Wildlife Protection Law of China (1989 and 2015)

1989 version (translation	2015 1 st draft revision	2016 2 nd draft revision	2016 3 rd draft revision	2016 final law (EIA
from	(EIA translation)	(EIA translation)	(EIA translation)	translation)
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environment/34349.htm)				
	СН	APTER I GENERAL PROVISIO	NS	
Article 1 This Law is	Article 1 This law is	Article 1 This law is	Article 1 This law is	Article 1 This law is
formulated for the purpose of	formulated for the purpose of	formulated for the purpose of	formulated for the purpose of	formulated for the purpose of
protecting and saving the	protecting wild animals and	protecting wild animals,	protecting wild animals,	protecting wild animals,
species of wildlife which are	their habitats, saving species	saving species of wildlife	saving species of wildlife	saving species of wildlife
rare or near extinction,	of wildlife which are rare or	which are rare or near	which are rare or near	which are rare or near
protecting, developing and	near extinction, maintaining	extinction, maintaining	extinction, maintaining	extinction, maintaining
rationally utilizing wildlife	biodiversity and ecological	biodiversity and ecological	biodiversity and ecological	biodiversity and ecological
resources and maintaining	balance, regulating utilisation	balance, regulating utilisation	balance, and promoting the	balance, and promoting the
ecological balances.	of wildlife resources and	of wildlife resources and	establishment of ecological	establishment of ecological
	promoting the establishment	promoting the establishment	civilization.	civilization.
	of ecological civilization.	of ecological civilization.		
Article 2 All activities within	Article 2 The wildlife	Article 2 This law applies to	Article 2 This law applies to	Article 2 This law applies to
the territory of the People's	protected under this Law	the protection of wildlife and	the protection of wildlife and	the protection of wildlife and
Republic of China concerning	refers to the species which	related activities in the	related activities in the	related activities in the
the protection, domestication,	are rare or near extinction	territory of the People's	territory of the People's	territory of the People's
breeding, development and	and the species which are of	Republic of China and	Republic of China and	Republic of China and
utilization of species of	important ecological,	maritime areas under its	maritime areas under its	maritime areas under its
wildlife must be conducted in	scientific and social value.	jurisdiction.	jurisdiction.	jurisdiction.
conformity with this Law. The	The wildlife and products	The wildlife protected under	The wildlife protected under	The wildlife protected under
wildlife protected under this	thereof referred to in the	this Law refers to the	this Law refers to the	this Law refers to the
Law refers to the species of	provisions of this Law refers	species, both terrestrial and	species, both terrestrial and	species, both terrestrial and
terrestrial and aquatic wildlife	to those species which shall	aquatic, which are rare or	aquatic, which are rare or	aquatic, which are rare or
which are rare or near	enjoy protection as	near extinction and terrestrial	near extinction and terrestrial	near extinction and terrestrial
extinction and the species of terrestrial wildlife which are	prescribed in the preceding	species which are of important ecological,	species which are of important ecological,	species which are of important ecological,
beneficial or of important	clause, as a whole (including eggs and spawn), and parts	scientific and social value.	scientific and social value.	scientific and social value.
economic or scientific value.	and derivatives thereof.	The wildlife and products	The wildlife and products	The wildlife and products
economic or scientific value.	and derivatives thereor.	The wilding and products	The wilding and products	The wilding and products

The wildlife referred to in the provisions of this Law means the wildlife which shall enjoy protection as prescribed in the preceding paragraph. As regards the protection of the species of aquatic wildlife other than those which are rare or near extinction, the provisions of the Fisheries Law shall apply.

The wildlife habitat covered by this Law refers to the main areas where wild populations of wildlife live and reproduce.

All activities within the territory of the People's Republic of China and maritime areas under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China concerning the protection, breeding, utilization of wildlife and other activities that affect wildlife and their habitats must be conducted in conformity with this Law.

As regards the protection of the species of aquatic wildlife other than those which are rare or near extinction, the provisions of the Fisheries Law shall apply.

thereof referred to in this Law refers to the whole (including eggs and spawn), and parts and derivatives thereof.

As regards the protection of the species of aquatic wildlife other than those which are rare or near extinction, the provisions of the Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws shall apply.

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As regards the protection of the species of aquatic wildlife other than those which are rare or near extinction, the provisions of the Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws shall apply.

Article 3 Wildlife resources shall be owned by the state. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of units and individuals engaged in the development or utilization of wildlife resources according to law.

Article 3 Wildlife resources shall be owned by the state. The state safeguards the lawful rights and interests of units and individuals engaged in the protection, breeding or utilisation of wildlife according to law.

Article 3 Wildlife resources shall be owned by the state. The state safeguards the lawful rights and interests of units and individuals engaged in the protection and utilisation of wildlife, including scientific research and captive breeding, according to the law.

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Article 3 Wildlife resources shall be owned by the state. The state safeguards the lawful rights and interests of organisations and individuals engaged in the protection of wildlife and related activities, including scientific research and captive breeding, according to the law.

Article 4 The state shall pursue a policy of strengthening the protection of wildlife resources, actively domesticating and breeding the species of wildlife, and rationally developing and utilizing wildlife resources, and encourage scientific research on wildlife. Units and individuals that have made outstanding achievements in the protection of wildlife resources, in scientific research on wildlife, or in the domestication and breeding of wildlife shall be awarded by the state.

Article 4 The state shall pursue a policy of prioritising protection, conducting stringent monitoring and management, scientific breeding, and rational utilization, and shall encourage scientific research into wildlife and cultivation of public awareness of caring for wildlife and collective protection of the human living environment.

Article 4 The state shall pursue a policy of prioritising protection, rational utilisation and stringent monitoring and management; shall encourage scientific research into wildlife and the cultivation of public awareness of protecting wildlife; and shall promote the harmonious development of man and nature.

Article 4 The state shall pursue a policy of prioritising protection, regulating utilisation and stringent monitoring and management; shall encourage scientific research into wildlife and the cultivation of public awareness of protecting wildlife; and shall promote the harmonious development of man and nature.

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Article 5 Citizens of the People's Republic of China shall have the duty to protect wildlife resources and the right to inform the authorities of or file charges against acts of seizure or destruction of wildlife resources.

Article 5: Citizens of the People's Republic of China shall have the duty to protect wildlife and their habitats and the right to report to the relevant authorities or file charges against acts of seizure or destruction of wildlife and their habitats.

Article 5 All units and individuals have the duty to protect wildlife and their habitats, and have the right to report to relevant departments and institutions or file charges against any behaviour that violates this Law.

The departments responsible for the protection of wildlife and other departments and institutions should respond in a timely manner to reports or charges filed, according to the law.

