满二年的，利害关系人可以向人民法院申请宣告他为失踪人.

Article 20 If a citizen's whereabouts have been unknown for two years, an interested person may apply to a people's court for a declaration of the citizen as missing.

战争期间下落不明的，下落不明的时间从战争结束之日起计算。

If a person's whereabouts become unknown during a war, the time period during which the whereabouts are unknown shall be calculated from the day the war ends.

第二十一条   失踪人的财产由他的配偶、父母、成年子女或者关系密切的其他亲属、朋友代管。代管有争议的，没有以上规定的人或者以上规定的人无能力代管的，由人民法院指定的人代管。

Article 21 A missing person's property shall be placed in the custody of his spouse, parents, adult children or other closely connected relatives or friends. In case of a dispute over custody, if the persons specified above are unavailable or are incapable of taking such custody, the property shall be placed in the custody of a person appointed by the people's court.

失踪人所欠税款、债务和应付的其他费用，由代管人从失踪人的财产中支付。

Any taxes, debts and other unpaid expenses owed by a missing person shall be paid by the custodian out of the missing person's property.

第二十二条   被宣告失踪的人重新出现或者确知他的下落，经本人或者利害关系人申请，人民法院应当撤销对他的失踪宣告。

Article 22 In the event that a person who has been declared missing reappears or his whereabouts are ascertained, the people's court shall, upon his own application or that of an interested person, revoke the declaration of his missing-person status.

第二十三条   公民有下列情形之一的，利害关系人可以向人民法院申请宣告他死亡：

Article 23 Under either of the following circumstances, an interested person may apply to the people's court for a declaration of a citizen's death:

（一）下落不明满四年的；

1. the natural person's whereabouts have been unknown for four years; or

（二）因意外事故下落不明，从事故发生之日起满二年的。

(II) if the citizen's whereabouts have been unknown for two years after the date of an accident in which he was involved.

战争期间下落不明的，下落不明的时间从战争结束之日起计算。

If a person's whereabouts become unknown during a war, the time period during which the whereabouts are unknown shall be calculated from the day the war ends.

第二十四条   被宣告死亡的人重新出现或者确知他没有死亡，经本人或者利害关系人申请，人民法院应当撤销对他的死亡宣告。

Article 24 In the event that a person who has been declared dead reappears or it is ascertained that he is alive, the people's court shall, upon his own application or that of an interested person, revoke the declaration of his death.

有民事行为能力人在被宣告死亡期间实施的民事法律行为有效。

The civil juristic acts performed by a person with capacity for civil conduct during the period in which he has been declared dead shall be valid.

第二十五条   被撤销死亡宣告的人有权请求返还财产。依照继承法取得他的财产的公民或者组织，应当返还原物；原物不存在的，给予适当补偿。

Article 25 A person shall have the right to request the return of his property, if the declaration of his death has been revoked. Any citizen or organization that has obtained such property in accordance with the Law of Succession shall return the original property or make appropriate compensation if the original property no longer exists.

第四节 个体工商户，农村承包经营户

Section 4 Individual Businesses and Leaseholding Farm Households

第二十六条   公民在法律允许的范围内，依法经核准登记，从事工商业经营的，为个体工商户。个体工商户可以起字号。

Article 26 "Individual businesses" refers to business run by individual citizens who have been lawfully registered and approved to engage in industrial or commercial operation within the sphere permitted by law. Individual businesses can have a shop name.

第二十七条   农村集体经济组织的成员，在法律允许的范围内，按照承包合同规定从事商品经营的，为农村承包经营户。

Article 27 "Leaseholding farm households" refers to members of a rural collective economic organization who engage in commodity production under a contract and within the spheres permitted by law.

第二十八条   个体工商户，农村承包经营户的合法权益，受法律保护。

Article 28 The legitimate rights and interests of individual businesses and leaseholding farm households shall be protected by law.

第二十九条   个体工商户，农村承包经营户的债务，个人经营的，以个人财产承担；家庭经营的，以家庭财产承担。

Article 29 The debts of an individual business or a leaseholding farm household shall be secured with the individual's property if the business is operated by an individual and with the family's property if the business is operated by a family.

第五节 个人合伙

Section 5 Individual Partnership

第三十条   个人合伙是指两个以上公民按照协议，各自提供资金、实物、技术等，合伙经营、共同劳动。

Article 30 "Individual partnership" refers to two or more citizens associated in a business and working together, with each providing funds, material objects, techniques and so on according to an agreement.

第三十一条   合伙人应当对出资数额、盈余分配、债务承担、入伙、退伙、合伙终止等事项，订立书面协议。

Article 31 The partners shall conclude a written agreement covering the amount of funds to provide, the distribution of profits, the responsibility for debts, the entering into and withdrawal from partnership, the ending of partnership and other such matters.

第三十二条   合伙人投入的财产，由合伙人统一管理和使用。

Article 32 The property provided by the partners shall be under their unified management and use.

合伙经营积累的财产，归合伙人共有。

The property accumulated in a partnership operation shall belong to the partners jointly.

第三十三条   个人合伙可以起字号，依法经核准登记，在核准登记的经营范围内从事经营。

Article 33 An individual partnership may adopt a shop name; it shall be approved and registered in accordance with the law and conduct business operations within the range as approved and registered.

第三十四条   个人合伙的经营活动，由合伙人共同决定，合伙人有执行或监督的权利。

Article 34 The operational activities of an individual partnership shall be decided jointly by the partners, who each shall have the right to carry out and supervise those activities.

合伙人可以推举负责人。合伙负责人和其他人员的经营活动，由全体合伙人承担民事责任。

The partners may elect a responsible person. All partners shall bear civil liability for the operational activities of the responsible person and other personnel.

第三十五条   合伙的债务，由合伙人按照出资比例或者协议的约定，以各自的财产承担清偿责任。

Article 35 A partnership's debts shall be secured with the partners' property in proportion to their respective contributions to the investment or according to the agreement made.

合伙人对合伙的债务承担连带责任，法律另有规定的除外。偿还合伙债务超过自己应当承担数额的合伙人，有权向其他合伙人追偿。

Partners shall undertake joint liability for the debts of the partnership, except as otherwise stipulated by law. Any partner whose payment for clearing off the debts of the partnership exceeds the proportion that this partner should bear shall have the right to recover the difference from the other partners.

第三章 法人

Chapter 3 Legal Persons

第一节 一般规定

Section 1 General Provisions

第三十六条   法人是具有民事权利能力和民事行为能力，依法独立享有民事权利和承担民事义务的组织。

Article 36 A legal person shall be an organization that has capacity for civil rights and capacity for civil conduct and independently enjoys civil rights and assumes civil obligations in accordance with the law.

法人的民事权利能力和民事行为能力，从法人成立时产生，到法人终止时消灭。

A legal person's capacity for civil rights and capacity for civil conduct arise when the legal person is established and cease to exist when the legal person terminates.

第三十七条   法人应当具备下列条件：

Article 37 A legal person shall have the following qualifications:

（一）依法成立；

1. establishment in accordance with the law;

（二）有必要的财产或者经费；

2. With necessary property or funds;

（三）有自己的名称、组织机构和场所；

3. having its own name, organization and premises;

（四）能够独立承担民事责任。

(IV) being able to bear civil liabilities independently.

第三十八条   依照法律或者法人组织章程规定，代表法人行使职权的负责人，是法人的法定代表人。

Article 38 In accordance with the law or the articles of association of the legal person, the responsible person who acts on behalf of the legal person in exercising its functions and powers shall be its legal representative.

第三十九条   法人以它的主要办事机构所在地为住所。

Article 39 A legal person's domicile shall be the place where its main administrative office is located.

第四十条   法人终止，应当依法进行清算，停止清算范围外的活动。

Article 40 When a legal person terminates, it shall go into liquidation in accordance with the law and discontinue all other activities.

第二节 企业法人

Section 2 Enterprise as Legal Person

第四十一条   全民所有制企业、集体所有制企业有符合国家规定的资金数额，有组织章程、组织机构和场所，能够独立承担民事责任，经主管机关核准登记，取得法人资格。

Article 41 An enterprise owned by the whole people or under collective ownership shall be qualified as a legal person when it has sufficient funds as stipulated by the state; has articles of association, an organization and premises; has the ability to independently bear civil liability; and has been approved and registered by the competent authority.

