# 消费者保护的全球性挑战

"正义和消费者权利:《联合国保护消费者准则》" 国际论坛论文集

Global Challenges for Consumer Protection—Proceedings of International Forum on "Justice and Consumer Rights: UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection"

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Global Challenges for Consumer Protection—Proceedings of International Forum on "Justice and Consumer Rights: UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection"

武汉大学国际消费者保护政策与法律研究中心 Wuhan University Centre for Policy and Law on International Consumer Protection

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2013年3月15日至3月16日,"正义和消费者权利:《联合国保护消费者准则》"国际论坛(International Forum on "Justice and Consumer Rights: UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection")由武汉大学国际消费者保护政策与法律研究中心(Wuhan University Centre for Policy and Law on International Consumer Protection)、武汉大学国际法研究所(Wuhan University Institute of International Law)、中国政法大学全球治理与国际法治协同创新中心(China University of Political Science and Law Collaborative Innovation Centre for Global Governance and International Rule of Law)、武汉大学WTO学院(WTO Studies School, Wuhan University)联合举办,举办地点为武汉大学。



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## **Preface**



This is a crucial time for consumer protection worldwide. The UN is currently engaged in the revision of the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection (UNGCP) first agreed in 1985. Apart from the insertion of sustainable consumption in 1999, the text of the guidelines has remained untouched since 1985. Given the significant role played by the guidelines in the development of CP around the world, the new revision process is a historic moment.

It is timely therefore that the University of Wuhan has established the new Centre for Policy and Law on International Consumer Protection, the first of its kind in China. The inauguration of the new centre was marked by an international conference which took place in Wuhan on March 15th, World Consumer Rights Day, 2013. The centre was formally opened by Mr. Luke Upchurch representing Consumers International and Professor Jin Huang from the China University of Political Science and Law. Professor Yuting Luo, deputy general secretary of Communist Party Commission at Wuhan University, Professor Yongping Xiao, dean of the Wuhan University Law School, Professor Minyou Yu, dean of the Wuhan University WTO School, also attended and contributed. CI is the only recognized consumer body accredited to the UN Economic & Social Committee as a "Class 1 NGO", having over 200 members in over 100 countries including China where the new research centre takes its place as a new member alongside China Consumers Association, the Chinese Women's Consumer Association and members in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

There were guest speakers from Taiwan and Hong Kong, including Mrs. Connie Lau, until recently head of the Hong Kong Consumer Council and now special adviser to the UN on consumer affairs. Also present was Pradeep Mehta from the Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS) of India who signed a memorandum of understanding with the new centre. A message of goodwill was sent from Mr. Graham Mott of UNCTAD, who provides the secretariat for the revision of the Guidelines and who sent, "hot off the press" a copy of the UNCTAD report on the Implementation of the Guidelines by the member states of the UN. His report was debated extensively in the conference.

In addition to the above, a wide range of speakers took part from China and elsewhere, including David Thomas, formerly the Chief Ombudsman of the Financial

Ombudsman service of the UK and currently a member of the steering committee of the International Network of Financial service Ombudsman schemes, Professor Sri Ram Khanna from the Delhi School of Economics and Professor Sothi Rachagan, president of the International Association for Consumer Law.

The content of the various presentations is too rich to summarize here, and the reader is referred to the published proceedings, but I would like to reflect on the openness of the debate and the willingness, indeed eagerness, of Chinese speakers to express critical voices about the weaknesses of consumer protection in China. This was particularly notable in the discussion of financial services.

Connie Lau warned that there was a latent conflict between prudential regulation of financial services and consumer protection. The sector had become dependent on one-sided deals with consumers and yet breaking out of this pattern could cause problems for bank stability. While she was speaking in a global context, her warning was directed at China by various Chinese scholars who pointed to the failures of the Chinese regulators to stamp out malpractices, including those practised by state-owned businesses. In the same domain, Ying Yu of the Wuhan Centre pointed to the fact that China had as yet no bank deposit guarantee in operation despite it being under consideration for many years. Both of these issues have been highlighted by CI in recent positions on the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection and the recently developed high level principles on consumer protection in financial services developed by the G20 of which China is a member.

What was clear from these presentations was that China is recognizing the need for higher standards of consumer protection—not just to reassure global markets about the quality of its exports, but also to help bring growth in its own domestic consumer economy.