Article 5 The state shall protect wildlife and their habitats [prev. Art 10]. The people's government at the county level and above shall formulate protection plans and measures relating to wildlife and their habitats. and incorporate costs involved with protection of wildlife into their budgets. [prev. Art 6]. The state encourages citizens, legal entities and other organisations to participate in wildlife

Article 5 The state shall protect wildlife and their habitats. The people's government at the county level and above shall formulate protection plans and measures relating to wildlife and their habitats. and incorporate costs involved with protection of wildlife into their budgets. The state encourages citizens, legal entities and other organisations to participate in wildlife protection activities and

Article 6 The governments at various levels shall strengthen the administration of wildlife resources and formulate plans and measures for the protection, development and rational utilization of wildlife resources.	Article 6: The people's government at various levels shall strengthen the protection of wildlife and their habitats, formulate plans and measures, and incorporate costs involved with protection of wildlife into their budgets. The state encourages citizens, legal entities and other organisations to participate in wildlife protection activities and support wildlife protection welfare efforts through donations or establishing funds.	Article 6 The people's government at the county level and above shall strengthen the protection of wildlife and their habitats, formulate relevant wildlife protection plans and measures, and incorporate costs involved with protection of wildlife into their budgets. The state encourages citizens, legal entities and other organisations to participate in wildlife protection activities and support wildlife protection welfare efforts through donations, subsidies and other means.	protection activities and support wildlife protection welfare efforts through donations, subsidies and other means [prev. Art 6]. The wildlife habitat covered by this Law refers to the main areas where wild populations of wildlife live and reproduce [prev. Art 10]. Article 6 All units and individuals have the duty to protect wildlife and their habitats [prev. Art 5]. The illegal hunting or catching or wildlife, or destruction of wildlife habitat, shall be prohibited [prev. Art 10]. All units and individuals have the right to report to relevant departments and institutions or file charges against any behaviour that violates this Law. The departments responsible for the protection of wildlife and other departments and institutions should respond in a timely manner to reports or charges filed, according to the law. [prev. Art 5].	support wildlife protection welfare efforts through donations, subsidies, volunteering and other means. The wildlife habitat covered by this Law refers to the main areas where wild populations of wildlife live and reproduce. Article 6 All organisations and individuals have the duty to protect wildlife and their habitats. The illegal hunting or catching or wildlife, or destruction of wildlife habitat, shall be prohibited. All organisations and individuals have the right to report to relevant departments and institutions or file charges against any behaviour that violates this Law. The departments responsible for the protection of wildlife and other departments and institutions should respond in a timely manner to reports or charges filed, according to the law.
Article 7 The departments of forestry and fisheries	Article 7: Departments of	Article 7 Departments of	Article 7 Departments of	Article 7 Departments of
forestry and fisheries	forestry administration under	forestry and fisheries	forestry and fisheries	forestry and fisheries
administration under the	the State Council shall be	administration under the	administration under the	administration under the
State Council shall be	responsible for the	State Council shall be	State Council shall be	State Council shall be

respectively responsible for the nationwide administration of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. The departments of forestry administration under the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall be responsible for the administration of terrestrial	nationwide protection of terrestrial wildlife. Departments of fisheries administration under the State Council shall be responsible for the nationwide protection of aquatic wildlife. The departments of forestry administration under local governments at or above the county level shall	responsible for the nationwide protection of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively. The departments of forestry and fisheries administration under local governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the protection and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively in their respective areas.	responsible for the nationwide protection of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively. The departments of forestry and fisheries administration under local governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the protection and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively in their respective areas.	responsible for the nationwide protection of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively. The departments of forestry and fisheries administration under local governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the protection and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively in their respective areas.
wildlife in their respective areas. The departments in charge of the administration of terrestrial wildlife under the governments of autonomous prefectures, counties and municipalities shall be designated by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government. The departments of fishery administration under the local governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the administration of aquatic wildlife in their respective	be responsible for the protection of terrestrial wildlife in their respective areas; the departments of fisheries administration under local governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the protection of aquatic wildlife in their respective areas.			
areas.	Article 9. The people's	Article 9 The people's	Article 9 The people's	Article 9 The popula's
	Article 8: The people's government at various levels	Article 8 The people's government at various levels	Article 8 The people's government at various levels	Article 8 The people's government at various levels
	shall strengthen efforts to	shall strengthen efforts in	shall strengthen efforts in	shall strengthen efforts in

publicise and popularise wildlife protection, and shall encourage and support autonomous grass-roots civil organisations, social organisations, businesses and volunteers in their efforts to develop and promote awareness of wildlife protection laws and regulations; and shall monitor illegal behaviour.

Education administration departments and schools shall cultivate awareness of wildlife protection among students.

News media shall promote wildlife protection laws and regulations and develop awareness of wildlife protection, advocate caring for wildlife, and monitor illegal behaviour.

public education and disseminating knowledge and understanding of wildlife protection, and shall encourage and support autonomous grass-roots civil organisations, social organisations, businesses and volunteers in their efforts to develop and promote awareness of wildlife protection laws and regulations and understanding of wildlife protection.

Education administration departments and schools shall cultivate awareness of wildlife protection among students.

News media shall promote wildlife protection laws and regulations and develop awareness of wildlife protection, and monitor public opinion on illegal behaviour. public education and disseminating knowledge and understanding of wildlife protection, and shall encourage and support autonomous grass-roots civil organisations, social organisations, businesses and volunteers in their efforts to develop and promote awareness of wildlife protection laws and regulations and understanding of wildlife protection. Education administration

departments and schools shall conduct wildlife protection education for students.

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Education administration departments and schools shall conduct wildlife protection education for students.

News media shall promote wildlife protection laws and regulations and develop awareness of wildlife protection, and monitor public opinion on illegal behaviour.

Article 9: Organisations and individuals with notable achievements in the fields of wildlife protection and scientific research shall receive rewards from the people's government at or above the county level.

Article 4 Paragraph 2: Units and individuals that have made outstanding achievements in the protection of wildlife resources, in scientific research on wildlife, or in the domestication and breeding

Article 9: Units and individuals with notable achievements in the fields of wildlife protection and scientific research shall receive rewards from the people's government at or above the county level.

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of wildlife shall be awarded				
by the state.				
	CHAPTER TWO: PR	ROTECTION OF WILDLIFE [AN	D THEIR HABITATS]	
Article 8 The state shall	Article 10: The state shall	Article 10: The state shall	[reconfigured into Articles 5	
protect wildlife and the	protect wildlife and their	protect wildlife and their	and 6]	
environment for its survival,	habitats, and shall prohibit	habitats, and shall prohibit	-	
and shall prohibit the illegal	the illegal hunting, catching,	the illegal hunting or catching		
hunting, catching or	utilisation or destruction of	of wildlife or destruction of		
destruction of wildlife by any	wildlife by any unit or	wildlife habitat by any unit or		
unit or individual.	individual.	individual.		
		The wildlife habitat covered		
		by this Law refers to the main		
		areas where wild populations		
		of wildlife live and reproduce.		
Article 9 The state shall give	Article 11: The state shall	Article 11: The state shall	Article 10: The state shall	Article 10: The state shall
special protection to the	carry out the classification	carry out wildlife protection	carry out wildlife protection	carry out wildlife protection
species of wildlife which are	and grading of wildlife, which	according to grading and	according to grading and	according to grading and
rare or near extinction. The	shall be classified as wildlife	classification; wildlife shall be	classification.	classification.
wildlife under special state	under special state	classified as wildlife under	The state shall give special	The state shall give special
protection shall consist of two	protection, wildlife under	special state protection,	protection to the species of	protection to the species of
classes: wildlife under first	special local protection, and	wildlife under special local	wildlife which are rare or near	wildlife which are rare or near
class protection and wildlife	wildlife of important	protection, and terrestrial	extinction. The wildlife under	extinction. The wildlife under
under second class	ecological, scientific or social	wildlife of important	special state protection shall	special state protection shall
protection. Lists or revised	value.	ecological, scientific or social	consist of two classes:	consist of two classes:
lists of wildlife under special	The state shall give	value.	wildlife under first class	wildlife under first class
state protection shall be	special protection to the	The state shall give	protection and wildlife under	protection and wildlife under
drawn up by the department	species of wildlife which are	special protection to the	second class protection. Lists	second class protection. Lists
of wildlife administration	rare or near extinction. The	species of wildlife which are	of wildlife under special state	of wildlife under special state
under the State Council and	wildlife under special state	rare or near extinction. The	protection shall be drawn up	protection shall be drawn up
announced after being	protection shall consist of two	wildlife under special state	by the department of wildlife	by the department of wildlife
submitted to and approved	classes: wildlife under first	protection shall consist of two	protection under the State	protection under the State
by the State Council. The	class protection and wildlife	classes: wildlife under first	Council following scientific	Council following scientific
wildlife under special local	under second class	class protection and wildlife	evaluation, shall be revised	evaluation, shall be revised
protection, being different	protection. Lists of wildlife	under second class	every five years according to	every five years according to
from the wildlife under	under special state protection	protection. Lists of wildlife	the results of evaluation, and	the results of evaluation, and