在中华人民共和国领域内设立的中外合资经营企业，中外合作经营企业和外资企业，具备法人条件的，依法经工商行政管理机关核准登记，取得中国法人资格。

Sino-foreign joint equity enterprises, Sino-foreign co-operative enterprises and enterprises with sole foreign investment established within Chinese territory which fulfil the conditions of a legal person shall acquire the status of a Chinese corporation following examination, approval and registration according to the law by the industrial and commercial administrative organs.

第四十二条   企业法人应当在核准登记的经营范围内从事经营。

Article 42 An enterprise as legal person shall conduct operations within the range approved and registered.

第四十三条   企业法人对它的法定代表人和其他工作人员的经营活动，承担民事责任。

Article 43 An enterprise as legal person shall bear civil liability for the operational activities of its legal representatives and other personnel.

第四十四条   企业法人分立、合并上或有其他重要事项变更，应当向登记机关办理登记并公告。

Article 44. Separation, merger or other major changes to a corporation shall be registered with the original registering body and publicly announced.

企业法人分立、合并，它的权利和义务由变更后的法人享有和承担。

Where an enterprise legal person is divided or merged, its rights and obligations shall be enjoyed and assumed by the legal person that results from the change.

第四十五条   企业法人由于下列原因之一终止：

Article 45 An enterprise as legal person shall terminate for any of the following reasons:

（一）依法被撤销；

1. it is revoked in accordance with the law;

（二）解散；

2. dissolution;

（三）依法宣告破产；

3. if it is declared bankrupt in accordance with the law; or

（四）其他原因。

(IV) other reasons.

第四十六条   企业法人终止，应当向登记机关办理注销登记并公告。

Article 46 When an enterprise as legal person terminates, it shall cancel its registration with the registration authority and publicly announce the termination.

第四十七条   企业法人解散，应当成立清算组织，进行清算。企业法人被撤销、被宣告破产的，应当由主管机关或者人民法院组织有关机关和有关人员成立清算组织，进行清算。

Article 47 When an enterprise as legal person is disbanded, it shall establish a liquidation organization and go into liquidation. If a corporation has been annulled or declared bankrupt, the competent authority or a people's court shall organize the organs and personnel concerned to establish a liquidation organization to carry out liquidation.

第四十八条   全民所有制企业法人以国家授予它经营管理的财产承担民事责任。集体所有制企业法人以企业所有的财产承担民事责任。中外合资经营企业法人、中外合作经营企业法人和外资企业法人以企业所有的财产承担民事责任，法律另有规定的除外。

Article 48 An enterprise owned by the whole people, as legal person, shall bear civil liability with the property that the state authorizes it to manage. An enterprise under collective ownership, as legal person, shall bear civil liability with the property it owns. Sino-foreign joint equity corporations, Sino-foreign co-operative corporations and corporations with sole foreign investment shall all assume civil liability with the property they own, except where otherwise stipulated by law.

第四十九条   企业法人有下列情形之一的，除法人承担责任外，对法定代表人可以给予行政处分、罚款，构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任：

Article 49 Under any of the following circumstances, an enterprise as legal person shall bear liability, its legal representative may additionally be given administrative sanctions and fined and, if the offence constitutes a crime, criminal responsibility shall be investigated in accordance with the law:

（一）超出登记机关核准登记的经营范围从事非法经营的；

1. conducting illegal operations beyond the range approved and registered by the registration authority;

（二）向登记机关、税务机关隐瞒真实情况、弄虚作假的；

2. concealing facts from the registration and tax authorities and practising fraud;

（三）抽逃资金、隐匿财产逃避债务的；

(III) secretly withdrawing funds or hiding property to evade repayment of debts;

（四）解散、被撤销、被宣告破产后，擅自处理财产的；

(IV) disposing of property without authorization after the enterprise is dissolved, disbanded or declared bankrupt;

（五）变更、终止时不及时申请办理登记和公告，使利害关系人遭受重大损失的；

(V) failing to apply for registration and make a public announcement promptly when the enterprise undergoes a change or terminates, thus causing interested persons to suffer heavy losses;

（六）从事法律禁止的其他活动，损害国家利益或者社会公共利益的。

(VI) engaging in other activities prohibited by law, damaging the interests of the state or the public interest.

第三节 机关、事业单位和社会团体法人

Section 3 State organs, institutions and social organizations as legal persons

第五十条   有独立经费的机关从成立之日起，具有法人资格。

Article 50 An independently funded official organ shall be qualified as a legal person on the day it is established.

具备法人条件的事业单位、社会团体，依法不需要办理法人登记的，从成立之日起，具有法人资格；依法需要办理法人登记的，经核准登记，取得法人资格。

An institution or social group which fulfils the criteria of a legal person and which is not required by law to register as a legal person shall acquire the status of a legal person from the date of its establishment. An institution or social group which is required by law to complete procedures for registration as a legal person shall acquire the status of a legal person following examination, approval and registration.

第四节 联营

Section 4 Association

第五十一条   企业之间或者企业、事业单位之间联营，组成新的经济实体，独立承担民事责任，具备法人条件的，经主管机关核准登记，取得法人资格。

Article 51 If a new economic entity is formed by enterprise and an institution that engage in economic association and it independently bears civil liability and has the qualifications of a legal person, the new entity shall be qualified as a legal person after being approved and registered by the competent authority.

第五十二条   企业之间或者企业、事业单位之间联营，共同经营、不具备法人条件的，由联营各方按照出资比例或者协议的约定，以各自所有的或者经营管理的财产承担民事责任。依照法律的规定或者协议的约定负连带责任的，承担连带责任。

Article 52 If the enterprises or an enterprise and an institution that engage in economic association conduct joint operation but do not have the qualifications of a legal person, each party to the association shall, in proportion to its respective contribution to the investment or according to the agreement made, bear civil liability with the property each party owns or manages. If joint liability is specified by law or by agreement, the parties shall assume joint liability.

第五十三条   企业之间或者企业、事业单位之间联营，按照合同的约定各自独立经营的，它的权利和义务由合同约定，各自承担民事责任。

Article 53 If the contract for economic association of enterprises or of an enterprise and an institution specifies that each party shall conduct operations independently, it shall stipulate the rights and obligations of each party, and each party shall bear civil liability separately.

第四章 民事法律行为和代理

Chapter 4 Civil Juristic Acts and Agency

第一节 民事法律行为

Section 1 Civil Juristic Acts

第五十四条   民事法律行为是公民或者法人设立、变更、终止民事权利和民事义务的合法行为。

Article 54 A civil juristic act shall be the lawful act of a citizen or legal person to establish, change or terminate civil rights and obligations.

第五十五条   民事法律行为应当具备下列条件：

Article 55 A civil juristic act shall meet the following requirements:

（一）行为人具有相应的民事行为能力；

1. the actor has relevant capacity for civil conduct;

（二）意思表示真实；

2. the intention expressed is genuine; and

（三）不违反法律或者社会公共利益。

3. the act does not violate the law or the public interest.

第五十六条   民事法律行为可以采用书面形式、口头形式或者其他形式。法律规定用特定形式的，应当依照法律规定。

Article 56 A civil juristic act may be in written, oral or other form. If the law stipulates that a particular form be adopted, such stipulation shall be observed.

第五十七条   民事法律行为从成立时起具有法律约束力。行为人非依法律规定或者取得对方同意，不得擅自变更或者解除。

Article 57 A civil juristic act shall be legally binding once it is instituted. An actor may not alter or rescind his act except in accordance with the law or with the other party's consent.

第五十八条   下列民事行为无效：

Article 58 Civil acts in the following categories shall be null and void:

（一）无民事行为能力人实施的；

(I) those performed by a person without capacity for civil conduct;

（二）限制民事行为能力人依法不能独立实施的；

(II) those that according to law may not be independently performed by a person with limited capacity for civil conduct;

（三）一方以欺诈、胁迫的手段或者乘人之危，使对方在违背真实意思的情况下所为的；

3. those performed by a person against his true intentions as a result of cheating, coercion or exploitation of his unfavorable position by the other party;

（四）恶意串通，损害国家、集体或者第三人利益的；

(IV) those that performed through malicious collusion are detrimental to the interest of the state, a collective or a third party;

（五）违反法律或者社会公共利益的；

(V) those that violate the law or the public interest;

（六）以合法形式掩盖非法目的的；

(VI) Where illegal purposes are concealed under the guise of legitimate forms;

无效的民事行为，从行为开始起就没有法律约束力。

An invalid civil act is not legally binding from the very beginning.