The Wuhan research centre is a milestone on this journey, not only as a means for China to explore international standards in consumer protection, but also for the rest of the world to understand the impact of consumer rights development in a country that boasts one-sixth of the world's population. What happens here will, and does, affect us all.

All the participants joined in expressing their enthusiasm and support for the new centre, and thanking the organizers for their efficient and hospitable work in welcoming speakers from so many different places. This was an excellent start as the papers show. I commend them to students and practitioners of consumer protection.

Robin Simpson,

Senior policy adviser, Consumers International Member of advisory board to Wuhan University Centre for Policy and Law on International Consumer Protection 人人都是消费者。各国的消费者,特别是发展中国家的消费者,在经济条件、教育水平和议价能力等方面,常居劣势。无论是在国内市场还是在区域性市场甚至全球性市场,不论是在普通消费交易中还是在复杂合同和由专业技术人员或企业提供的产品和服务的质量与安全方面,消费者通常都是较弱的当事方。各国不仅应为普通消费者提供法律保护,而且尤其需要为儿童、老人等处于更弱地位的消费者提供特别保护。

消费者的权利既是我们每个人的个人权利,也是人类作为一个整体的集体权利。保护 消费者的权利,就是保护我们自己的个人权利,也是保护人类的共同权利。消费者权利的 保护手段,从国家法扩大到国家法与国际法并举;消费者权利的保护主体,从消费者民间 组织、消费者事务政府部门扩大到消费者民间组织、消费者事务政府部门与国际组织;消 费者权利的保护层级,从国家扩大到跨国性的洲际或区域直至全球层面。消费者应有权利 取得无害产品以及有权促进公正、公平和持续的经济和社会发展及环境保护。包括广泛政 策框架的《联合国保护消费者准则》(UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection, UNGCP), 列举了各国政府为促进消费者保护应确保消费者的七项合理需要:(1)保护消费者的健康 和安全不受危害;(2)促进和保护消费者的经济利益;(3)使消费者有机会取得足够资 讯,让他们能够按照个人愿望和需要做出知情的选择;(4)消费者教育,包括关于消费者 所作选择的环境、社会和经济影响的教育;(5)提供有效的消费者赔偿办法;(6)享有建 立消费者团体和其他有关团体或组织的自由,而这种组织对于影响到它们的决策过程有表 达意见的机会: (7) 促进可持续消费形式。国际消费者协会呼吁维护消费者的八大权利: (1)产品及服务能满足消费的基本需求的权利(满足基本需求权):(2)产品及服务符合安 全标准的权利(安全权);(3)消费前有获得足够而正确的资讯的权利(信息权);(4)消费 时有选择的权利(选择权);(5)对产品及服务有表达意见的权利(发表意见权);(6)对产 品或服务不满时有获得公正赔偿的权利(受偿权);(7)有接受消费者教育的权利(消费者 教育权);(8)享有可持续发展及健康的环境的权利(健康环境权)。

消费者权利的国际保护是经济全球化时代各国政府、国际组织和国际法律界面临的一个重大课题。跨国消费(如金融服务、出境旅游、数码产品与服务、电子商务等)纷繁复杂,国际消费纠纷层出不穷,消费者权利的保护受到全球关注。2008 年金融危机及其后的情况显示,没有消费者保护便没有金融稳定。面对日益增多的国际消费合同纠纷、国际

消费侵权案件和网络消费案件,消费者保护的 ADR 机制、金融消费者保护体制、可持续性消费等十分重要,消费者法将在全球治理中发挥基础性作用,而消费者的国际保护可能是其中起决定性的重要部分。

