



中华人民共和国公司法

Company Law of the People's
Republic of China

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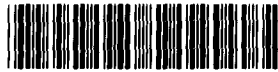
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(1993年12月29日第八届全国人民代表大会常务委员会
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Company Law of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted at the Fifth Meeting of the Standing Committee
of the Eighth National People's Congress on December 29,
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第一章 总 则

第一条 为了适应建立现代企业制度的需要，规范公司的组织和行为，保护公司、股东和债权人的合法权益，维护社会经济秩序，促进社会主义市场经济的发展，根据宪法，制定本法。

第二条 本法所称公司是指依照本法在中国境内设立的有限责任公司和股份有限公司。

第三条 有限责任公司和股份有限公司是企业法人。

有限责任公司，股东以其出资额为限对公司承担责任，公司以其全部资产对公司的债务承担责任。

股份有限公司，其全部资本分为等额股份，股东以其所持股份为限对公司承担责任，公司以其全部资产对公司的债务承担责任。

第四条 公司股东作为出资者按投入公司的资本额

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 This Law is formulated in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China in order to meet the needs of establishing a modern enterprise system, to standardize the organization and activities of companies, to protect the legitimate rights and interests of companies, shareholders and creditors, to maintain socio-economic order and to promote the development of the socialist market economy.

Article 2 The term "company" mentioned in this Law refers to a limited liability company or a joint stock limited company incorporated within the territory of the People's Republic of China in accordance with this Law.

Article 3 A "limited liability company" or "joint stock limited company" is an enterprise legal person.

In the case of a limited liability company, shareholders shall assume liability towards the company to the extent of their respective capital contributions, and the company shall be liable for its debts to the extent of all its assets.

In the case of a joint stock limited company, its total capital shall be divided into equal shares, shareholders shall assume liability towards the company to the extent of their respective shareholdings, and the company shall be liable for its debts to the extent of all its assets.

Article 4 The shareholders of a company shall, in their capacity of contributors of capital, enjoy such rights of owners as ben-

享有所有者的资产受益、重大决策和选择管理者等权利。

公司享有由股东投资形成的全部法人财产权，依法享有民事权利，承担民事责任。

公司中的国有资产所有权属于国家。

第五条 公司以其全部法人财产，依法自主经营，自负盈亏。

公司在国家宏观调控下，按照市场需求自主组织生产经营，以提高经济效益、劳动生产率和实现资产保值增值为目的。

第六条 公司实行权责分明、管理科学、激励和约束相结合的内部管理体制。

第七条 国有企业改建为公司，必须依照法律、行政法规规定的条件和要求，转换经营机制，有步骤地清产核资，界定产权，清理债权债务，评估资产，建立规范的内部管理机构。

efitting from assets of the company, making major decisions and selecting managerial personnel in accordance with the amount of their respective capital investment in the company.

A company shall enjoy the right to the entire property of the legal person formed by the investments of the shareholders and shall possess civil rights and bear the civil liabilities in accordance with the law.

The ownership of State-owned assets in a company shall vest in the State.

Article 5 A company shall, with all its legal person assets, operate independently and be responsible for its own profits and losses according to law.

A company shall, under the macro-adjustment and control of the State, organize its production and operation independently in accordance with market demand for the purpose of raising economic benefits and labour productivity and maintaining and increasing the value of its assets.

Article 6 An internal management mechanism shall be implemented within companies, which is characterized by clear definition of powers and responsibilities, scientific management and combination of encouragement and restraint.

Article 7 State-owned enterprises restructured to form companies must transform their operating mechanism, gradually produce an inventory of their assets and verify their funds, delimit their property rights, clear off their claims and debts, evaluate their assets and establish a standard internal management mechanism in accordance with the conditions and requirements set by laws, administrative rules and regulations.

第八条 设立有限责任公司、股份有限公司，必须符合本法规定的条件。符合本法规定的条件的，登记为有限责任公司或者股份有限公司；不符合本法规定的条件的，不得登记为有限责任公司或者股份有限公司。

法律、行政法规对设立公司规定必须报经审批的，在公司登记前依法办理审批手续。

第九条 依照本法设立的有限责任公司，必须在公司名称中标明有限责任公司字样。

依照本法设立的股份有限公司，必须在公司名称中标明股份有限公司字样。

第十条 公司以其主要办事机构所在地为住所。

第十一条 设立公司必须依照本法制定公司章程。公司章程对公司、股东、董事、监事、经理具有约束力。

公司的经营范围由公司章程规定，并依法登记。公司的经营范围中属于法律、行政法规限制的项目，应当依法经过批准。

Article 8 Incorporation of limited liability companies or joint stock limited companies must meet the conditions stipulated by the present Law. Companies meeting the conditions set by this Law shall be registered as limited liability companies or joint stock limited companies; while companies failing to meet the conditions set by this Law shall not be registered as limited liability companies or joint stock limited companies.