第五十九条   下列民事行为，一方有权请求人民法院或者仲裁机关予以变更或者撤销：

Article 59 A party shall have the right to request a people's court or an arbitration agency to alter or rescind the following civil acts:

（一）行为人对行为内容有重大误解的；

1. those performed by an actor who seriously misunderstood the contents of the acts;

（二）显失公平的。

(II) being obviously unfair.

被撤销的民事行为从行为开始起无效。

A civil act that is revoked is null and void from the very beginning.

第六十条   民事行为部分无效，不影响其他部分的效力的，其他部分仍然有效。

Article 60 If part of a civil act is null and void, it shall not affect the validity of other parts.

第六十一条   民事行为被确认为无效或者被撤销后，当事人因该行为取得的财产，应当返还给受损失的一方。有过错的一方应当赔偿对方因此所受的损失，双方都有过错的，应当各自承担相应的责任。

Article 61 After a civil act has been determined to be null and void or has been rescinded, the party who acquired property as a result of the act shall return it to the party who suffered a loss. The erring party shall compensate the other party for the losses it suffered as a result of the act; if both sides are in error, they shall each bear their proper share of the responsibility.

双方恶意串通，实施民事行为损害国家的、集体的或者第三人的利益的，应当追缴双方取得的财产，收归国家、集体所有或者返还第三人。

If the two sides have conspired maliciously and performed a civil act that is detrimental to the interests of the state, a collective or a third party, the property that they have obtained shall be recovered and turned over to the state or the collective, or returned to the third party.

第六十二条   民事法律行为可以附条件，附条件的民事法律行为在符合所附条件时生效。

Article 62 A civil juristic act may have conditions attached to it. Conditional civil juristic acts shall take effect when the relevant conditions are met.

第二节 代理

Section 2 Agency

第六十三条   公民、法人可以通过代理人实施民事法律行为。

Article 63 Citizens and legal persons may perform civil juristic acts through agents.

代理人在代理权限内，以被代理人的名义实施民事法律行为。被代理人对代理人的代理行为，承担民事责任。

An agent shall perform civil juristic acts in the name of the principal within the scope of the power of agency. The principal shall bear civil liability for the agent's acts of agency.

依照法律规定或者按照双方当事人约定，应当由本人实施的民事法律行为，不得代理。

Civil juristic acts that shall be performed by the principal himself or herself pursuant to legal provisions or the agreement between both parties shall not be entrusted to an agent.

第六十四条   代理包括委托代理、法定代理和指定代理。

Article 64 Agency shall include entrusted agency, statutory agency and appointed agency.

委托代理人按照被代理人的委托行使代理权，法定代理人依照法律的规定行使代理权，指定代理人按照人民法院或者指定单位的指定行使代理权。

An entrusted agent shall exercise the power of agency as entrusted by the principal; a statutory agent shall exercise the power of agency as prescribed by law; and an appointed agent shall exercise the power of agency as designated by a people's court or the appointing unit.

第六十五条   民事法律行为的委托代理，可以用书面形式，也可以用口头形式。法律规定用书面形式的，应当用书面形式。

Article 65 A civil juristic act may be entrusted to an agent in writing or orally. A contract shall be in written form if the law so provides.

书面委托代理的授权委托书应当载明代理人的姓名或者名称、代理事项、权限和期间，并由委托人签名或盖章。

Where the entrustment of agency is in writing, the power of attorney shall clearly state the agent's name, the entrusted matters and the scope and duration of the power of agency, and it shall be signed or sealed by the principal.

委托书授权不明的，被代理人应当向第三人承担民事责任，代理人负连带责任。

If the power of attorney is not clear as to the authority conferred, the principal shall bear civil liability towards the third party, and the agent shall be held jointly liable.

第六十六条   没有代理权、超越代理权或者代理权终止后的行为，只有经过被代理人的追认，被代理人才承担民事责任。未经追认的行为，由行为人承担民事责任。本人知道他人以本人名义实施民事行为而不作否认表示的，视为同意。

Article 66 The principal shall bear civil liability for an act performed by an actor with no power of agency, beyond the scope of his power of agency or after his power of agency has expired, only if he recognizes the act retroactively. If the act is not so recognized, the doer shall bear civil liability. If a principal is aware of the performance of a civil act in his name and fails to repudiate it, his consent shall be deemed to have been given.

代理人不履行职责而给被代理人造成损害的，应当承担民事责任。

If an agent fails to perform his duties and thereby causes damage to the principal, he shall undertake civil liability.

代理人和第三人串通、损害被代理人的利益的，由代理人和第三人负连带责任。

If an agent and a third party in collusion harm the interests of the principal, the agent and the third party shall be held jointly liable.

第三人知道行为人没有代理权、超越代理权或者代理权已终止还与行为人实施民事行为给他人造成损害的，由第三人和行为人负连带责任。

Where a third party is aware that an actor has no power of agency, is overstepping his power of agency, or his power of agency has expired and yet joins him in a civil act and thus causes damage to others, the third party and the actor shall be held jointly liable.

第六十七条   代理人知道被委托代理的事项违法仍然进行代理活动的，或者被代理人知道代理人的代理行为违法不表示反对的，由被代理人和代理人负连带责任。

Article 67 If an agent is aware that the matters entrusted are illegal but still carries them out, or if a principal is aware that his agent's acts are illegal but fails to object to them, the principal and the agent shall be held jointly liable.

第六十八条   委托代理人为被代理人的利益需要转托他人代理的，应当事先取得被代理人的同意。事先没有取得被代理人同意的，应当在事后及时告诉被代理人，如果被代理人不同意，由代理人对自己所转托的人的行为负民事责任，但在紧急情况下，为了保护被代理人的利益而转托他人代理的除外。

Article 68 If in the principal's interests an entrusted agent needs to transfer the agency to another person, he shall first obtain the principal's consent. If the principal's consent is not obtained in advance, the matter shall be reported to him promptly after the transfer, and if the principal objects, the agent shall bear civil liability for the acts of the transferee; however, an entrusted agency transferred in emergency circumstances in order to protect the principal's interests shall be excepted.

第六十九条   有下列情形之一的，委托代理终止：

Article 69 An entrusted agency shall be terminated under any of the following circumstances:

（一）代理期间届满或者代理事务完成；

1. the term of agency expires or the matters entrusted are completed;

（二）被代理人取消委托或者代理人辞去委托；

2. the principal dissolves the entrustment or the agent declines the entrustment;

（三）代理人死亡；

(III) when the agent dies;

（四）代理人丧失民事行为能力；

4. when the agent loses his or her capacity for civil conduct;

（五）作为被代理人或者代理人的法人终止。

(V) when the principal or the agent ceases to be a legal person.

第七十条   有下列情形之一的，法定代理或者指定代理终止：

Article 70 A statutory or designated agency shall be terminated under any of the following circumstances:

（一）被代理人取得或者恢复民事行为能力；

1. the principal obtains or recovers the capacity for civil conduct;

（二）被代理人或者代理人死亡；

2. when the principal or the agent dies;

（三）代理人丧失民事行为能力；

3. when the agent loses his or her capacity for civil conduct;

（四）指定代理的人民法院或者指定单位取消指定；

(IV) the people's court or the unit that appointed the agent rescinds the appointment; or

（五）由其他原因引起的被代理人和代理人之间的监护关系消灭。

(V) the guardian relationship between the principal and the agent is terminated for other reasons.

第五章 民事权利

Chapter 5 Civil Rights

第一节 财产所有权和与财产所有权有关的财产权

Section 1 Property Ownership and Property Rights Relating to Property Ownership

第七十一条   财产所有权是指所有人依法对自己的财产享有占有、使用、收益和处分的权利。

Article 71 "Property ownership" means the owner's rights to lawfully possess, utilize, profit from and dispose of his property.