special state protection. refers to the wildlife specially protected by provinces. autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government. Lists of wildlife under special local protection shall be drawn up and announced by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government and shall be submitted to the State Council for the record. Lists or revised lists of terrestrial wildlife under state protection, which are beneficial or of important economic or scientific value, shall be drawn up and announced by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council.

shall be drawn up by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council following scientific evaluation, and shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

Lists of wildlife under special state protection shall be evaluated every five years by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council and revised according to the results of this evaluation, and shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

The wildlife under special local protection, being different from the wildlife under special state protection, refers to the wildlife specially protected by provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities. Lists of wildlife under special local protection shall be drawn up and announced by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities.

Lists or revised lists of wildlife under state protection, which are of

under special state protection shall be drawn up by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council following scientific evaluation, and shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

The department of wildlife protection under the State Council shall evaluate lists of wildlife under special state protection once every five years, and shall determine revisions to the list according to the results of this evaluation, which shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

The wildlife under special local protection, being different from the wildlife under special state protection, refers to the wildlife specially protected by provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities. Lists of wildlife under special local protection and amendments thereto shall be drawn up and announced by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities.

shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

The wildlife under special local protection, being different from the wildlife under special state protection, refers to the wildlife specially protected by provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities. Lists of wildlife under special local protection and amendments thereto shall be drawn up, revised and announced by the people's governments of provinces. autonomous regions or municipalities following scientific evaluation organised by these local governments.

Lists of terrestrial wildlife which are of important ecological, scientific or social value shall be drawn up, revised and announced by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council, following scientific evaluation organised by the department.

shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

The wildlife under special local protection, being different from the wildlife under special state protection, refers to the wildlife specially protected by provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities. Lists of wildlife under special local protection and amendments thereto shall be drawn up, revised and announced by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities following scientific evaluation organised by these local governments. Lists of terrestrial wildlife which are of important

which are of important ecological, scientific or social value shall be drawn up, revised and announced by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council, following scientific evaluation organised by the department.

	important ecological,	Lists or revised lists of		
	scientific or social value shall	terrestrial wildlife which are of		
	be drawn up and announced	important ecological,		
	by the department of wildlife	scientific or social value shall		
	protection under the State	be drawn up and announced		
	Council.	by the department of wildlife		
	Godfiell.	protection under the State		
		Council.		
Article 10 The department of	Article 13: Wildlife protection	Article 12: Departments of	Article 11: Departments of	Article 11: Departments of
wildlife administration under	departments under the	wildlife protection under the	wildlife protection under the	wildlife protection under the
the State Council and	people's government at the	people's government at	people's government at	people's government at
governments of provinces,	county level and above shall	county level and above shall	county level and above shall	county level and above shall
autonomous regions and	organise regular surveying,	regularly organise or	regularly organise or	regularly organise or
municipalities directly under	monitoring and evaluation of	commission relevant	commission relevant	commission relevant
the Central Government	wildlife and their habitats,	scientific research institutions	scientific research institutions	scientific research institutions
shall, in the main districts and	and shall establish robust	to conduct surveys,	to conduct surveys,	to conduct surveys,
water areas where wildlife	records of wildlife and their	monitoring and evaluation of	monitoring and evaluation of	monitoring and evaluation of
under special state or local	habitats.	wildlife and their habitat, and	wildlife and their habitat, and	wildlife and their habitat, and
protection lives and breeds,	Surveying, monitoring	shall establish robust records	shall establish robust records	shall establish robust records
designate nature reserves	and evaluation of wildlife and	of wildlife and their habitats.	of wildlife and their habitats.	of wildlife and their habitats.
and strengthen the protection	their habitats shall include		Surveying, monitoring	Surveying, monitoring
and administration of wildlife		Surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and	and evaluation of wildlife and	and evaluation of wildlife and
	the following: 1. Distribution, numbers	their habitats shall include	their habitats shall include	their habitats shall include
under special state or local protection and the	and structure of wildlife			
environment for its survival.		the following: 1. Distribution, numbers	the following: 1. Distribution, numbers	the following: 1. Distribution, numbers
	populations; 2. Area and ecology of	and structure of wildlife	and structure of wildlife	and structure of wildlife
The designation and administration of nature	wildlife habitats;			
reserves shall be effected in	3. Major threats to	populations; 2. Area and ecology of	populations; 2. Area and ecology of	populations;
accordance with the relevant	wildlife and their habitats:	wildlife habitats;	wildlife habitats:	Area and ecology of wildlife habitats;
	,	·	,	,
provisions of the State Council.	4. Other aspects	3. Major threats to wildlife and their habitats:	3. Major threats to	3. Major threats to wildlife and their habitats;
Council.	requiring surveying,	The state of the s	wildlife and their habitats;	
	monitoring or evaluation.	4. Captive breeding of wildlife	4. Captive breeding of wildlife	4. Captive breeding of wildlife
		and other aspects requiring	and other aspects requiring	and other aspects requiring
		surveying, monitoring or evaluation.	surveying, monitoring or	surveying, monitoring or
		evaluation.	evaluation.	evaluation.

Article 15 The departments of wildlife administration shall regularly carry out surveys of wildlife resources and keep records of them.

Article 12: The department of wildlife protection under the State Council shall, jointly with the relevant departments and agencies under the State Council, draw up and issue a list of important wildlife habitats, based on the results of surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats.

The people's government at the provincial level and above shall consult this list of important wildlife habitats in designating corresponding nature reserves and other protected areas. In those areas which are unsuitable for designation as nature reserves or protected areas, the people's government at the county level or above or wildlife protection departments may apply other protection measures, such as allocating areas in which hunting (or fishing) is prohibited, or stipulating periods in which hunting (or fishing) is prohibited.