消费者的国际保护规则,近几年发展迅猛。在国际层面,联合国贸易和发展会议、联 合国国际贸易法委员会、世界旅游组织、世界银行、世界贸易组织、经济合作与发展组 织、海牙国际私法会议、欧盟、美洲国家组织、20 国集团、金融稳定理事会、国际消费 者协会、国际法协会(International Law Association)、消费者国际保护委员会 (Committee on the International Protection of Consumers)等,不是在更新、修订原有规 则,就是在拟订新的规则。例如,联合国贸易发展会议2012年7月在日内瓦首次召开消 费者保护特别专家组会议,开始对联合国大会 1999 年通过的《联合国保护消费者准则》进 行修订,并要求在2015年前完成。2014年4月,海牙国际私法会议总务与政策特委会接 受巴西建议,决定把《关于出境游客合作公约草案》(Draft Convention on Co-operation in Respect of Tourists and Visitors Abroad)列入议程。世界旅游组织目前正在拟订《保护游 客与旅游服务提供者公约草案》(Draft Convention on the Protection of Tourists and Tourism Service Providers)。欧盟计划在 2015 年年底完成对新的欧盟消费者保护政策法 律体系的构建工作。美洲国家组织专门工作组正在制定新的美洲国家间消费者保护国际公 约。世界银行、经济合作发展组织和20国集团正在制定金融消费者保护方面的示范性手 册和指南。国际法协会 2012 年《关于消费者保护国际原则发展的索非亚声明》(Sofia Statement on the Development of International Principles on Consumer Protection)提出 了保护消费者的五项指导原则:第一,消费者是格式合同或标准合同(特别是有关信息和 谈判权方面)中较弱的一方; 第二, 有必要发展标准并采用国际私法规则, 赋予消费者最 有利于消费者保护的权利;第三,消费者合同法规应该有效、公正,并确保公开透明;第 四, 所有参与消费者信贷交易的各方, 包括信贷提供者、经纪人和顾问, 均对贷款负有义 不容辞的责任;第五,消费者组织应积极参与消费者保护的发展与法制建设。

各国也通过国内法措施,加强和改进对消费者权利的保护。例如,中国 2013 年对实施 20 年的《消费者权益保护法》进行首次修改和颁布实施首部《旅游法》,阿根廷新民商法草案增加对旅游者的保护,巴西消费者法改革把消费者的国际保护包括进来,美国设立消费者金融保护局(Consumer Financial Protection Bureau),加拿大鼓励提供更充分的信息使消费者能够在知情的前提下进行选择,荷兰对有关消费者事务机构予以合并,等等。

正是在此背景下,我们发起了"消费者保护的全球性挑战——正义和消费者权利"国际论坛。

2013 年 3 月 15 日至 16 日, "消费者保护的全球性挑战——正义和消费者权利"国际论坛在武汉大学国际学术交流中心举行。本次会议由武汉大学国际法研究所、中国政法大学全球治理与国际法治协同创新中心、武汉大学 WTO 学院、武汉大学公益与发展法律中心共同主办。目的是对相关国家和国际组织的政策与法律进行比较研究,并为我国参与国

际立法提供咨询意见与法律支持,促进中国消费者权利的保护工作。同时,"武汉大学国际消费者保护政策与法律研究中心"(以下简称为"消费者研究中心")揭牌成立。

会议开幕式由武汉大学WTO学院院长余敏友教授主持,武汉大学党委副书记骆郁廷教授、中国政法大学校长黄进教授、武汉大学法学院院长肖永平教授、联合国贸易与发展委员会消费者保护国际专家咨询组主席刘燕卿(Connie LAU Yin-hing)女士分别进行了热情洋溢的发言,消费者研究中心顾问、第十二届全国人大常委会副委员长万鄂湘教授发来贺电,对来宾和师生在百忙之中专程前来参会表示诚挚谢意,对这次论坛的顺利召开和即将成立的"武汉大学国际消费者保护政策与法律研究中心"在国际消费者立法领域作出贡献寄予厚望,期待消费者研究中心在推动消费者权益保护与协调方面发挥作用。

开幕式最后,消费者研究中心顾问、中国政法大学校长黄进教授和国际消费者联合会资深政策顾问 Robin Simpson 先生主持了消费者研究中心的揭牌仪式,湖北省司法厅副厅长、消费者研究中心副主任、武大国际法研究所李仁真教授与国际消费者协会(Consumers International)国际发展部主管 Luke Martin Upchurch 先生分别代表消费者研究中心与国际消费者协会签署了合作协议。这预示着作为常设消费者权利保护研究机构,消费者研究中心将推进中国在此领域的相关工作。