第七十二条   财产所有权的取得，不得违反法律规定。按照合同或者其他合法方式取得财产的，财产所有权从财产交付时起转移，法律另有规定或者当事人另有约定的除外。

Article 72 Property ownership shall not be obtained in violation of the law. Where property is acquired in accordance with a contract or other legal means, ownership of the property shall pass from the time the property is handed over, unless otherwise stipulated by the law or agreed by the parties.

第七十三条   国家财产属于全民所有。

Article 73 State property shall be owned by the whole people.

国家财产神圣不可侵犯，禁止任何组织或者个人侵占、哄抢、私分、截留、破坏。

State property is sacred and inviolable. It is prohibited for any organisation or individual to occupy, fraudulently seize, privately divide, withhold or damage State property.

第七十四条   劳动群众集体组织的财产属于劳动群众集体所有，包括：

Article 74 Property of collective organizations of the working masses shall be owned collectively by the working masses. This shall include:

（一）法律规定为集体所有的土地和森林、山岭、草原、荒地、滩涂等；

1. land, forests, mountains, grasslands, unreclaimed land, beaches and other areas that are stipulated by law to be under collective ownership;

（二）集体经济组织的财产；

2. property of collective economic organizations;

（三）集体所有的建筑物、水库、农田水利设施和教育、科学、文化、卫生、体育等设施；

(III) collectively owned buildings, reservoirs, irrigation and water conservancy facilities and educational, scientific, cultural, health, sports and other facilities;

（四）集体所有的其他财产。

(IV) other property that is collectively owned.

集体所有的土地依照法律属于村农民集体所有，由村农业生产合作社等农业集体经济组织或者村民委员会经营、管理。已经属于乡（镇）农民集体经济组织所有的，可以属于乡（镇）农民集体所有。

Collectively owned land shall be owned collectively by the village peasants in accordance with the law and shall be operated and managed by village agricultural production cooperatives, other collective agricultural economic organizations or villagers committees. Land already under the ownership of the township (town) peasants' collective economic organizations may be collectively owned by the peasants of the township (town).

集体所有的财产受法律保护，禁止任何组织或者个人侵占、哄抢、私分、破坏或者非法查封、扣押、冻结、没收。

Property owned by a collective is protected by law. It is prohibited for any organisation or individual to occupy, fraudulently seize, privately divide, damage or illegally seal up, detain, freeze or confiscate such property.

第七十五条   公民的个人财产，包括公民的合法收入、房屋、储蓄、生活用品、文物、图书资料、林木、牲畜和法律允许公民所有的生产资料以及其他合法财产。

Article 75 A citizen's personal property shall include his lawfully earned income, housing, savings, articles for daily use, objects d'art, books, reference materials, trees, livestock, as well as means of production the law permits a citizen to possess and other lawful property.

公民的合法财产受法律保护，禁止任何组织或者个人侵占、哄抢、破坏或者非法查封、扣押、冻结、没收。

A citizen's lawful property shall be protected by law, and no organization or individual may appropriate, encroach upon, destroy or illegally seal up, distrain, freeze or confiscate it.

第七十六条   公民依法享有财产继承权。

Article 76 Citizens shall have the right of inheritance under the law.

第七十七条   社会团体包括宗教团体的合法财产受法律保护。

Article 77 The lawful property of social organizations, including religious organizations, shall be protected by law.

第七十八条   财产可以由两个以上的公民、法人共有。

Article 78 Property may be owned jointly by two or more citizens or legal persons.

共有分为按份共有和共同共有。按份共有人按照各自的份额，对共有财产分享权利，分担义务。共同共有人对共有财产享有权利，承担义务。

Joint ownership is divided into joint ownership by shares and joint ownership. Each of the co-owners by shares shall enjoy the rights and assume the obligations respecting the property in proportion to his share. The joint owners shall enjoy rights and undertake obligations with regard to the property owned in common.

按份共有财产的每个共有人有权要求将自己的份额分出或者转让。但在出售时，其他共有人在同等条件下，有优先购买的权利。

Every co-owner of property co-owned by share has the right to demand the separation or assignment of his share. When selling a share, however, the other co-owners shall have a pre-emptive right of purchase on equal terms.

第七十九条   所有人不明的埋藏物、隐藏物，归国家所有。接收单位应当对上缴的单位或者个人，给予表扬或者物质奖励。

Article 79 If the owner of a buried or concealed object is unknown, the object shall belong to the state. The unit that receives the object shall commend or give a material reward to the unit or individual that turns in the object.

拾得遗失物、漂流物或者失散的饲养动物，应当归还失主，因此而支出的费用由失主偿还。

Lost articles, flotsam and stray animals found shall be returned to their rightful owners, and any costs thus incurred shall be reimbursed by the owners.

第八十条   国家所有的土地，可以依法由全民所有制单位使用，也可以依法确定由集体所有制单位使用，国家保护它的使用、收益的权利；使用单位有管理、保护、合理利用的义务。

Article 80 State-owned land may be used according to law by units under ownership by the whole people; it may also be lawfully assigned for use by units under collective ownership. The state shall protect the usufruct of the land, and the usufructuary shall be obliged to manage, protect and properly use the land.

公民、集体依法对集体所有的或者国家所有由集体使用的土地的承包经营权，受法律保护。承包双方的权利和义务，依照法律由承包合同规定。

The right of citizens and collectives to contract for management of land under collective ownership or of state-owned land under collective use shall be protected by law. The rights and obligations of both parties to the contract shall be stipulated in the contract in accordance with the law.

土地不得买卖、出租、抵押或者以其他形式非法转让。

Land may not be sold, leased, mortgaged or illegally transferred by any other means.

第八十一条   国家所有的森林、山岭、草原、荒地、滩涂、水面等自然资源，可以依法由全民所有制单位使用，也可以依法确定由集体所有制单位使用，国家保护它的使用、收益的权利；使用单位有管理、保护、合理利用的义务。

Article 81 State-owned forests, mountains, grasslands, unreclaimed land, beaches, water surfaces and other natural resources may be used according to law by units under ownership by the whole people; or they may also be lawfully assigned for use by units under collective ownership. The state shall protect the usufruct of those resources, and the usufructuary shall be obliged to manage, protect and properly use them.

国家所有的矿藏，可以依法由全民所有制单位和集体所有制单位开采，也可以依法由公民采挖。国家保护合法的采矿权。

State-owned mineral resources may be mined according to law by units under ownership by the whole people and units under collective ownership; citizens may also lawfully mine such resources. The state protects lawful mining rights.

公民、集体依法对集体所有的或者国家所有由集体使用森林、山岭、草原、荒地、滩涂、水面的承包经营权，受法律保护。承包双方的权利和义务，依照法律由承包合同规定。

The lawful rights of citizens and collectives to manage under contract collectively-owned or State-owned, collectively-utilized forests, mountains, grasslands, unreclaimed land, beaches and water surfaces are protected by law. The rights and obligations of both parties to the contract shall be stipulated in the contract in accordance with the law.

国家所有的矿藏、水流，国家所有的和法律规定属于集体所有的林地、山岭、草原,荒地、滩涂不得买卖、出租、抵押或者以其他形式非法转让。

State-owned mineral resources and waters as well as forest land, mountains, grasslands, unreclaimed land and beaches owned by the state and those that are lawfully owned by collectives may not be sold, leased, mortgaged or illegally transferred by any other means.

第八十二条   全民所有制企业对国家授予它经营管理的财产依法享有经营权，受法律保护。

Article 82 Enterprises under ownership by the whole people shall lawfully enjoy the rights of management over property that the state has authorized them to manage and operate, and the rights shall be protected by law.

第八十三条   不动产的相邻各方，应当按照有利生产、方便生活、团结互助、公平合理的精神，正确处理截水、排水、通行、通风、采光等方面的相邻关系。给相邻方造成妨碍或者损失的，应当停止侵害，排除妨碍，赔偿损失。

Article 83 In the spirit of helping production, making things convenient for people's lives, enhancing unity and mutual assistance, and being fair and reasonable, neighbouring users of real estate shall maintain proper neighbourly relations over such matters as water supply, drainage, passageway, ventilation and lighting. Where the neighboring party is obstructed or suffers from losses, the damage shall be stopped, the obstruction shall be eliminated and the losses shall be compensated for.

