

01.09.2018

gLAWcal
Comment #323

IS IT CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAW?

Based on

Shujie Feng, Xin Shu & Ningning Zhang “The Protection of Biotechnological Innovation by Patent in the United States, Europe, France, and China. A Comparative Study from the Perspective of the TRIPs Agreement”



gLAWcal
Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development



Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

A gLAWcal comment on Shujie Feng, Xin Shu & Ningning Zhang “The Protection of Biotechnological Innovation by Patent in the United States, Europe, France, and China. A Comparative Study from the Perspective of the TRIPs Agreement” in Paolo Davide Farah and Elena Cima (Eds.) China’s Influence on Non-Trade Concerns in International Economic Law

Another consideration to be made when observing the body of tort law in a given jurisdiction is to look at the two broad areas of the law, the criminal and the civil areas of the law. Tort law exists between them, but leans towards the civil law more because real harm is often remedied by monetary payment to the victim from the tortuous party. While this may be a distinction that is of no consequence to most, the greater the number of statutes that is in the area of torts, the greater likelihood of their being effective consumer protections policies. It appears that the body of Chinese tort law exists in the realm of civil law. This could be a signal that there is consideration for the value of certain actions, but also may be insuf-

ficient if certain actions rise to the level that should be considered criminal in nature. These complicated cases are ones in which there could be state actors that are truly infringing upon citizen’s civil rights. While the definitions of civil rights depend upon the jurisdictions, there is an overlap of tort law and criminal law when a product that is produced by the state is the cause of a tort. It is still notable that the bulk of statutes that are considered the body of tort law in China have been recently adopted, within the last fifty years. There is a definite overlap in the expansion of tort law that correlates with the expansion of manufacturing practices in China.

Cite as: gLAWcal Comment #323 "Pls it civil or criminal law?" (2018) based on Shujie Feng, Xin Shu & Ningning Zhang "The Protection of Biotechnological Innovation by Patent in the United States, Europe, France, and China. A Comparative Study from the Perspective of the TRIPs Agreement" in Paolo Davide Farah & Elena Cima (Editors), China's Influence on Non-Trade Concerns in International Economic Law, gLAWcal Book Series, Routledge Publishing (New-York/London), 2016

The gLAWcal comments are insight and short analytical pieces written by the gLAWcal team. The gLAWcal comments are based on, and inspired by, the books and chapters published within one of the [gLAWcal book series](#) published by Routledge Publishing (New York/London).

gLAWcal is an independent non-profit research organization (think tank) that aims at providing a new focus on issues related to economic law, globalization and development, namely the relationship between international economy and trade, with special attention to a number of non-trade-related values and concerns. Through research and policy analysis, gLAWcal sheds a new light on issues such as good governance, human rights, right to water, rights to food, social, economic and cultural rights, labour rights, access to knowledge, public health, social welfare, consumer interests and animal welfare, climate change, energy, environmental protection and sustainable development, product safety, food safety and security.

OUR MISSION

To collaborate with Government, Civil society and business community to balance the excess of globalization with Non Trade Concerns.

OUR GOALS

To influence policymakers, to raise awareness over Non Trade Concerns, to encourage stakeholder participation, and to disseminate gLAWcal's publication results.



Email: research@glawcal.org.uk
Website: glawcal.org.uk
Facebook: [gLAWcal - Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development](#)
Twitter: [@gLAWcal](#)
LinkedIn: [gLAWcal](#)