

# JOINT VENTURE CONTRACT AND AGREEMENT CHINA



Joint Venture Contract and Agreement template for the establishment of joint ventures in China. The contract includes 27 chapters, in which the main terms and conditions for joint ventures are regulated: establishment of the company; purpose, scope and scale of business; registered capital; board of directors; confidentiality; applicable law; etc. Under Chinese Joint Venture Regulations the [Joint Venture Contract](#) may be drafted in a foreign language (usually in English) and must be governed by Chinese law.

## SAMPLE OF JOINT VENTURE CONTRACT AND AGREEMENT FOR CHINA

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### CHAPTER 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMPANY

#### Article 4.1. Establishment of the Company.

The Parties agree to establish the Company in accordance with the Joint Venture Law, other relevant PRC Law and regulations and the terms of this Contract as a limited liability equity joint venture company.

#### Article 4.2. Name.

The name of the Company in Chinese is: .....

The name of the Company in English is: .....

The legal address of the Company shall be at: .....

#### Article 4.3. PRC Law.

The Company shall be a legal person under the laws of the PRC, it shall observe the laws and regulations of China, and its legal rights and operational autonomy shall be fully protected in accordance with the laws and regulations of the PRC.

#### **Article 4.4. Limited Liability.**

The Company shall be a limited liability company. The liability of each Party under any and all circumstances shall be limited to the amount of the registered capital expressly subscribed to by it and no Party shall have any further liability to contribute money or other property to, or in respect of, the registered capital, losses, debts, liabilities or other obligations of the Company. The profits of the Company shall be shared by the Parties as set forth in Article 15.7. The Parties shall have no liability for any losses, debts, liabilities or other obligations of the Company beyond the amount of their respective investments in the registered capital of the Company subscribed to by them.

#### **Article 4.5. Branches.**

With the approval of the local administration bureau for industry and commerce, the Company can establish branches, offices or similar establishments at any location within China.

### **CHAPTER 5. PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND SCALE OF BUSINESS**

#### **Article 5.1. Purpose.**

The purpose of the Company is to combine the knowledge and experience of the Parties into a jointly managed organization to engage in the manufacture, sourcing, production, marketing, sale and servicing of the Products in the Territory and to perform such other acts as the Board of Directors directs consistent with this Contract. The initial Products shall include ..... [insert description]. Future production by the Company of models sourced will be considered and determined by the Board of Directors based upon sales volume/economics.

#### **Article 5.2. Scope.**

The business scope of the Company shall include the manufacture, sourcing, production, marketing, sale and servicing of ..... [describe sector or industry in which the joint venture will operate].

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This is a sample of 2 pages out of 42 of the  
**Joint Venture Contract for China (English).**  
To get more information about this contract click here:  
[JOINT VENTURE CONTRACT FOR CHINA \(ENGLISH\)](#)

# NEGOTIATING CONTRACTS IN CHINA

Although it is true that China has experienced great economic growth in recent years, it is important to bear in mind that until a few years ago China did not have private companies, or hardly any international lawyers firms. Consequently, the legal system and legal procedures and documents are considerably less developed than in the Western world. However, for companies trading in China, it is essential to use draft contracts to help in negotiations with Chinese companies and which can also provide legal certainty.

In this guide, we are going to analyse, first, why foreign companies doing business in China - be it export, import or manufacturing - should have their own clear and simple draft contracts, adapted to commercial practices in China and to its laws; and then, we shall offer guidelines on drawing up and negotiating the main clauses in contracts with Chinese companies such as: Exclusivity, Intellectual Property Rights, Confidentiality, Compensation, Place of Delivery and Form of Payment, Applicable Law, Arbitration, etc.

## **THE CONTRACT AS A NEGOTIATION INSTRUMENT IN CHINA**

There is a belief that in China the agreements set out in contracts are often not complied with, and that the system does not provide sufficient legal guarantees; in this regard, it is widely thought that signing a contract is merely the start of the real negotiations. Therefore, it is essential for foreign companies to have contracts whose essential role is to reduce the risk of conflicts as much as it is possible: Chinese business culture is based on harmony between the Parties.