第二节 债权

Section 2 Debt

第八十四条   债是按照合同的约定或者依照法律的规定，在当事人之间产生的特定的权利和义务关系。享有权利的人是债权人，负有义务的人是债务人。

Article 84. Debt is the particular relationship involving rights and obligations created between parties in accordance with the stipulations of a contract or provisions of the law. The person who has the right is the creditor and the person who has the obligation is the debtor.

债权人有权要求债务人按照合同的约定或者依照法律的规定履行义务。

The creditor shall have the right to demand that the debtor fulfil his obligations in accordance with the provisions of the contract or the law.

第八十五条   合同是当事人之间设立、变更、终止民事关系的协议。依法成立的合同，受法律保护。

Article 85 A contract shall be an agreement whereby the parties establish, change or terminate their civil relationship. A contract established in accordance with the law is protected by law.

第八十六条   债权人为二人以上的，按照确定的份额分享权利。债务人为二人以上的，按照确定的份额分担义务。

Article 86 When there are two or more creditors to a deal, each creditor shall be entitled to rights in proportion to his proper share of the credit. When there are two or more debtors to a deal, each debtor shall assume obligations in proportion to his share of the debt.

第八十七条   债权人或者债务人一方人数为二人以上的，依照法律的规定或者当事人的约定，享有连带权利的每个债权人，都有权要求债务人履行义务；负有连带义务的每个债务人，都负有清偿全部债务的义务，履行了义务的人，有权要求其他负有连带义务的人偿付他应当承担的份额。

Article 87 When there are two or more creditors or debtors to a deal, each of the joint creditors shall be entitled to demand that the debtor fulfil his obligations, in accordance with legal provisions or the agreement between the parties; each of the joint debtors shall be obliged to perform the entire debt, and the debtor who performs the entire debt shall be entitled to ask the other joint debtors to reimburse him for their shares of the debt.

第八十八条   合同的当事人应当按照合同的约定，全部履行自己的义务。

Article 88. The parties to a contract shall fully fulfil their obligations pursuant to the terms of the contract.

合同中有关质量、期限、地点或者价款约定不明确，按照合同有关条款内容不能确定，当事人又不能通过协商达成协议的，适用下列规定：

If a contract contains ambiguous terms regarding quality, time limit for performance, place of performance, or price, and the intended meaning cannot be determined from the context of relevant terms in the contract, and if the parties cannot reach an agreement through consultation, the provisions below shall apply:

（一）质量要求不明确的，按照国家质量标准履行，没有国家质量标准的，按照通常标准履行。

1. If quality requirements are unclear, state quality standards shall apply; if there are no state quality standards, generally held standards shall apply.

（二）履行期限不明确的，债务人可以随时向债权人履行义务，债权人也可以随时要求债务人履行义务，但应当给对方必要的准备时间。

(II) If the time limit for performance is unclear, the debtor may at his convenience fulfill his obligations towards the creditor; the creditor may also demand at any time that the debtor perform his obligations, but sufficient notice shall be given to the debtor.

（三）履行地点不明确，给付货币的，在接受给付一方的所在地履行，其他标的在履行义务一方的所在地履行。

(III) if the place of performance is unclear, and the payment is money, the performance shall be effected at the place of residence of the party receiving the payment; if the payment is other than money, the performance shall be effected at the place of residence of the party fulfilling the obligations;

（四）价格约定不明确，按照国家规定的价格履行；没有国家规定价格的，参照市场价格或者同类物品的价格或者同类劳务的报酬标准履行。

(IV) If the price agreed by the parties is unclear, the state-fixed price shall apply. If there is no state-fixed price, the price shall be based on market price or the price of a similar article or remuneration for a similar service.

合同对专利申请权没有约定的，完成发明创造的当事人享有申请权。

If a contract does not contain an agreed term regarding rights to apply for a patent, any party who has completed an invention or creation shall have the right to apply for a patent.

合同对科技成果的使用权没有约定的，当事人都有使用的权利。

If a contract does not contain an agreement with regard to rights to use scientific or technological achievements, the parties shall all have the right to use such achievements.

第八十九条   依照法律的规定或者按照当事人的约定，可以采用下列方式担保债务的履行：

Article 89 In accordance with legal provisions or the agreement between the parties, the performance of a debt may be guaranteed using the methods below:

（一）保证人向债权人保证债务人履行债务，债务人不履行债务的，按照约定由保证人履行或者承担连带责任；保证人履行债务后，有权向债务人追偿。

(I) A guarantor may guarantee to the creditor that the debtor shall perform his debt. If the debtor defaults, the guarantor shall perform the debt or bear joint liability according to agreement. After performing the debt, the guarantor shall have the right to claim repayment from the debtor.

（二）债务人或者第三人可以提供一定的财产作为抵押物。债务人不履行债务的，债权人有权依照法律的规定以抵押物折价或者以变卖抵押物的价款优先得到偿还。

(II) The debtor or a third party may offer a specific property as a pledge. If the debtor defaults, the creditor shall be entitled to have priority in satisfying his claim out of the proceeds from the disposal of the mortgaged property in accordance with the law.

（三）当事人一方在法律规定的范围内可以向对方给付定金。债务人履行债务后，定金应当抵作价款或者收回。给付定金的一方不履行债务的，无权要求返还定金；接受定金的一方不履行债务的，应当双倍返还定金。

(III) Within the limits of relevant legal provisions, a party may deposit with the other party. After the obligor performs the obligation, the deposit shall be offset against the price or returned. If the party that pays the deposit fails to perform its obligation, it has no right to demand the return of the deposit; if the party that receives the deposit fails to perform its obligation, it shall return twice the amount of the deposit.

（四）按照合同约定一方占有对方的财产，对方不按照合同给付应付款项超过约定期限的，占有人有权留置该财产，依照法律的规定以留置财产折价或者以变卖该财产的价款优先得到偿还。

(IV) If a party has possession of the other party's property according to contract and the other party fails to pay a required sum of money within the specified time limit, the possessor shall have a lien on the property and may keep the retained property to offset the debt or have priority in satisfying his claim out of the proceeds from the sale of the property pursuant to relevant legal provisions.

第九十条   合法的借贷关系受法律保护。

Article 90 Legitimate loan relationships shall be protected by law.

第九十一条   合同一方将合同的权利、义务全部或者部分转让给第三人的，应当取得合同另一方的同意，并不得牟利。依照法律规定应当由国家批准的合同，需经原批准机关批准。但是，法律另有规定或者原合同另有约定的除外。

Article 91 If a party to a contract transfers all or part of his contractual rights or obligations to a third party, he shall obtain the other party's consent and may not seek profits therefrom. Contracts which are required by the law to be approved by the state must be approved by the original approval authority. However, if it is otherwise prescribed by law or in the original contract, it shall be an exception.

第九十二条   没有合法根据，取得不当利益，造成他人损失的，应当将取得的不当利益返还受损失的人。

Article 92 If profits are acquired improperly and without a lawful basis, resulting in another person's loss, the illegal profits shall be returned to the person who suffered the loss.

第九十三条   没有法定的或者约定的义务，为避免他人利益受损失进行管理或者服务的，有权要求受益人偿付由此而支付的必要费用。

Article 93 A person, who manages affairs or provides services for the purpose of preventing the loss of another person's interests without a statutory or contractual obligation, has the right to request the beneficiary to reimburse the necessary expenses incurred.

第三节 知识产权

Section 3 Intellectual Property

第九十四条   公民、法人享有著作权（版权），依法有署名、发表、出版、获得报酬等权利。

Article 94 Citizens and legal persons shall enjoy rights of authorship (copyrights) and shall be entitled to sign their names as authors, issue and publish their works and obtain remuneration in accordance with the law.

第九十五条   公民、法人依法取得的专利权受法律保护。

Article 95 The patent rights lawfully obtained by citizens and legal persons shall be protected by law.

第九十六条   法人、个体工商户、个人合伙依法取得商标专用权受法律保护。

Article 96 The rights to exclusive use of trademarks obtained by legal persons, individual businesses and individual partnerships shall be protected by law.