Human activities that disturb or threaten wildlife, such as cultivating monocultures, introducing Article 13: The department of wildlife protection under the State Council shall, jointly with the relevant departments under the State Council, draw up and issue a list of important wildlife habitats, based on the results of surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats.

The people's government at the provincial level and above shall consult this list of important wildlife habitats in designating corresponding nature reserves and other protected areas according to the law. In those areas which are unsuitable for designation as nature reserves or protected areas, the people's government at the county level or above or wildlife protection departments may apply other protection measures, such as allocating areas in which hunting (or fishing) is prohibited, or stipulating periods in which hunting (or fishing) is prohibited.

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Article 12: The department of wildlife protection under the State Council shall, jointly with the relevant departments under the State Council, draw up and issue a list of important wildlife habitats, based on the results of surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats.

The people's government at the provincial level and above shall designate corresponding nature reserves in accordance with the law: shall protect wildlife and their important habitats; and shall protect, restore and improve the environments in which wildlife live. In those areas which are unsuitable for designation as nature reserves, the people's government at the county level or above may apply other protection measures. such as allocating areas in which hunting (or fishing) is prohibited, or stipulating periods in which hunting (or fishing) is prohibited. Human activities that disturb or threaten wildlife breeding behaviour, such as cultivating Article 12: The department of wildlife protection under the State Council shall, jointly with the relevant departments under the State Council, draw up and issue a list of important wildlife habitats, based on the results of surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats.

The people's government at the provincial level and above shall designate corresponding nature reserves in accordance with the law: shall protect wildlife and their important habitats; and shall protect, restore and improve the environments in which wildlife live. In those areas which are unsuitable for designation as nature reserves, the people's government at the county level or above may apply other protection measures. such as allocating areas in which hunting (or fishing) is prohibited, or stipulating periods in which hunting (or fishing) is prohibited. Human activities that disturb or threaten wildlife breeding behaviour, such as cultivating non-native species or excessive use of agricultural chemicals shall be prohibited or restricted in nature reserves and other protected areas.

The demarcation and administration of nature reserves and other protected areas shall be carried out in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

monocultures, introducing non-native species or excessive use of agricultural chemicals shall be prohibited or restricted in nature reserves and other protected areas.

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monocultures, excessive use of agricultural chemicals, or introducing non-native species shall be prohibited or restricted in corresponding nature reserves.

The demarcation and administration of corresponding nature reserves shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

monocultures, excessive use of agricultural chemicals, or introducing non-native species shall be prohibited or restricted in corresponding nature reserves. The demarcation and administration of corresponding nature reserves shall be in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 12 If a construction project produces adverse effects on the environment for the survival of wildlife under special state or local protection, the construction unit shall submit a report on the environmental impact. The department of environmental protection shall, in examining and approving the report, seek the opinion of the department of wildlife administration at the same level.

Article 14: The people's government at the county level and above shall, when drawing up plans relating to exploitation and utilisation that affect wildlife and their habitats, give due consideration to the protection of wildlife and their habitats, and shall avoid or reduce adverse impacts resulting from the implementation of these plans.

The siting of construction projects shall avoid nature reserves and other protected areas and wildlife migration routes. If construction is necessary, planning shall be carried out in accordance with relevant laws and

Article 14: The people's government at the county level and above shall, when drawing up plans relating to exploitation and utilisation, give due consideration to the protection of wildlife and their habitats: shall analyse. calculate and evaluate all potential impacts that implementation of these plans may have on protection and wildlife and their habitats: and shall avoid or reduce adverse impacts resulting from the implementation of these plans.

Where the law stipulates that construction activities are prohibited in nature reserves and other protected areas.

Article 13: The people's government at the county level and above shall, when drawing up plans relating to exploitation and utilisation, give due consideration to the protection of wildlife and their habitats: shall analyse. calculate and evaluate all potential impacts that implementation of these plans may have on protection and wildlife and their habitats: and shall avoid or reduce adverse impacts that could result from the implementation of these plans.

Construction projects that are not permitted by construction laws and regulations shall be

Article 13: The people's government at the county level and above shall, when drawing up plans relating to exploitation and utilisation, give due consideration to the protection of wildlife and their habitats: shall analyse. calculate and evaluate all potential impacts that implementation of these plans may have on protection and wildlife and their habitats: and shall avoid or reduce adverse impacts that could result from the implementation of these plans.

Construction projects that are not permitted by construction laws and regulations shall be

regulations. Construction projects that may affect wildlife migration, such as airports, railways, roads, irrigation and hydroelectricity projects, cofferdams, land reclamation and fencing (or nets) shall also construct infrastructure to allow for wildlife migration, such as tunnels and fish passes, to eliminate or reduce adverse impacts on wildlife.

When environmental protection departments are examining and approving environmental impact assessment documents relating to construction projects that may impact upon nature reserves or other protected areas or wildlife migration routes, they shall seek the opinion of wildlife protection departments under the State Council if wildlife under special national protection may be affected, and shall seek the opinion of wildlife protection departments under the governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities if wildlife under special local protection may be affected.

such projects may not be constructed.

The selection of sites and routes for construction projects such as airports. railways, roads, irrigation and hydroelectricity projects. cofferdams and land reclamation shall avoid nature reserve and other protected areas and wildlife migration routes. If they cannot be avoided. infrastructure to allow for wildlife migration shall be constructed, such as tunnels and fish passes, to eliminate or reduce adverse impacts on wildlife.

When the departments that examine and approve environmental impact assessment documents are examining and approving environmental impact assessment documents relating to construction projects that may impact upon nature reserves or other protected areas or wildlife migration routes, they shall seek the opinion of wildlife protection departments under the State Council if wildlife under special national protection

prohibited in nature reserves.

The selection of sites and routes for construction projects such as airports. railways, roads, irrigation and hydroelectricity projects, cofferdams and land reclamation shall avoid nature reserve and other protected areas and wildlife migration routes. If they cannot be avoided, infrastructure to allow for wildlife migration shall be constructed, such as tunnels and fish passes, to eliminate or reduce adverse impacts on wildlife.

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prohibited in nature reserves. The selection of sites and routes for construction projects such as airports. railways, roads, irrigation and hydroelectricity projects, cofferdams and land reclamation shall avoid nature reserve and other protected areas and wildlife migration routes. If they cannot be avoided, infrastructure to allow for wildlife migration shall be constructed, such as tunnels and fish passes, to eliminate or reduce adverse impacts on wildlife.