论坛而后以圆桌会议分别对"全球消费者保护""金融消费者保护""中国和印度的消费者保护""消费者纠纷解决机制"四个专题,进行了认真深入的交流与研讨。15 日上午 10 点 30 分到 12 点 30 分,黄进教授主持了"全球消费者保护"的专题研讨,联合国贸易发展委员会消费者保护国际专家咨询组 Graham Mott 先生、Robin Simpson 先生、Luke Martin Upchurch 先生、美洲国家组织统一发展秘书处社会发展与就业部 Marcos Maria Acle Mautone 先生、武汉大学质量发展战略院院长程虹教授分别作了发言。

14 点整到 16 点 30 分,由 Robin Simpson 先生主持了"金融消费者保护"的专题研讨,刘燕卿(Connie LAU Yin-hing)女士、世界银行金融服务消保官网络主席 David Thomas 先生、牛津大学社会法学研究所研究员于颖博士、北京君泽君律师事务所高级合伙人周慧明律师、安徽大学法学院讲师范晓亮博士、武汉大学法学院李仁真教授、巴基斯坦竞争委员会 Ikram ul Haque Qureshi 先生依次发言。17 点整到 18 点整,中国政法大学国际法学院院长孔庆江教授主持了"消费者保护的新议题"专题研讨,美国联邦贸易委员会法律顾问 Michael Panzera 先生、武汉大学法学院何其生教授、德国国际合作机构中德消费者保护与产品安全项目王悦经理、武汉大学 WTO 学院李雪平教授先后发言。

16 日上午 9 点整到 10 点 30 分,刘燕卿(Connie LAU Yin-hing)女士主持了"中国和印度的消费者保护"专题研讨,消费者团结和信任国际协会秘书长 Pradeep Singh Metha 先生、印度德里大学 Sri Ram Khanna 教授、台湾消费者文教基金会执行董事兼财长黄怡腾教授、武汉大学法学院孙晋教授、国际消费者法协会主席 Sothi Rachagan 教授先后发言。

16 日上午 11 点整到中午 12 点 20 分,武汉大学国际法研究所副所长聂建强教授主持了"消费者纠纷解决机制"的专题研讨,武汉大学公益与发展法律研究中心主任张万洪博士、牛津大学社会法学研究所研究员于颖博士、宝洁公司中国法律事务副总监郭克强先生、武汉大学法学院熊琦博士先后发言。

16 日中午 12 点 30 分, 武汉大学国际法研究所副所长聂建强教授主持了本次会议的

闭幕式, Sothi Rachagan 先生、Robin Simpson 先生进行了总结发言。至此,为期一天半的"消费者保护的全球性挑战——正义和消费者权利"国际论坛胜利结束,与会专家们就消费者保护的重要议题进行了比较充分的讨论和交流,成果丰硕。

国际论坛的顺利召开和"武汉大学国际消费者保护政策与法律研究中心"的成立与正 式揭牌,也标志着中国学术机构在参与消费者权益保护国际立法方面迈出了重要一步。

会后,各位发言人根据研讨与交流的情况,对原发言稿进行了更新与修改,本文集特 将这些高质量的中英文发言稿汇编,交付出版。

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2013 年"3·15"国际消费者权益日成立的"武汉大学国际消费者保护政策与法律研究中心"(Wuhan University Centre for Policy and Law on International Consumer Protection, http://www.internationalconsumer.org/),是武汉大学人文社会科学研究院批准的、依托教育部人文社科重点研究基地武汉大学国际法研究所、法学院和WTO学院推进国际消费者保护法律与政策研究的一个专门组织,致力于成为在中国进行国际消费者保护政策与法律学术研究的中心、国际学术交流的桥梁,成为中国消费者解决国际性纠纷的主要咨询机构。

消费者研究中心组成如下:

主 任:余敏友

副 主 任: 李仁真 聂建强 邓朝晖

研究员(排名不分先后):于 颖 梁雯雯 杜志华 冯洁涵 廖 丽 崔晓静 张万洪 邹国勇 孙 晋 熊 琦 李雪平 刘 瑛 叶 欣 罗 英 范晓亮

秘书长:于颖

副秘书长: 范晓亮 梁雯雯

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Robin Simpson Consumers International 资深法律顾问及其他多个国际组织的消费者政策顾问