Where laws or administrative rules and regulations provide that incorporation of companies must be subject to examination and approval, the procedures of examination and approval shall be completed according to law prior to the registration of such companies.

Article 9 A limited liability company established according to this Law must clearly indicate the words “limited liability company” in its name.

A joint stock limited company established according to this Law must clearly indicate the words “joint stock limited company” in its name.

Article 10 A company’s domicile shall be the place where its main administrative organization is located.

Article 11 Articles of association must be formulated in accordance with this Law when a company is incorporated. A company’s articles of association shall have binding force on the company, its shareholders, directors, supervisors and managers.

A company’s scope of business shall be defined in its articles of association and registered in accordance with the law. Items within the company’s “scope of business” that are subject to restrictions under laws, administrative rules and regulations shall be approved in accordance with the law.

公司应当在登记的经营范围内从事经营活动。公司依照法定程序修改公司章程并经公司登记机关变更登记，可以变更其经营范围。

第十二条 公司可以向其他有限责任公司、股份有限公司投资，并以该出资额为限对所投资公司承担责任。

公司向其他有限责任公司、股份有限公司投资的，除国务院规定的投资公司和控股公司外，所累计投资额不得超过本公司净资产的 50%，在投资后，接受被投资公司以利润转增的资本，其增加额不包括在内。

第十三条 公司可以设立分公司，分公司不具有企业法人资格，其民事责任由公司承担。

公司可以设立子公司，子公司具有企业法人资格，依法独立承担民事责任。

第十四条 公司从事经营活动，必须遵守法律，遵守职业道德，加强社会主义精神文明建设，接受政府和社会公众的监督。

公司的合法权益受法律保护，不受侵犯。

Companies shall engage in business activities within their registered scope of business. A company may change its scope of business by amending its articles of association in accordance with statutory procedures and making such amendments registered with the Company Registration Authority.

Article 12 A company may invest in other limited liability companies or joint stock limited companies and shall assume liability towards the company so invested in to the extent of such capital contributions.

In case a company, other than an investment company or a holding company as specified by the State Council, invests in other limited liability companies or joint stock limited companies, the aggregated amount of such investments shall not exceed fifty percent of its net assets; after the initial investment, the increase therein resulting from capitalization of the profit derived from the company invested in shall not be included.

Article 13 A company may establish branches, which shall not possess the status of enterprise legal persons and whose civil liabilities shall be borne by the company.

A company may establish subsidiaries, which shall possess the status of enterprise legal persons, and shall independently bear civil liabilities according to law.

Article 14 A company must, when engaging in business activities, abide by the law, observe professional ethics, strengthen the construction of socialist culture and ideology and accept supervision of the government and the public.

The legitimate rights and interests of companies shall be protected by the law and shall be inviolable.

第十五条 公司必须保护职工的合法权益，加强劳动保护，实现安全生产。

公司采用多种形式，加强公司职工的职业教育和岗位培训，提高职工素质。

第十六条 公司职工依法组织工会，开展工会活动，维护职工的合法权益。公司应当为本公司工会提供必要的活动条件。

国有独资公司和两个以上的国有企业或者其他两个以上的国有投资主体投资设立的有限责任公司，依照宪法和有关法律的规定，通过职工代表大会和其他形式，实行民主管理。

第十七条 公司中中国共产党基层组织的活动，依照中国共产党章程办理。

第十八条 外商投资的有限责任公司适用本法，有关中外合资经营企业、中外合作经营企业、外资企业的法律另有规定的，适用其规定。

Article 15 Companies must protect the lawful rights and interests of their staff and workers, and strengthen labour protection so as to achieve safety in production.

Companies shall apply various forms to strengthen professional education and on-the-job training of their staff and workers so as to improve their quality.

Article 16 Company's staff and workers shall, in accordance with the law, organize a trade union to carry out the trade union activities and protect the lawful rights and interests of the staff and workers. The company shall provide its trade union with conditions necessary for carrying out its activities.

Wholly State-owned companies and limited liability companies invested in and established by two or more State-owned enterprises or by two or more other State-owned investment entities shall, through staff and workers' congresses or other forms, practise democratic management in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and relevant laws.

Article 17 The grass-root organizations of the Communist Party of China in companies shall carry out their activities in accordance with the Constitution of the Communist Party of China.

Article 18 The present Law shall apply to limited liability companies with foreign investment. Where laws concerning Chinese-foreign equity joint ventures, Chinese-foreign contractual joint ventures and foreign-funded enterprises provides otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.