When the departments that examine and approve environmental impact assessment documents are examining and approving environmental impact assessment documents relating to construction projects that may impact upon nature reserves or other protected areas or wildlife migration routes, they shall seek the opinion of wildlife protection departments under the State Council if wildlife under special national protection may be affected, and shall

seek the opinion of wildlife may be affected, and shall seek the opinion of wildlife seek the opinion of wildlife protection departments under protection departments under protection departments under the governments of the governments of the governments of provinces, autonomous provinces, autonomous provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities if regions or municipalities if regions or municipalities if wildlife under special local wildlife under special local wildlife under special local protection may be affected. protection may be affected. protection may be affected. Article 11 Departments of Article 15: Departments of Article 14: Departments of Article 14: Departments of Article 15: Departments of wildlife administration at wildlife protection at various wildlife protection at various wildlife protection at various wildlife protection at various various levels shall keep levels shall keep watch on and monitor the impact of the watch on and monitor the impact of the environment on environment on wildlife. environment on wildlife. environment on wildlife. environment on wildlife. wildlife. If the environmental When the environmental When the environmental When the environmental When the environmental impact causes harm to wildlife, the departments of wildlife, the department of wildlife, the department of wildlife, the department of wildlife, the department of wildlife administration shall wildlife protection shall wildlife protection shall wildlife protection shall wildlife protection shall conduct investigation and conduct an investigation and conduct an investigation and conduct an investigation and conduct an investigation and deal with the matter jointly with the departments concerned. concerned. concerned. concerned. concerned. Article 13 If natural disasters Article 16: The people's Article 16: When wildlife Article 15: When wildlife Article 15: When wildlife present threats to wildlife government at the county under special state or local level and above and relevant protection are threatened by protection are threatened by protection are threatened by protection, the local departments shall a sudden incident such as a sudden incident such as a sudden incident such as governments shall take incorporate emergency natural disasters or major natural disasters or major natural disasters or major timely measures to rescue rescue measures for wildlife environmental pollution environmental pollution environmental pollution them. into emergency response incidents, the local people's incidents, the local people's incidents, the local people's plans for incidents such as government shall undertake government shall undertake government shall undertake natural disasters and major timely rescue measures. timely rescue measures. timely rescue measures. Wildlife protection Wildlife protection Wildlife protection environmental pollution incidents. When wildlife departments under the departments under the departments under the under special state or local people's government at people's government at people's government at protection are threatened by county level and above shall county level and above shall county level and above shall a sudden incident, the local organise and develop wildlife organise and develop wildlife organise and develop wildlife

people's government shall shelter and rescue undertake timely rescue programmes in accordance measures. with relevant national Wildlife protection regulations. departments under the Trading in wildlife and people's government at the products thereof under the county level and above shall quise of wildlife shelter and develop wildlife shelter and rescue shall be prohibited. rescue programmes in accordance with relevant regulations, and shall encourage and support appropriate units and individuals in carrying out wildlife sheltering and rescue. Article 17: Wildlife protection Article 17: Wildlife protection departments and veterinary departments and veterinary departments under the departments under the people's government at the people's government at the county level and above shall county level and above shall monitor wildlife epidemiology monitor wildlife epidemiology and organise and develop and organise and develop forecasting measures, forecasting measures, dividing responsibility dividing responsibility according to their according to their professional duties, and shall professional duties, and shall draw up emergency draw up emergency response plans for wildlife response plans for wildlife epidemics in accordance with epidemics in accordance with

regulations, which shall be

government for approval or

passed to the equivalent

level of the people's

filing.

shelter and rescue programmes in accordance with relevant national regulations. Trading in wildlife and products thereof under the

guise of wildlife shelter and rescue shall be prohibited.

shelter and rescue programmes in accordance with relevant national regulations.

Trading in wildlife and products thereof under the guise of wildlife shelter and rescue shall be prohibited.

regulations, which shall be passed to the equivalent level of the people's government for approval or filing.

Article 16: Wildlife protection departments and veterinary departments under the people's government at the county level and above shall monitor wildlife epidemiology and organise and develop forecasting measures, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, and shall draw up emergency response plans for wildlife epidemics in accordance with regulations, which shall be passed to the equivalent level of the people's government for approval or filing.

Article 16: Wildlife protection departments and veterinary departments under the people's government at the county level and above shall monitor wildlife epidemiology and organise and develop forecasting measures, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, and shall draw up emergency response plans for wildlife epidemics in accordance with regulations, which shall be passed to the equivalent level of the people's government for approval or filing.

Wildlife protection

			departments, veterinary departments and health departments under the people's government at county level and above shall be responsible for the prevention and management duties relating to zoonoses, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties.
Article 18: The state shall strengthen protection of genetic wildlife resources. Wildlife protection departments under the State Council shall draw up plans for the protection and utilisation of wildlife genetic resources in conjunction with the relevant departments under the State Council, and shall establish a national gene bank for endangered species genetic resources, thereby providing important protection for the genetic resources of China's native wildlife which is rare or close to extinction.	Article 18: The state shall strengthen protection of genetic wildlife resources, and shall capture genetic information of endangered wildlife. Wildlife protection departments under the State Council shall draw up plans relating to the protection and utilisation of wildlife genetic resources in conjunction with the relevant departments under the State Council, and shall establish a national gene bank for endangered species genetic resources, thereby providing important protection for the genetic resources of China's native wildlife which is rare or close to extinction.	Article 17: The state shall strengthen protection of genetic wildlife resources, and shall capture genetic information of endangered wildlife. Wildlife protection departments under the State Council shall draw up plans relating to the protection and utilisation of wildlife genetic resources in conjunction with the relevant departments under the State Council, and shall establish a national gene bank for endangered species genetic resources, thereby providing important protection for the genetic resources of China's native wildlife which is rare or close to extinction.	Article 17: The state shall strengthen protection of genetic wildlife resources, and shall capture genetic information of endangered wildlife. Wildlife protection departments under the State Council shall draw up plans relating to the protection and utilisation of wildlife genetic resources in conjunction with the relevant departments under the State Council, and shall establish a national gene bank for endangered species genetic resources, thereby providing important protection for the genetic resources of China's native wildlife which is rare or close to extinction.
Article 38: The local people's governments concerned shall	Article 19: The local people's governments	Article 18: The local people's governments	Article 18: The local people's governments

take measures to prevent and control the harm caused by wildlife so as to guarantee the safety of human beings and livestock and ensure agricultural and forestry production. concerned shall take measures to prevent and control the harm caused by wildlife so as to guarantee the safety of human beings and livestock and ensure agricultural and forestry production.

concerned shall take measures to prevent and control the harm caused by wildlife so as to guarantee the safety of human beings and livestock and ensure agricultural and forestry production.

concerned shall take measures to prevent and control potential harm caused by wildlife so as to guarantee the safety of human beings and livestock and ensure agricultural and forestry production.

Article 39: If protection of wildlife under special state or local protection causes injury or death to staff. losses to crops or other loss of property, the local people's governments shall make compensation for them, or shall implement relevant insurance systems, which shall be formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. The expenditure required by measures taken by the people's government at the county level and above to prevent and control harm caused by wildlife under special state protection and the implementation of compensation and insurance policies shall be covered by the central budget, and specific measures shall be stipulated jointly by the

Article 20: If protection of wildlife under special state or local protection causes injury or death to staff. losses to crops or other loss of property, the local people's governments shall make compensation for them, which shall be formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. The relevant local people's government may collaborate with insurance bodies to develop insurance programmes which compensate for harm caused

by wildlife.
The expenditure required by measures taken by the people's government at the county level and above to prevent and control harm caused by wildlife under special state protection and the implementation of

Article 19: If protection of wildlife under special state or local protection causes injury or death to staff. losses to crops or other loss of property, the local people's governments shall make compensation for them, which shall be formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. The relevant local people's government may encourage insurance bodies to develop insurance programmes which compensate for harm caused by wildlife.