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国际消费者保护政策与法律研究中心,除联合举办"消费者保护的全球性挑战——正义和消费者权利"国际论坛外,自成立以来,成功举办了非常重要的学术讲座。2013年10月14日至15日在武汉大学国际法研究所,首席研究员于颖博士和外方顾问、英国牛津大学社会法学研究所 Christopher Hodges 教授分别就"国际消费者纠纷解决机制及其实践"和"ADR, Consumer ADR, ODR"进行学术讲座。10月16日,Christopher Hodges 教授在中国政法大学国际法大讲堂(第十讲)作了题为"Class Actions, Regulation and ADR: The EU Model, and Implications for Hong Kong and Mainland China"的讲座。他运用图表清晰地说明了当前公共监督、替代性争端解决方式、私人诉讼各自在当前欧盟实践中的使用情况,集中阐述替代性争端解决方式在消费者保护领域应用的优势和发展潜力,呼吁政府部门和执法机构应当在消费者保护领域更方便、更广泛地使用替代性争端解决方式。

于颖、范晓亮和梁雯雯获得了国际国内研究项目,如:于颖获得了联合国贸易发展会议官方研究项目"Best Practices of Consumer Redress",范晓亮获得了 2013 年国家社科基金青年项目《〈涉外民事关系法律适用法〉在跨国金融服务合同纠纷中的实施问题研究》,梁雯雯获得了 2013 年教育部留学回国人员科研启动基金《我国应对〈日内瓦证券公约〉对策研究》和 2013 年马克斯-普朗克比较私法与国际私法研究所基金《债权转让的法律适用》等。于颖、范晓亮还出版发表了非常专业的研究成果,如:于颖的专著《远程消费者保护机制研究》2013 年由法律出版社出版,范晓亮的《欧盟金融消费者合同法律适用规则研究》 2013 年发表在《武大国际法评论》第 16 卷第 2 期。

国内外学术交流开局良好,于颖于 2013 年 6 月 4 日被聘为牛津大学沃弗森学院研究员(Research Member of Wolfson College),并出任国际法协会(International Law Association)消费者国际保护委员会(Committee on the International Protection of Consumers)2014 年报告的起草成员之一;7 月 7 日至 12 日,她在日内瓦参加了联合国消费者保护法特别专家组会议(The Second Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Consumer Protection)。范晓亮于 6 月 10 日开始在国际统一私法协会(UNIDROIT)进行为期 2 个月的研究(研究项目为"Choice of Law Rules on EU Financial Contracts"),8 月 10 日赴海牙国际法研究院参加"Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations"项目。在9月27日至28日召开的中国国际私法学会2013年年会(甘肃)上,范晓亮就其论文《跨国金融工具合同的法律适用》发言,连俊雅与武汉大学国际法研究所乔雄兵副教授合作提交了论文《试论紧急情况下国际旅游消费者的保护》。目前,武汉大学国际消费者保护政策与法律研究中心已经成为 Consumers International(国际消费者协会)的成员、联合国贸易与发展会议的合作伙伴,还与(印度)消费者团结和信任国际协会(Consumer Unity & Trust Society, CUTS)、中国国民党革命委员会中央委员

会联络部建立了合作关系。

消费者研究中心积极参与国际国内消费者立法活动,在推动国际立法方面,2013年4月,消费者研究中心向海牙国际私法会议(HCCH)提交了一份支持巴西政府《关于出境游客合作公约草案》的提案,如前所述,该提案已被海牙国际私法会议总务与政策特委会列入议程。在参与国内立法方面,应第12届全国人大常委会副委员长万鄂湘要求,2013年4月20日,余敏友、梁雯雯、于颖和谢博文共同提交了《对修订〈消费者权益保护法〉和制定〈旅游法〉有关问题的初步看法》。

特别值得指出的是,从2013年6月开始,消费者研究中心编辑出版了电子版《国际金融消费者保护工作资讯》,受到了国内有关部门的好评。博士研究生和硕士研究生谢博文、连俊雅、吴亦凡、周涛、张通、谢垚琪等承担了其中大量的翻译和编辑工作。

为了便于更充分地了解国际消费者保护政策与法律最新动态,我们将 Implementation Report, United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection (1985-2013)、《联合国保护消费者准则》(1999 年扩大版)、国际法协会 2012 年 Sofia Statement on the Development of International Principles on Consumer Protection 作为附录,供进一步研究与传播之用。

