Hong Kong and China Announce Arrangement for Mutual Taking of Evidence in Civil and Commercial Matters

March 15, 2017

An Arrangement on the Mutual Taking of Evidence in Civil and Commercial Matters between Mainland China’s Supreme People’s Court and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (available here in English and here in Chinese) took effect on March 1, 2017.

The structure of the Arrangement is similar to the bilateral judicial assistance agreements, such as the Hague Convention of 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters or the Hong Kong-United States Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, in which each party identifies a central or liaison authority to handle certain specified evidence requests.

The Arrangement puts in place a more efficient regime for the taking of evidence in civil and commercial proceedings from a third party based in either Hong Kong or the Mainland. It replaces the previous system in which “cross border” requests for evidence had to be transmitted through various high-level administrative organs in Hong Kong and the Mainland before being issued by the executing authority in the relevant location.

The scope of assistance available under the Arrangement is different between the two jurisdictions. Parties to civil or commercial proceedings in
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Under the Arrangement, the language of the requests is to be in Chinese. Any requested party should complete the request within six months, to the extent possible. The Arrangement also specifies the contents of the letter of request, which must be issued by the courts of the respective jurisdiction.

If a requested party determines that the request does not comply with applicable domestic law, it may require that the request be amended or supplemented. Otherwise, the requested party may return the request if it does not fall within the scope of the Arrangement.

It is expected that the Arrangement will overcome some of the difficulties that existed in obtaining evidence in “cross border” disputes. While it is too early to tell if it will lead to a substantial increase in requests for evidence between Hong Kong and the Mainland, it appears to be a step in the right direction for the development of civil and commercial litigation in both jurisdictions.

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The structure of the Arrangement is similar to the Hong Kong–United States Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters. An Arrangement on the Mutual Taking of Evidence in Civil and Commercial Matters between Mainland China's Supreme People's Court and the Courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the Arrangement) came into effect on March 1, 2017.

The Arrangement puts in place a more efficient regime for the taking of evidence in civil and commercial proceedings from a third jurisdiction. It replaces the previous system in which either Hong Kong or the Mainland would issue a request for evidence in civil and commercial proceedings to a third jurisdiction. The request would then be transmitted through various high-level administrative organs in Hong Kong and the Mainland before either jurisdiction would make a request for the production of the evidence as required by applicable domestic law. The difficulties with this system were mainly caused by the different legal systems that exist in Hong Kong and the Mainland.

Under the Arrangement, the language of the requests is to be in Chinese. Any requested party may return the request if it does not fall within the scope of the Arrangement. Otherwise, the requested party may return the request if it will lead to a substantial increase in requests for evidence regarding New results. The Arrangement also specifies the contents of the request, which must be issued by the courts of the respective jurisdictions.

The scope of assistance available under the Arrangement is ordinarily available to parties being involved in civil or commercial proceedings in the Mainland or Hong Kong. Matters between Hong Kong and the Mainland can request the “examination of witnesses” or the “inspection, photographing, preservation, custody, or detention of property” based in the Mainland. These distinctions reflect differences in the types of evidence that are ordinarily available to parties in civil or commercial proceedings in different jurisdictions.

The scope of assistance available under the Arrangement is expanded to include evidence in the form of “statements from parties concerned” or “witnesses” or “documentary evidence, real evidence (which may include electronic evidence and information, electronic data, physical evidence, audio–visual information, and witnesses)” or “documentary evidence, real evidence (which may include electronic evidence and information, electronic data, physical evidence, audio–visual information, and witnesses)” based in the Mainland. These distinctions reflect differences in the types of evidence that are ordinarily available to parties in civil or commercial proceedings in different jurisdictions.

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