The expenditure required by measures taken by ocal governments to prevent and control harm caused by wildlife under special state protection and the implementation of compensation programmes shall be covered by the

Article 19: If protection of wildlife for which protection is stipulated by this law causes injury or death to staff, losses to crops or other loss of property, the local people's governments shall make compensation for them, which shall be formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. The relevant local people's government may encourage insurance bodies to develop insurance programmes which compensate for harm caused by wildlife.

The expenditure required by measures taken by local governments to prevent and control harm caused by wildlife under special state protection and the implementation of compensation programmes shall be covered by the

			,
ministry of finance under the	compensation programmes	central budget, in accordance	central budget, in accordance
State Council and the	shall be covered by the	with relevant national	with relevant national
department of wildlife	central budget, in accordance	regulations.	regulations.
protection under the State	with relevant national		
Council.	regulations.		
CHAPTER	THREE: ADMINISTRATION OF	WILDLIFE	
		Article 20: In nature	Article 20: In nature
		reserves, in areas closed to	reserves, in areas closed to
		hunting (and fishing), and	hunting (and fishing), and
		during seasons closed to	during seasons closed to
		hunting (and fishing), the	hunting (and fishing), the
		hunting and catching of	hunting and catching of
		wildlife and other activities	wildlife and other activities
		which are harmful to the	which are harmful to the
		living and breeding of wildlife	living and breeding of wildlife
		shall be prohibited, although	shall be prohibited, although
		exceptions may be provided	exceptions may be provided
		by other laws and regulations	by other laws and
		[prev. Art 24].	regulations.
		The hunting and catching of	The hunting and catching of
		wildlife shall be prohibited	wildlife shall be prohibited
		and other activities which are	and other activities which are
		harmful to the living and	harmful to the living and
		breeding of wildlife stringently	breeding of wildlife stringently
		restricted during periods of	restricted during periods of
		wildlife migration and along	wildlife migration and along
		migration routes outside the	migration routes outside the
		areas defined in the	areas defined in the
		preceding clause. The scope	preceding clause. The scope
		of migration routes and the	of migration routes and the
		nature of those activities	nature of those activities
		which are harmful to the	which are harmful to the
		living and breeding of wildlife	living and breeding of wildlife
		shall be stipulated and	shall be stipulated and
		announced by the people's	announced by the people's
		acarioca b) are people o	aca.icca aj aio people o

Article 16 The hunting, catching or killing of wildlife under special state protection shall be prohibited. Where the catching or fishing for wildlife under first class state protection is necessary for scientific research, domestication and breeding, exhibition or other special purposes, the unit concerned must apply to the department of wildlife administration under the State Council for a special hunting and catching license; where the catching or hunting of wildlife under second class state protection is intended, the unit concerned must apply to the relevant department of wildlife administration under the government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the Central	Article 19: The hunting, catching or killing of wildlife under special state protection shall be prohibited. Where the hunting or catching of wildlife under special state protection is necessary for scientific research, population control, captive breeding, epidemic monitoring or other special purposes, the unit concerned must apply to the department of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality for a special hunting and catching license, with exemption provided by special notification issued by the State Council.	Article 21: The hunting, catching or killing of wildlife under special state protection shall be prohibited. Where the hunting or catching of wildlife under first class state protection is necessary for scientific research, population control, epidemic monitoring or other special purposes, the unit concerned shall apply to the department of wildlife protection under the State Council for a special hunting and catching licence. Where the hunting or catching of wildlife under second class state protection is necessary, the unit concerned shall apply to the department of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality for a special hunting and catching licence.	government at the county level or above, or other departments of wildlife protection [prev. Art 24]. Article 21: The hunting, catching or killing of wildlife under special state protection shall be prohibited. Where the hunting or catching of wildlife under first class state protection is necessary for scientific research, population control, epidemic monitoring or other special purposes, the unit concerned shall apply to the department of wildlife protection under the State Council for a special hunting and catching licence. Where the hunting or catching of wildlife under second class state protection is necessary, the unit concerned shall apply to the department of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality for a special hunting and catching licence.	government at the county level or above, or other departments of wildlife protection. Article 21: The hunting, catching or killing of wildlife under special state protection shall be prohibited. Where the hunting or catching of wildlife under first class state protection is necessary for scientific research, population control, epidemic monitoring or other special purposes, the unit concerned shall apply to the department of wildlife protection under the State Council for a special hunting and catching licence. Where the hunting or catching of wildlife under second class state protection is necessary, the unit concerned shall apply to the department of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality for a special hunting and catching licence.
directly under the Central		hunting and catching licence.		hunting and catching licence.
Government for a special hunting and catching license.				
Article 18 Anyone who	Article 20: Anyone who	Article 22: Anyone who	Article 22: Anyone who	Article 22: Anyone who
intends to hunt or catch	intends to hunt or catch	intends to hunt or catch	intends to hunt or catch	intends to hunt or catch
wildlife that is not under	wildlife that is not under	terrestrial wildlife that is not	terrestrial wildlife that is not	terrestrial wildlife that is not

special state protection must	special state protection shall	under special state protection	under special state protection	under special state protection
obtain a hunting license and	obtain a hunting licence	shall obtain a hunting licence	shall obtain a hunting licence	shall obtain a hunting licence
observe the hunting quota	according to the relevant	according to the law, and	issued by the department of	issued by the department of
assigned. Anyone who	regulations of the State	shall observe the hunting	wildlife protection under the	wildlife protection under the
intends to hunt with a gun	Council, and shall observe	quota assigned.	local people's government at	local people's government at
must obtain a gun license	the hunting quota assigned.		the county level and above,	the county level and above,
from the public security organ			in accordance with the law,	in accordance with the law,
of the county or municipality			and shall observe the hunting	and shall observe the hunting
concerned.			quota assigned.	quota assigned.
Article 19 Anyone engaged	Article 21: Anyone engaged	Article 23: Anyone engaged	Article 23: Anyone engaged	Article 23: Anyone engaged
in the hunting or catching of	in the hunting or catching of	in the hunting or catching of	in the hunting or catching of	in the hunting or catching of
wildlife shall observe the	wildlife shall observe the	wildlife shall observe the	wildlife shall observe the	wildlife shall observe the
prescriptions in his special	prescriptions in his special	prescriptions in his special	prescriptions in his special	prescriptions in his special
hunting and catching license	hunting and catching license	hunting and catching license	hunting and catching license	hunting and catching license
or his hunting license with	or his hunting license with	or his hunting license with	or his hunting license with	or his hunting license with
respect to the species,	respect to the species,	respect to the species,	respect to the species,	respect to the species,
quantity, area and time limit.	quantity, area, implement,	quantity, area, implement,	quantity, area, implement,	quantity, area, implement,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	method and time limit.	method and time limit.	method and time limit.	method and time limit.
	Anyone hunting with	Anyone hunting with guns	Anyone hunting with guns	Anyone hunting with guns
	guns shall obtain a gun	shall obtain a gun licence	shall obtain a gun licence	shall obtain a gun licence
	licence from the public	from the public security	from the public security	from the public security
	security bureau in	bureau in accordance with	bureau in accordance with	bureau in accordance with
	accordance with the law.	the law.	the law.	the law.
Article 20 In nature reserves	Article 22: In nature	Article 24: In nature	[moved to Article 20]	
and areas closed to hunting,	reserves and other protected	reserves and other protected		
and during seasons closed to	areas, in areas closed to	areas, in areas closed to		
hunting, the hunting and	hunting (and fishing), and	hunting (and fishing), and		
catching of wildlife and other	during seasons closed to	during seasons closed to		
activities which are harmful to	hunting (and fishing), the	hunting (and fishing), the		
the living and breeding of	hunting and catching of	hunting and catching of		
wildlife shall be prohibited.	wildlife and other activities	wildlife and other activities		
The areas and seasons	which are harmful to the	which are harmful to the		
closed to hunting as well as	living and breeding of wildlife	living and breeding of wildlife		
the prohibited hunting gear	shall be prohibited.	shall be prohibited.		
and methods shall be	The hunting and	The hunting and catching of		