第九十七条   公民对自己的发现享有发现权。发现人有权申请领取发现证书、奖金或者其他奖励。

Article 97. Citizens enjoy the right of discovery in their own discoveries. A discoverer shall have the right to apply for and receive certificates of discovery, bonuses or other awards.

公民对自己的发明或者其他科技成果，有权申请领取荣誉证书、奖金或者其他奖励。

Citizens who make inventions or other scientific and technological achievements shall have the right to apply for and receive certificates of honor, bonuses or other awards.

第四节 人身权

Section 4 Personal Rights

第九十八条   公民享有生命健康权。

Article 98 Citizens shall enjoy the right of life and health.

第九十九条   公民享有姓名权、有权决定、使用和依照规定改变自己的姓名，禁止他人干涉、盗用、假冒。

Article 99 Citizens shall enjoy the right of personal name and shall be entitled to determine, use or change their personal names in accordance with relevant provisions. Interference with, usurpation of and false representation of personal names shall be prohibited.

法人、个体工商户、个人合伙享有名称权。企业法人、个体工商户、个人合伙有权使用、依法转让自己的名称。

Legal persons, individual industrial and commercial households and partnerships between individuals enjoy the right to a name. Enterprises as legal persons, individual businesses and partnerships between individuals have the right to use and lawfully assign their own names.

第一百条   公民享有肖像权，未经本人同意，不得以营利为目的使用公民的肖像。

Article 100 Citizens shall enjoy the right of portrait. The use of a citizen's portrait for profit without his consent shall be prohibited.

第一百零一条   公民、法人享有名誉权，公民的人格尊严受法律保护，禁止用侮辱、诽谤等方式损害公民、法人的名誉。

Article 101 Citizens and legal persons shall enjoy the right of reputation. The personality of citizens shall be protected by law, and the use of insults, libel or other means to damage the reputation of citizens or legal persons shall be prohibited.

第一百零二条   公民、法人享有荣誉权，禁止非法剥夺公民、法人的荣誉称号。

Article 102 Citizens and legal persons shall enjoy the right of honour. It shall be prohibited to unlawfully divest citizens and legal persons of their honorary titles.

第一百零三条   公民享有婚姻自主权，禁止买卖、包办婚姻和其他干涉婚姻自由的行为。

Article 103 Citizens shall enjoy the right of marriage by choice. Mercenary marriages, marriages upon arbitrary decision by any third party and any other acts of interference in the freedom of marriage shall be prohibited.

第一百零四条   婚姻、家庭、老人、母亲和儿童受法律保护。

Article 104 Marriage, the family, old people, mothers and children shall be protected by law.

残疾人的合法权益受法律保护。

The lawful rights and interests of disabled persons shall be protected by law.

第一百零五条   妇女享有同男子平等的民事权利。

Article 105 Women shall enjoy equal civil rights with men.

第六章 民事责任

Chapter 6 Civil Liability

第一节 一般规定

Section 1 General Provisions

第一百零六条   公民、法人违反合同或者不履行其他义务的，应当承担民事责任。

Article 106 Citizens and legal persons who breach a contract or fail to fulfil other obligations shall bear civil liability.

公民、法人由于过错侵害国家的、集体的财产，侵害他人财产、人身的应当承担民事责任。

A citizen or legal person who through his own fault infringes upon State or collective property or upon another person, or who harms another person, shall assume civil liability.

没有过错，但法律规定应当承担民事责任的，应当承担民事责任。

If he is not at fault but the law stipulates that he shall assume civil liability, he shall assume such liability.

第一百零七条   因不可抗力不能履行合同或者造成他人损害的，不承担民事责任，法律另有规定的除外。

Article 107 Civil liability shall not be borne for failure to perform a contract or damage to a third party if it is caused by force majeure, except as otherwise provided by law.

第一百零八条   债务应当清偿。暂时无力偿还的，经债权人同意或者人民法院裁决，可以由债务人分期偿还。有能力偿还拒不偿还的，由人民法院判决强制偿还。

Article 108 Debts shall be cleared. If a debtor is temporarily unable to repay his debt, he may repay by instalments with the consent of the creditor or a ruling by a people's court. If a debtor is able to repay his debt but refuses to do so, repayment shall be compelled by the decision of a people's court.

第一百零九条   因防止、制止国家的、集体的财产或者他人的财产、人身遭受侵害而使自己受到损害的，由侵害人承担赔偿责任，受益人也可以给予适当的补偿。

Article 109 If a person suffers damages from preventing or stopping encroachment on state or collective property, or the property or person of a third party, the infringer shall bear responsibility for compensation, and the beneficiary may also give appropriate compensation.

第一百一十条   对承担民事责任的公民、法人需要追究行政责任的，应当追究行政责任；构成犯罪的，对公民、法人的法定代表人应当依法追究刑事责任。

Article 110 Citizens or legal persons who bear civil liability shall also be held for administrative responsibility if necessary. If the acts committed by citizens and legal persons constitute crimes, criminal responsibility of their legal representatives shall be investigated in accordance with the law.

第二节 违反合同的民事责任

Section 2 Civil Liability for Breach

第一百一十一条   当事人一方不履行合同义务或者履行合同义务不符合约定条件的，另一方有权要求履行或者采取补救措施，并有权要求赔偿损失。

Article 111 Where a party fails to perform its obligations under a contract or its performance fails to satisfy the agreed conditions, the other party shall have the right to demand performance or adoption of remedial measures and claim compensation for its losses.

第一百一十二条   当事人一方违反合同的赔偿责任，应当相当于另一方因此所受到的损失。

Article 112 The party that breaches a contract shall be liable for compensation equal to the losses consequently suffered by the other party.

当事人可以在合同中约定，一方违反合同时，向另一方支付一定数额的违约金；也可以在合同中约定对于违反合同而产生的损失赔偿额的计算方法。

The parties may agree in a contract that if one party breaches the contract, it shall pay a certain amount of liquidated damages to the other party; they may also agree in the contract on a method for calculating the damages for breach of contract.

第一百一十三条   当事人双方都违反合同的，应当分别承担各自应负的民事责任。

Article 113 If both parties breach a contract, each party shall bear its respective civil liability.

第一百一十四条   当事人一方因另一方违反合同受到损失的，应当及时采取措施防止损失的扩大；没有及时采取措施致使损失扩大的，无权就扩大的损失要求赔偿。

Article 114 If one party is suffering losses owing to the other party's breach of contract, it shall take prompt measures to prevent the losses from increasing; if it does not promptly do so, it shall not have the right to claim compensation for the additional losses.

第一百一十五条   合同的变更或者解除，不影响当事人要求赔偿损失的权利。

Article 115 A party's right to claim compensation for losses shall not be affected by the alteration or termination of a contract.

第一百一十六条   当事人一方由于上级机关的原因，不能履行合同义务的，应当按照合同约定向另一方赔偿损失或者采取其补救措施，再由上级机关对它因此受到的损失负责处理。

Article 116. If a party is unable to fulfil its contractual obligations as a result of the actions of a higher authority it shall, as agreed in the contract, compensate the other party or adopt remedial measures, following which the higher authority shall be responsible for handling the loss it will consequently have sustained.

第三节 侵权的民事责任

Section 3 Civil Liability for Infringement

第一百一十七条   侵占国家的、集体的财产或者他人财产的，应当返还财产，不能返还财产的，应当折价赔偿。

Article 117 Anyone who encroaches on the property of the state, a collective or another person shall return the property; failing that, he shall reimburse its estimated price.

损坏国家的、集体的财产或者他人财产的，应当恢复原状或者折价赔偿。

Anyone who damages the property of the state, a collective or another person shall restore the property to its original condition or reimburse its estimated price.

受害人因此遭受其他重大损失的，侵害人并应当赔偿损失。

If the victim suffers other major losses as a result thereof, the infringer shall also compensate for such losses.

第一百一十八条   公民、法人的著作权（版权），专利权、商标专用权、发现权、发明权和其他科技成果权受到剽窃、篡改、假冒等侵害的，有权要求停止侵害，消除影响，赔偿损失。

Article 118 If the rights of authorship (copyrights), patent rights, rights to exclusive use of trademarks, rights of discovery, rights of invention or rights for scientific and technological achievements of citizens or legal persons are infringed upon by such means as plagiarism, alteration or imitation, they shall have the right to demand that the infringement be stopped, its ill effects be eliminated and the damages be compensated for.