### 四

"消费者保护的全球性挑战——正义和消费者权利"国际论坛及其论文集得到了武汉大学人文社会科学研究院、天风证券、武汉大学 WTO 学院、武汉大学国际法研究所、武汉大学法学院、中国政法大学全球治理与国际法治协同创新中心、武汉大学公益与发展法律中心各种不同形式的支持与资助,武汉大学国际消费者保护政策与法律研究中心的于颖、梁雯雯、范晓亮、谢博文、连俊雅、吴亦凡、周涛、张通、谢垚琪等的辛勤努力,武汉大学出版社张琼女士的支持以及其他编辑认真的编辑加工,才使本文集得以问世。在此,对上述相关单位和个人由衷地表示感谢,期望本书的出版能有助于推进我们每个消费者权益的法律保护。

余敏友

2014年7月25日

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# $\label{eq:Section I:} \\ \mbox{UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection}$

## Speech on International Forum on "Justice and Consumer Rights: UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection"

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Robin Simpson\*

#### 1. Introduction

This is a crucial time for consumer protection worldwide. UNCTAD is currently embarking on the revision of the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection (UNGCP) first agreed in 1985 and revised in 1999, a revision which consisted of an additional section of the guidelines covering sustainable consumption. In effect this means that apart from that section (IIIG), the text of the guidelines has remained untouched since 1985. Given the significant role played by the guidelines in the development of CP around the world, the new revision process is a historic moment.

CI, as the only recognised consumer body accredited to the UN Economic & Social Committee as a "Class 1 NGO", has a responsibility to take part in the revision process and has taken this very seriously since the outset of the process during 2012. We appreciate the efforts made by UNCTAD to seek out our views, and set out below is the CI response to the consultation launched by UNCTAD secretariat in late 2012. The consultation respondents were mainly UN member states, following a highly detailed "matrix" analysis aimed at surveying national legislation among other matters. Not being legislators our response was somewhat different, and we appreciate our being able to respond in a narrative form.

The submission below refers in its second paragraph to the survey conducted by CI among its members to mark World Consumer Rights Day, which we are celebrating today. We have submitted the report of that survey to the Wuhan conference website. The response to the survey was very good, 70 of our 200+ members responded to a very

<sup>\*</sup> Robin Simpson, Senior Policy Adviser, Consumers International.

long 24-question survey ( of which three questions were open-ended ) . In all the responses covered 58 countries including China.

The survey largely backed up and gave greater depth to the positions that we stated in the December 2012 response. Furthermore, during the last week of February there were two meetings focussed heavily on the UNGCP in Delhi: a meeting of consumer law expert members piloting our work on consumer justice, and a wider meeting of CI members from around the world to feed into our further responses to UNCTAD. Finally the CI Asian regional meeting was briefed on the survey and on the guidelines and our members from this region were able to express their views. Interestingly among the topics of debate were not only the contents of the guidelines on which there was considerable agreement, but also their legal status, which some members wanted to see elevated to a more binding form such as a Convention. This second issue remains to be resolved, and for the moment we agreed to concentrate on the content.

There was also discussion on specific wording to be proposed in the guidelines, particularly with reference to consumers and digital products and e-commerce, where UNCTAD have indicated in advance a willingness to update the guidelines. We intend to come up with a preferred wording for the whole document, in the light of the current discussions and the next phase of the UNCTAD consultation around a new draft.

We were pleased to welcome UNCTAD to take part in a CI webinar on March 7th to which members sent in their questions in answer to presentations by CI and UNCTAD staff members. This also proved informative and contributed to the discussion.

Below is the formal CI submission made in December 2012. To bring the discussion up to date in the light of the above initiatives since December, I have entered commentaries in italics, prefixed "Wuhan", taking account of specific, significant points arising out of the survey and the discussions so far, notably Delhi.

## 2. Consumers International Response to UNCTAD Consultation on the UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection (UNGCP)

This note is our response to the call by UNCTAD secretariat for contributions from stakeholders regarding the revision process for UNGCP and the accompanying matrix. We go through the guidelines paragraph by paragraph as per the matrix and using the matrix headlines, but not the matrix format. The reason for this is that the matrix is designed for member states evaluating their legislation in terms of its conformity to the UNGCP. Being a global body we cannot adopt such an approach but we do have comments to make under many of the headings of the matrix.

During the run up to the annual World Consumer Rights Day (March 15, 2013) we are undertaking a survey on the state of consumer protection regimes around the world