

Article 55 Any dispute over copyright may be settled through mediation, it may also be submitted to an arbitration body for arbitration under a written arbitration agreement between the parties or under the arbitration clause in the copyright contract.

Any party may take legal proceedings directly in a People's Court where there is neither a written arbitration agreement between the parties nor an arbitration clause in the contract.

Article 56 Any party that is not satisfied with an administrative penalty, may taking legal proceedings in a People's Court within three months from the date he receives the written decision on the penalty. Where the party neither takes legal proceedings nor implements the decision at the expiration of the time limit, the administrative department for copyright may apply to the People's Court for enforcement.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 57 The term zhuzuoquan(copyright) as used in this Law means banquan commonly used in the country.

Article 58 The term publish as used in Article 2 of this Law means reproducing and distributing of a work.

Article 59 Measures for the protection of computer software and of the right of communication through information network shall be formulated separately by the State Council.

Article 60 The rights of copyright owners, publishers, performers, producers of sound recordings and video recordings, radio stations and television stations, as provided for in this Law, shall, if the term of their protection specified in this Law has not yet expired on the date this Law goes into effect, be protected in accordance with this Law.

Any act of tort or breach of contract committed prior to the date this Law goes into effect shall be dealt with in accordance with the relevant regulations or policies in

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force at the time when such act was committed.

Article 61 This Law shall go into effect on June 1, 1991.