第一百一十九条   侵害公民身体造成伤害的，应当赔偿医疗费、因误工减少的收入、残废者生活补助费等费用；造成死亡的，并应当支付丧葬费、死者生前扶养的人必要的生活费等费用。

Article 119 Anyone who infringes upon a citizen's person and causes him physical injury shall pay his medical expenses and his loss in income due to missed working time and shall pay him living subsidies if he is disabled; if the victim dies, the infringe shall also pay the funeral expenses, the necessary living expenses of the deceased's dependents and other such expenses.

第一百二十条   公民的姓名权、肖像权、名誉权、荣誉权受到侵害的，有权要求停止侵害，恢复名誉，消除影响，赔礼道歉，并可以要求赔偿损失。

Article 120 If a citizen's right of personal name, portrait, reputation or honour is infringed upon, he shall have the right to demand that the infringement be stopped, his reputation be rehabilitated, the ill effects be eliminated and an apology be made; he may also demand compensation for losses.

法人的名称权、名誉权、荣誉权受到侵害的，适用前款规定。

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply to infringements upon a legal person's right of name, right of reputation or right of honour.

第一百二十一条   国家机关或者国家机关工作人员在执行职务，侵犯公民、法人的合法权益造成损害的，应当承担民事责任。

Article 121 If a state organ or its personnel, while executing its duties, encroaches upon the lawful rights and interests of a citizen or legal person and causes damage, it shall bear civil liability.

第一百二十二条   因产品质量不合格造成他人财产、人身损害的，产品制造者、销售者应当依法承担民事责任。运输者仓储者对此负有责任的，产品制造者、销售者有权要求赔偿损失。

Article 122 If a substandard product causes property damage or physical injury to others, the manufacturer or seller shall bear civil liability according to law. If the transporter or storekeeper is responsible for the matter, the manufacturer or seller shall have the right to demand compensation for its losses.

第一百二十三条   从事高空、高压、易燃、易爆、剧毒、放射性、高速运输工具等对周围环境有高度危险的作业造成他人损害的，应当承担民事责任；如果能够证明损害是由受害人故意造成的，不承担民事责任。

Article 123 If any person causes damage to other persons by engaging in operations that are greatly hazardous to the surroundings, such as operations conducted high aboveground, or those involving high pressure, high voltage, combustibles, explosives, highly toxic or radioactive substances or high-speed means of transport, he shall bear civil liability; however, if it can be proven that the damage was deliberately caused by the victim, he shall not bear civil liability.

第一百二十四条   违反国家保护环境防止污染的规定，污染环境造成他人损害的，应当依法承担民事责任。

Article 124 Any person who pollutes the environment and causes damage to others in violation of state provisions for environmental protection and the prevention of pollution shall bear civil liability in accordance with the law.

第一百二十五条   在公共场所、道旁或者通道上挖坑、修缮安装地下设施等，没有设置明显标志和采取安全措施造成他人损害的，施工人应当承担民事责任。

Article 125 Any constructor who engages in excavation, repairs or installation of underground facilities in a public place, on a roadside or in a passageway without setting up clear signs and adopting safety measures and thereby causes damage to others shall bear civil liability.

第一百二十六条   建筑物或者其他设施以及建筑物上的搁置物、悬挂物发生倒塌、脱落、坠落造成他人损害的，它的所有人或者管理人应当承担民事责任，但能够证明自己没有过错的除外。

Article 126 If a building or any other installation or an object placed or hung on a building collapses, detaches or drops down and causes damage to others, its owner or manager shall bear civil liability, unless he can prove himself not at fault.

第一百二十七条   饲养的动物造成他人损害的，动物饲养人或者管理人应当承担民事责任；由于受害人的过错造成损害的，动物饲养人或者管理人不承担民事责任；由于第三人的过错造成损害的，第三人应当承担民事责任。

Article 127 If a domesticated animal causes harm to any person, its keeper or manager shall bear civil liability. If the harm occurs through the fault of the victim, the keeper or manager shall not bear civil liability. If the harm occurs through the fault of a third party, the third party shall bear civil liability.

第一百二十八条   因正当防卫造成损害的，不承担民事责任。正当防卫超过必要的限度，造成不应有的损害的，应当承担适当的民事责任。

Article 128 A person who causes harm in exercising a justifiable defense shall not bear civil liability. If justifiable defence exceeds the limits of necessity and undue harm is caused, an appropriate civil liability shall be borne.

第一百二十九条   因紧急避险造成损害的，由引起险情发生的人承担民事责任。如果危险是由自然原因引起的，紧急避险人不承担民事责任或者承担适当的民事责任。因紧急避险采取措施不当或者超过必要的限度，造成不应有的损害的，紧急避险人应当承担适当的民事责任。

Article 129 If an injury is caused by an action taken to avoid an imminent danger, the person who gave rise to such danger shall bear civil liability. If the danger arose from natural causes, the person who took the emergency actions may either be exempt from civil liability or bear civil liability to an appropriate extent. If the action taken to avoid such danger is improper or exceeds the limits of necessity and undue harm is caused, the person acting to avoid such danger shall bear civil liability on a reasonable basis.

第一百三十条   二人以上共同侵权造成他人损害的，应当承担连带责任。

Article 130. If two or more persons jointly infringe upon another person's rights and cause him damage, they shall bear joint liability.

第一百三十一条   受害人对于损害的发生也有过错的，可以减轻侵害人的民事责任。

Article 131 If the victim is also at fault for causing the damage, the civil liability of the infringer may be reduced.

第一百三十二条   当事人对造成损害都没有过错的，可以根据实际情况，由当事人分担民事责任。

Article 132 If none of the parties is at fault in causing damage, they may share civil liability according to the actual circumstances.

第一百三十三条   无民事行为能力人、限制民事行为能力人造成他人损害的，由监护人承担民事责任。监护人尽了监护责任的，可以适当减轻他的民事责任。

Article 133 If a person without or with limited capacity for civil conduct causes damage to others, his guardian shall bear civil liability. If the guardian has done his duty of guardianship, his civil liability may be appropriately reduced.

有财产的无民事行为能力人、限制民事行为能力人造成他人损害的，从本人财产中支付赔偿费用。不足部分，由监护人适当赔偿，但单位担任监护人的除外。

If a person who has property but is without or with limited capacity for civil conduct causes damage to others, the expenses of compensation shall be paid from his property. Any shortfall shall be appropriately compensated for by the guardian unless the guardian is an entity.

第四节 承担民事责任的方式

Section 4 Methods of Undertaking Civil Liability

第一百三十四条   承担民事责任的方式主要有：

Article 134 Civil liability can be borne mainly in the following ways:

（一）停止侵害；

1. cessation of infringement;

（二）排除妨碍；

(II) Removal of obstacles;

（三）消除危险；

(III) elimination of dangers;

（四）返还财产；

(IV) return of property;

（五）恢复原状；

(V) restoration to the original state;

（六）修理、重作、更换；

(VI) repair, reworking or replacement;

（七）赔偿损失；

(VII) compensation for losses;

（八）支付违约金；

(VIII) payment of damages for breach of contract;

（九）消除影响、恢复名誉；

(IX) elimination of ill effects and rehabilitation of reputation; and

（十）赔礼道歉。

(X) extension of apology.

以上承担民事责任的方式，可以单独适用，也可以合并适用。

The above methods of bearing civil liability may be applied exclusively or concurrently.

人民法院审理民事案件，除适用上述规定外，还可以予以训诫、责令具结悔过，收缴进行非法活动的财物和非法所得，并可以依照法律规定处以罚款、拘留。

When trying a case, the People's Court may, in addition to applying the above provisions, issue a reprimand, order the signing of a statement of repentance, take possession of the property involved in any illegal activities and of any illegally obtained income and may also impose a fine or detain the person concerned in accordance with the provisions of the law.

第七章 诉讼时效

Chapter 7 Limitation of actions

第一百三十五条   向人民法院请求保护民事权利的诉讼时效期间为二年，法律另有规定的除外。

Article 135 The limitation of action regarding applications to a people's court for protection of civil rights shall be two years, unless otherwise stipulated by the law.