A contract which is efficient for regulating the relations between a foreign company and its Chinese partner will basically need to have three characteristics: clarity, compliance with obligations and threat of litigation.

### **Clarity**

One of the negotiation strategies used by the Chinese is to answer "yes" to everything, even if they have not really understood the question, or do not agree -and they sometimes blame their interpreters for possible misunderstandings-. To avoid these situations which will compromise compliance with the agreements, contracts must be simple and clear. It is also advisable to have a version in two languages, English and Chinese, which will help the Chinese Party to understand the contract. A clear and simple contract will allow the foreign company to know what it may realistically expect from the Chinese company.

## **Preference in compliance with obligations**

China has become the world's economic centre and its companies have a lot of proposals to do business with foreign companies. This privileged situation allows them to negotiate and reach similar agreements with several foreign companies at the same time. A contract clearly specifying the Parties' obligations and establishing a system of sanctions in the event of a breach of contract will be a competitive advantage for the foreign company. In other words, the Chinese company will honour its undertakings as a matter of priority with foreign companies with which it has signed contracts which are clearly expressed, compared to those with which it has not drawn up contracts, or with which it does have contracts but when these do not clearly specify the Parties' obligations.

## **Threat of litigation**

The Chinese political system is quite authoritarian, and in this regard Chinese companies respect the law. On the other hand, it is important to take into account that in the annual *Doing Business* report carried out by the World Bank, China usually stands around the 20th position in the ranking (16 in 2012) of the 183 countries analysed, in the section of "Enforcing Contracts". Therefore, the threat of the foreign company of starting legal proceedings or using arbitration (depending on what has been stipulated in the contract) in the event of non-compliance by the Chinese Party will reinforce the negotiating position of the foreign company.

## **GUIDELINES FOR DRAWING UP THE MAIN CONTRACT CLAUSES IN CHINA**

Having emphasised the usefulness for foreign companies of having clear and precise contracts to regulate their commercial relations with Chinese companies, we shall now analyse as follows the most important clauses and how they should be negotiated in accordance with Chinese commercial practices and laws.

### **Exclusivity**

Chinese companies, on the strength of their great negotiating power, often demand that the foreign company should grant them exclusivity in all - or part - of Chinese territory, for example in distribution or agency contracts. Foreign companies are advised, however, not to grant this exclusivity, because in addition to not being able to use other distribution channels, in the event of inefficient management by their Chinese partner, their access to the market would be suspended until the contract is terminated.

In any event, the thing to do is to make the exclusivity dependent on reaching a minimum sales target. If the Chinese partner were unable to meet such a target, the foreign company will be able to cancel the contract, or, alternatively, to continue but on a basis of non-

exclusivity so that it might be able to distribute its products in the same territory through other companies.

### **Intellectual Property Rights**

This is an essential point in any contract with a Chinese company in light of the well-known difficulties faced by foreign companies in protecting intellectual property in China. A clause must be included whereby the Chinese partner acknowledges that these rights (patents, trademarks, designs, utility models) are the property of the foreign company, and also undertakes not to apply to register these rights in China or also in other countries. In any event, as well as including this clause in all contracts carried out in China, foreign companies are advised to seek legal advice regarding this matter and to consider the possibility of registering their Intellectual Property Rights in China.

### **Confidentiality**

It is important to include a clause in all contracts stating that the Chinese company shall not be entitled to disclose to third parties technical or commercial information of the foreign company or to use the aforesaid information for proposals other than those set out in the contract, during the validity of the contract or once it is terminated. In negotiating complex contracts (OEM Manufacturing, License, Joint Venture) which may include the supply of technical and commercial information, even before the signing of the contract, it is essential to sign a Confidentiality Agreement with the Chinese company, clearly specifying what confidential information is considered to be, in other words what is called "List of Confidential Information".