specified by governments at	catching of wildlife shall be	wildlife shall be prohibited		
or above the county level or	prohibited and other activities	and other activities which are		
by the departments of wildlife	which are harmful to the	harmful to the living and		
administration under them.	living and breeding of wildlife	breeding of wildlife stringently		
	stringently restricted during	restricted during periods of		
	periods of wildlife migration	wildlife migration and along		
	and along migration routes	migration routes outside the		
	outside the areas defined in	areas defined in the		
	the preceding clause. The	preceding clause. The scope		
	scope of migration routes	of migration routes and the		
	and the nature of those	nature of those activities		
	activities which are harmful to	which are harmful to the		
	the living and breeding of	living and breeding of wildlife		
	wildlife shall be stipulated	shall be stipulated and		
	and announced by the	announced by the people's		
	people's government at the	government at the county		
	county level or above, or	level or above, or other		
	other departments of wildlife	departments of wildlife		
	protection.	protection.		
Article 21 The hunting or	Article 23: Use of poisons,	Article 25: Use of poisons,	Article 24: Use of poisons,	Article 24: Hunting with
catching of wildlife by the use	explosives, electric shocks or	explosives, electric shocks or	explosives, electric shocks or	poisons, explosives, electric
of military weapons, poison	electronic trapping equipment	electronic trapping equipment	electronic trapping equipment	shocks or electronic trapping
or explosives shall be	or other hunting equipment	or hunting equipment such as	or hunting equipment such as	equipment or hunting
prohibited. Measures for the	which is not directly operated	snares, traps, ground guns	snares, traps, ground guns	equipment such as snares,
control of the production, sale	by the user such as snares,	and volleys is prohibited. Use	and volleys is prohibited. Use	traps, ground guns and
and use of hunting rifles and	traps, ground guns and	of hunting methods such as	of hunting methods such as	volleys is prohibited. Use of
bullets shall be formulated by	volleys is prohibited. Use of	hunting with nighttime	hunting with nighttime	hunting methods such as
the department of forestry	hunting methods such as	illumination, hunting by	illumination, hunting by	hunting with nighttime
administration under the	hunting with nighttime	annihilation, destroying nests	annihilation, destroying nests	illumination, hunting by
State Council jointly with the	illumination, hunting by	or dens, fire attacks,	or dens, fire attacks,	annihilation, destroying nests
public security department,	annihilation, destroying nests	fumigation and nets shall	fumigation and nets shall	or dens, fire attacks,
and shall enter into force	or dens, fire attacks,	also be prohibited, excepting	also be prohibited, excepting	fumigation and nets shall
after being submitted to and	fumigation and nets shall	the use of nets for the	the use of nets and electronic	also be prohibited, excepting
approved by the State	also be prohibited, excepting	purposes of scientific	trapping equipment for the	the use of nets and electronic
Council.	the use of nets for the	research.	purposes of scientific	trapping equipment for the

purposes of scientific research.

Hunting equipme

Hunting equipment and methods aside from those prohibited as defined in the preceding clause shall be stipulated and announced by the people's government at the county level and above or by other departments of wildlife protection.

Hunting equipment and methods aside from those prohibited as defined in the preceding clause shall be stipulated and announced by the people's government at the county level and above.

Hunting equipment and methods aside from those prohibited as defined in the preceding clause shall be stipulated and announced by

the people's government at

the county level and above.

research.

purposes of scientific research.

Hunting equipment and methods aside from those prohibited as defined in the preceding clause shall be stipulated and announced by the people's government at the county level and above.

Article 17 The state shall encourage the domestication and breeding of wildlife. Anyone who intends to domesticate and breed wildlife under special state protection shall obtain a license. Administrative measures for such licenses shall be formulated by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council.

Article 24: The state shall implement a permit system with regards to the captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection. Anyone intending to breed wildlife under special state protection shall obtain the approval of departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality, with exemption provided by special notification issued by the State Council.

Anyone intending to breed wildlife under special state protection shall ensure that they have the necessary living space and conditions for the movement, reproduction, hygiene and health of the animal

Article 26: The state shall support relevant scientific research institutions in conducting captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection for the purposes of protection of the species. For captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection for reasons other than that stipulated in the paragraph above the state shall implement a permit system. Anyone intending to breed wildlife under special state protection shall obtain the approval of departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality and shall obtain a captive breeding permit, with exemption provided by

Article 25: The state shall support relevant scientific research institutions in conducting captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection for the purposes of protection of the species. For captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection for reasons other than that stipulated in the paragraph above the state shall implement a permit system. Anyone intending to breed wildlife under special state protection shall obtain the approval of departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality and shall obtain a captive breeding permit. Exemptions may be provided by other

Article 25: The state shall support relevant scientific research institutions in conducting captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection for the purposes of protection of the species. For captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection for reasons other than that stipulated in the paragraph above the state shall implement a permit system. Anyone intending to breed wildlife under special state protection shall obtain the approval of departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality and shall obtain a captive breeding permit. Exemptions may be provided by other

according to its habits and properties; that they are equipped with adequate premises, facilities, technology and funds in line with the purpose, type and scale of the captive breeding operation; that they can satisfy relevant technical standards; and that the wildlife is not abused.

Anyone intending to breed wildlife under special state protection shall use captive-bred offspring as founder stock, and shall establish a species archive and records of individual data. Articles 19 and 21 shall apply in circumstances which require the use of wild founder stock.

Captive-bred offspring as referred to in this law are those individuals born in human-controlled conditions and whose parent stock were also born under human-controlled conditions.

Article 25: The people's government at the county level and above shall provide financial assistances and policy support to those engaged in captive breeding

special notification issued by the State Council.

Anyone intending to breed wildlife under special state protection shall use captive-bred offspring as founder stock, and shall establish a species archive and records of individual data. Where it is absolutely necessary to use wild founder stock for the purposes of protecting the species, Articles 21 and 23 shall apply.

Captive-bred offspring as referred to in this law are those individuals born in human-controlled conditions and whose parent stock were also born under human-controlled conditions.

regulations that designated a different authorization agency by the State Council.