第一百三十六条   下列的诉讼时效期间为一年：

Article 136 The limitation of action shall be one year in cases concerning the following:

（一）身体受到伤害要求赔偿的；

1. claims for compensation for bodily injuries;

（二）出售质量不合格的商品未声明的；

(II) selling non-conforming goods without statement; or

（三）延付或者拒付租金的；

(III) Delaying or refusing to pay the rent;

（四）寄存财物被丢失或者损毁的。

(IV) loss of or damage to property held in custody.

第一百三十七条   诉讼时效期间从知道或者应当知道权利被侵害时起计算。但是，从权利被侵害之日起超过二十年的，人民法院不予保护。有特殊情况的，人民法院可以延长诉讼时效期间。

Article 137 A limitation of action shall begin when the entitled person knows or should know that his rights have been infringed upon. However, the people's court shall not protect his rights if 20 years have passed since the infringement. Under special circumstances, the People's Court may extend the limitation of action.

第一百三十八条   超过诉讼时效期间，当事人自愿履行的，不受诉讼时效限制。

Article 138 If a party chooses to fulfil obligations voluntarily after the limitation of action has expired, he shall not be subject to the limitation.

第一百三十九条   在诉讼时效期间的最后六个月内，因不可抗力或者其他障碍不能行使请求权的，诉讼时效中止。从中止时效的原因消除之日起，诉讼时效期间继续计算。

Article 139 A limitation of action shall be suspended during the last six months of the limitation if the plaintiff cannot exercise his right of claim because of force majeure or other obstacles. The period of limitation of actions shall continue from the date on which the causes for the suspension are eliminated.

第一百四十条   诉讼时效因提起诉讼、当事人一方提出要求或者同意履行义务而中断。从中断时起，诉讼时效期间重新计算。

Article 140 A limitation of action shall be discontinued if suit is brought or if one party makes a claim for or agrees to fulfilment of obligations. The period of prescription shall be recalculated from the time of interruption.

第一百四十一条   法律对诉讼时效另有规定的，依照法律规定。

Article 141 If the law has other stipulations concerning limitation of action, those stipulations shall apply.

第八章 涉外民事关系的法律适用

Chapter 8 Application of Law in Foreign-related Civil Relations

第一百四十二条   涉外民事关系的法律适用，依照本章的规定确定。

Article 142 The application of law in civil relations with foreigners shall be determined by the provisions in this chapter.

中华人民共和国缔结或者参加的国际条约同中华人民共和国的民事法律有不同规定的，适用国际条约的规定，但中华人民共和国声明保留的条款除外。

If any international treaty concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China contains provisions differing from those in the civil laws of the People's Republic of China, the provisions of the international treaty shall apply, unless the provisions are ones on which the People's Republic of China has announced reservations.

中华人民共和国法律和中华人民共和国缔结或者参加的国际条约没有规定的，可以适用国际惯例。

In respect of cases which are not provided by the law of the People's Republic of China or by the international treaties concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China, international practices may apply.

第一百四十三条   中华人民共和国公民定居国外的，他的民事行为能力可以适用定居国法律。

Article 143 Where a citizen of the People's Republic of China settles in a foreign country, the law of that country may be applicable as regards his capacity for civil conduct.

第一百四十四条   不动产的所有权，适用不动产所在地法律。

Article 144 The ownership of real estate shall be governed by the laws of the place where the real estate is located.

第一百四十五条   涉外合同的当事人可以选择处理合同争议所适用的法律，法律另有规定的除外。

Article 145 The parties to a contract involving foreign interests may choose the law applicable to the settlement of their contractual disputes, except as otherwise provided by law.

涉外合同的当事人没有选择的，适用与合同有最密切联系的国家的法律。

Where the parties to a contract with a foreign element fail to nominate the law of the country that has the closest connection with the contract.

第一百四十六条   侵权行为的损害赔偿，适用侵权行为地法律。当事人双方国籍相同或者在同一国家有住所的，也可以适用当事人本国法律或者住所地法律。

Article 146 The law of the place where an infringing act is committed shall apply in handling compensation claims for any damage caused by the act. If both parties are nationals of the same country or domiciled in the same country, the law of their own country or of their place of domicile may also be applied.

中华人民共和国法律不认为在中华人民共和国领域外发生的行为是侵权行为的，不作为侵权行为处理。

An act committed outside the People's Republic of China shall not be treated as an infringing act if under the law of the People's Republic of China it is not considered an infringing act.

第一百四十七条   中华人民共和国公民和外国人结婚适用婚姻缔结地法律，离婚适用受理案件的法院所在地法律。

Article 147 The marriage of a citizen of the People's Republic of China to a foreigner shall be bound by the law of the place where they get married, while a divorce shall be bound by the law of the place where a court accepts the case.

第一百四十八条   扶养适用与被扶养人有最密切联系的国家的法律。

Article 148 Support shall be bound by the law of the country to which the supported is most closely connected.

第一百四十九条   遗产的法定继承，动产适用被继承人死亡时住所地法律，不动产适用不动产所在地法律。

Article 149 In the statutory succession of an estate, movable property shall be bound by the law of the decedent's last place of residence, and immovable property shall be bound by the law of the place where the property is situated.

第一百五十条   依照本章规定适用外国法律或者国际惯例的，不得违背中华人民共和国的社会公共利益。

Article 150 The application of foreign laws or international practices pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter shall not violate the public interest of the People's Republic of China.

第九章 附则

Chapter 9 Supplementary Provisions

第一百五十一条   民族自治地方的人民代表大会可以根据本法规定的原则，结合当地民族的特点，制定变通的或者补充的单行条例或者规定。自治区人民代表大会制定的，依照法律规定报全国人民代表大会常务委员会批准或者备案；自治州，自治县人民代表大会制定的，报省，自治区人民代表大会常务委员会批准。

Article 151 The people's congresses of the national autonomous areas may formulate separate adaptive or supplementary regulations or provisions in accordance with the principles of this Law and in light of the characteristics of the local nationalities. Those formulated by the people's congresses of autonomous regions shall be submitted in accordance with the law to the Standing Committee of the National People 's Congress for approval or for filing. Those formulated by the people's congresses of autonomous prefectures or autonomous counties shall be submitted to the standing committees of the people's congresses of the relevant provinces or autonomous regions for approval.

第一百五十二条   本法生效以前，经省、自治区、直辖市以上主管机关批准开办的全民所有制企业，已经向工商行政管理机关登记的，可以不再办理法人登记，即具有法人资格。

Article 152 If an enterprise owned by the whole people has been established with the approval of the competent authority of a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government or at a higher level and it has already been registered with the administrative agency for industry and commerce, before this Law comes into force, it shall automatically qualify as a legal person without having to re-register as such.

第一百五十三条   本法所称的“不可抗力”，是指不能预见、不能避免并不能克服的客观情况。

Article 153 For purposes of this Law, "force majeure" means unforeseeable, unavoidable and insurmountable objective conditions.

第一百五十四条   民法所称的期间按照公历年、月、日、小时计算。

Article 154 For the purpose of the Civil Law, a time period shall be calculated by the Gregorian calendar in years, months, days and hours.

规定按照小时计算期间的，从规定时开始计算。规定按照日、月、年计算期间的，开始的当天不算入，从下一天开始计算。

When a time period is prescribed in hours, calculation of the period shall begin on the prescribed hour. When a time period is prescribed in days, months and years, the day on which the period begins shall not be counted as within the period; calculation shall begin from the next day.

期间的最后一天是星期日或者其他法定休假日的，以休假日的次日为期间的最后一天。

If the last day of a period falls on a Sunday or other statutory holiday, the day after the holiday shall be the last day of the period.

期间的最后一天的截止时间为二十四点。有业务时间的，到停止业务活动的时间截止。

The last day of the period ends at 24. If business hours are applicable, the last day shall end at closing time.

第一百五十五条   民法所称的“以上”、“以下”、“以内”、“届满”，包括本数；所称的“不满”、“以外”，不包括本数。

Article 155 In the Civil Law, the terms "not less than," "not more than," "within" and "expires" shall include the given figure; the terms "under" and "beyond" shall not include the given figure.

第一百五十六条   本法自一九八七年一月一日起施行。

Article 156 This Law shall go into effect on January 1, 1987.