### **Quality control**

In China, the concept of quality differs from that which exists in the Western world. Therefore, companies which sign supply and manufacturing contracts in China must include a clause which exhaustively covers possible incidents or breaches which could arise in the quality of the products supplied. This clause must include matter such as the following, inter alia: permission to visit the Chinese manufacturer's installations, sending of samples representing the products which are to be manufactured, inspections during the production process, etc.

### **Required authorisations**

Chinese laws regarding external trade and foreign investments are complex, and sometimes difficult to comply with by foreign companies, so that it is advisable that contracts include a Required Authorisations clause so that the Chinese Party shall be held responsible for requesting, processing and, lastly, obtaining all the necessary documents, such as licenses, certificates, import permits, etc.

## **Delivery and payment period specifications**

In contracts with Chinese companies, it is important to clearly specify the place the goods are to be delivered. It will usually be a seaport which will have to be mentioned in the contract - if it is going to be the usual port - or in the shipment orders, as can happen in the supply and OEM manufacturing contracts.

As far as payment is concerned, the common practice is for the payment period (usually 30 days) to begin on the date the goods are inspected and approved in the port of origin, rather than on the shipping date or acceptance date of the goods at the destination.

## **Subcontracting**

The more competitive Chinese companies often have a large number of proposals by foreign companies for distributing or manufacturing products in China. In these circumstances, it tends to subcontract part of its activities to other companies over which it does not have sufficient control. Therefore, contracts with Chinese companies should include a clause whereby the Chinese company is not allowed to subcontract its obligations to third parties. By this means, when the Chinese company does not have sufficient capacity, it shall subcontract the works of those foreign companies which do not have this clause in their contracts.

## **Compensation**

Chinese law is less protectionist than in countries of the European Union or the United States when dealing with the right of compensation in the event of termination of contract. Thus, in the Compensation Clause the foreign company is recommended to choose the option of compensation in accordance with Chinese laws.

## **Law and jurisdiction**

In accordance with Chinese laws (*PRC Civil Law*), the Parties are allowed to choose the law and jurisdiction they wish to apply in contracts with foreign companies. This has been ratified in a Provision of the Popular Republic of China's Supreme Court (*Provisions of the Supreme People's Court on Certain Issues Concerning the Application of Law for the Hearing of Foreign-Related Civil or Commercial Contractual Disputes - 8 August 2007*).

Nevertheless, in commercial practices Chinese companies refuse to sign contracts in which matters of litigation are not referred to the Courts or Arbitration Commissions of China. The questions of which procedure to choose will depend particularly on the power and influence of the Chinese Party and the prestige of the Court proposed by the Chinese company; as a general rule, it will be preferable to choose the alternative of Arbitration rather than the Court.

## **Arbitration**

In contracts subject to Arbitration in China, it is advisable to act as follows:

- Choose one of the Arbitration Commissions with most prestige and international experience: CIETAC (*China International and Economic Trade Arbitration Commission*) or BAC (*Beijing Arbitration Commission*). Chinese companies will not oppose at this point.
- Regardless of where the central office of the Chinese company is located, it is preferable for the Arbitration to take place in Beijing or Shanghai, the two cities with most experience and the best arbitrators. The Chinese company could possibly propose another city, but they will usually accept one of these two cities.
- At least one of the arbitrators must have a nationality which is not Chinese. Chinese companies will usually not oppose at this point.
- The arbitration will be carried out in the English language. It is important to take into account that if no language is specified in the contract, the arbitration will be in Chinese. At this point, Chinese companies would be expected to object strongly, and might even use it as grounds for not signing the contract.

## **Language**

In China, contracts are usually drawn up either in English or in a dual English-Chinese version. It is not common to sign contracts in other languages such as Spanish, French or German. For the version in Chinese, simplified Mandarin Chinese shall be used.

It is advisable to use the dual English-Chinese version as this will make it easier to negotiate the contract, and also help compliance with obligations and an amicable settlement in the event of conflict.

However, when using the English-Chinese dual version, the Chinese company would try to insist that the Chinese version prevails in the event of conflict.

## **Signatures**

For the Chinese, signing a contract with a foreign company is an important act which is given a certain degree of protocol and which is usually celebrated with a banquet. When contracts are especially relevant, a local authority or national representative of the foreign company (Ambassador, Consul, Commercial Attaché, etc.) is often invited.

The persons who sign the contracts on behalf of each one of the Parties will have to have the same hierarchical range. Furthermore, it is common procedure for a witness to sign on behalf of each Party.

Next to the signatures, the seal of each one of the companies should be stamped - this is because in accordance with Chinese law, contracts without a seal might be invalid.

Lastly, it is important to take into account that China is a huge country: each province has its own laws, rules and uses, which from the standpoint of business are just as important as national laws. In this regard, you are advised to seek assistance from professionals with local knowledge of the businesses, especially in operations with a certain degree of importance, which could give rise to conflicts with serious consequences for foreign companies.

# INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS TEMPLATES



## INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS IN ENGLISH

- International Sale Contract
- International Distribution Contract
- International Commercial Agency Contract
- International Sales Representative Agreement
- Intermediary Contract for Trade Operations
- International Joint Venture Contract
- International Strategic Alliance Agreement
- International Franchise Contract
- International Services Contract
- International Consulting Contract
- International Technology Transfer Agreement
- International Trademark License Agreement
- International Supply Contract
- International Manufacturing Contract
- International Buying Agent Contract
- Logistics Services Contract
- Export Contract
- Confidentiality Agreement
- Expatriate Contract of Employment
- Memorandum Understanding International distribution
- Memorandum of Understanding for Joint Venture
- **Pack 10 Contracts in English**
- **Pack All Contracts in English**



## INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS IN SPANISH

- Contrato de Compraventa Internacional
- Contrato de Distribución Internacional
- Contrato de Agencia Comercial Internacional
- Contrato de Representación Comercial Internacional
- Contrato de Intermediación Comercial Internacional
- Contrato de Joint Venture Internacional
- Contrato de Alianza Estratégica Internacional
- Contrato de Franquicia Internacional
- Contrato Internacional de Servicios
- Contrato Internacional de Consultoría
- Contrato Internacional de Transferencia de Tecnología
- Contrato Internacional de Licencia de Marca
- Contrato Internacional de Suministro
- Contrato Internacional de Fabricación
- Contrato de Agente de Compras Internacional
- Contrato de Servicios Logísticos
- Contrato de Exportación
- Contrato de Confidencialidad
- Contrato de Trabajo para Expatriado
- Memorándum Entendimiento Distribución Internacional
- Memorándum de Entendimiento para Joint Venture
- **Pack 10 Contratos en Español**
- **Pack Todos los Contratos en Español**



## INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS IN FRENCH

- Contrat de Vente Internationale
- Contrat de Distribution Internationale
- Contrat d'Agent Commercial International
- Contrat de Représentation Commerciale Internationale
- Contrat de Joint Venture Internationale
- Contrat de Franchise Internationale
- Contrat International de Services
- Contrat International d'Approvisionnement
- Contrat International de Fabrication
- Contrat de Confidentialité
- Protocole d'Accord pour Distribution Internationale
- Protocole d'Accord pour Joint Venture Internationale
- **Pack Tous les Contrats en Français**



## INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS IN GERMAN

- Internationaler Kaufvertrag
- Internationaler Vertriebsvertrag
- Internationaler Handelsvertretervertrag
- Internationaler Vertretungsvertrag
- Internationaler Joint Venture Vertrag
- Internationaler Franchisevertrag
- Internationaler Dienstleistungsvertrag
- Internationaler Liefervertrag
- Internationaler Herstellungsvertrag
- Geheimhaltungsvereinbarung
- Absichserklärung Internationalen Vertriebsvertrag
- Absichserklärung Joint Venture
- **Pack Alle Verträge in Deutscher**