Anyone intending to breed wildlife under special state protection shall use captive-bred offspring as founder stock, and shall establish a species genealogy, breeding records and records of individual data. Where it is absolutely necessary to use wild founder stock for the purposes of protecting the species, Articles 21 and 23 shall apply.

shall apply.
Captive-bred offspring as referred to in this law are those individuals born in human-controlled conditions and whose parent stock were also born under human-controlled conditions.

regulations that designated a different authorization agency by the State Council. Anyone intending to breed wildlife under special state protection shall use captivebred offspring as founder stock, and shall establish a species genealogy, breeding records and records of individual data. Where it is absolutely necessary to use wild founder stock for the purposes of protecting the species, Articles 21 and 23 shall apply. Captive-bred offspring as

referred to in this law are those individuals born in human-controlled conditions and whose parent stock were also born under human-controlled conditions.

Article 27: Captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection shall benefit the protection of the species and scientific research, and may not damage wild populations.

Article 26: Cap of wildlife under protection shall protection of the scientific resear not damage wild populations.

Article 26: Captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection shall benefit the protection of the species and scientific research, and may not damage wild populations.

Article 26: Captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection shall benefit the protection of the species and scientific research, and may not damage wild populations.

,				
	of wildlife for the purposes of	Anyone intending to breed	Anyone intending to breed	Anyone intending to breed
	public welfare, such as	wildlife under special state	wildlife under special state	wildlife under special state
	protection of the species,	protection shall ensure that	protection shall ensure that	protection shall ensure that
	scientific research or public	they have the necessary	they have the necessary	they have the necessary
	education.	living space and conditions	living space and conditions	living space and conditions
		for the movement,	for the movement,	for the movement,
		reproduction, hygiene and	reproduction, hygiene and	reproduction, hygiene and
		health of the animal	health of the animal	health of the animal
		according to its habits and	according to its habits and	according to its habits and
		properties; that they are	properties; that they are	properties; that they are
		equipped with adequate	equipped with adequate	equipped with adequate
		premises, facilities and	premises, facilities and	premises, facilities and
		technology in line with the	technology in line with the	technology in line with the
		purpose, type and scale of	purpose, type and scale of	purpose, type and scale of
		the captive breeding	the captive breeding	the captive breeding
		operation; that they can	operation; that they can	operation; that they can
		satisfy relevant technical	satisfy relevant technical	satisfy relevant technical
		standards; and that the	standards and disease	standards and disease
		wildlife is not abused.	prevention requirements; and	prevention requirements; and
			that the wildlife is not abused.	that the wildlife is not abused.
			Departments of wildlife	Departments of wildlife
			protection under the people's	protection under the people's
			government at the provincial	government at the provincial
			level and above may, where	level and above may, where
			necessary for the protection	necessary for the protection
			of species under special	of species under special
			state protection, organise	state protection, organise
			and carry out the release of	and carry out the release of
			species under special state	species under special state
			protection into the wild.	protection into the wild.
Article 22 The sale and	Article 26: The sale,	Article 28: The sale,	Article 27: The sale,	Article 27: The sale,
purchase of wildlife under	purchase and utilisation of	purchase, transfer and	purchase and utilisation of	purchase and utilisation of
special state protection or the	wildlife under special state	utilisation of wildlife under	wildlife under special state	wildlife under special state
products thereof shall be	protection or the products	special state protection or the	protection or the products	protection or the products
prohibited. Where the sale,	thereof shall be prohibited.	products thereof shall be	thereof shall be prohibited.	thereof shall be prohibited.

purchase or utilization of wildlife under first class state protection or the products thereof is necessary for scientific research. domestication and breeding, exhibition or other special purposes, the unit concerned must apply for approval by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council or by a unit authorized by the same department. Where the sale, purchase or utilization of wildlife under second class state protection or the products thereof is necessary, the unit concerned must apply for approval by the department of wildlife administration under the government of the relevant province. autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government or by a unit authorized by the same department. Units and individuals that domesticate and breed wildlife under special state protection may, by presenting their domestication and breeding licenses, sell wildlife under special state protection or the Where the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof is necessary for scientific research. captive breeding, public exhibition (or performances). heritage conservation or other special purposes, the unit involved must obtain the approval of departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality, and shall obtain and use special markings in line with regulations, with exemption provided by special notification issued by the State Council. Wildlife under special state protection that has been authorised for utilisation by the state and for which there exists established knowledge and techniques for captive breeding may, following scientific deliberation, be included on a list drawn up by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council of captive-bred wildlife under special state protection that is authorised for utilisation. A special label

prohibited.

Where the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof is necessary for scientific research, captive breeding, public exhibition (or performances), heritage conservation or other special purposes, the unit involved shall obtain the approval of departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality, and shall obtain and use special markings in line with regulations, and shall guarantee traceability, with exemption provided by notification issued by the State Council.

The scope and administration of the system of special markings for wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.

The sale, purchase and utilisation of terrestrial wildlife that is not under special state protection shall require provision of proof of legal

Where the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof is necessary for scientific research. captive breeding, public exhibition or performances, heritage conservation or other special purposes, the unit involved shall obtain the approval of departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality, and shall obtain and use special markings in line with regulations, and shall quarantee traceability.

Exemptions may be provided by other regulations that designated a different authorization agency by the State Council.

The scope and administration of the system of special markings for wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.

The sale and utilisation of wildlife that is not under special state protection shall require provision of proof of Where the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof is necessary for scientific research. captive breeding, public exhibition or performances. heritage conservation or other special purposes, the unit involved shall obtain the approval of departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality, and shall obtain and use special markings in line with regulations, and shall quarantee traceability. Exemptions may be provided by other regulations that designated a different authorization agency by the State Council.

The scope and administration of the system of special markings for wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.

The sale and utilisation of wildlife that is not under special state protection shall require provision of proof of

	<u></u>			,
products thereof, in	will be issued for wildlife	origin, such as hunting,	legal origin, such as hunting,	legal origin, such as hunting,
accordance with the relevant	included on this list and the	import, export or captive	import or export permit.	import or export permit.
regulations, to purchasing	products thereof which have	breeding permit.	The sale of wildlife as	The sale of wildlife as
units designated by the	a captive breeding permit,		stipulated in the second and	stipulated in the second and
government. The	issued in line with annual		fourth paragraphs of this	fourth paragraphs of this
administrative authority for	production quotas verified by		Article shall also require	Article shall also require
industry and commerce shall	the departments of wildlife		proof of quarantine, in	proof of quarantine, in
exercise supervision and	protection under the		accordance with the law.	accordance with the law.
control over wildlife or the	province, autonomous region			
products thereof that are	or municipality or the State			
placed on the market.	Council. The wildlife and			
	products thereof with this			
	special label may be sold and			
	utilised.			
	Management measures			
	regarding the system of			
	special labels for wildlife			
	under special state protection			
	and the products thereof			
	shall be formulated by the			
	department of wildlife			
	protection under the State			
	Council.			
	The sale, purchase and			
	utilisation of wildlife that is			
	not under special state			
	protection shall require			
	provision of proof of legal			
	origin, such as hunting,			
	import, export or captive			
	breeding permit.			
		Article 29: Wildlife under	Article 28: Wildlife under	Article 28: Wildlife under
	Article 26 Paragraph 3:			
	Wildlife under special state	special state protection for	special state protection for	special state protection for
	protection that has been	which there exists	which there exists	which there exists
	authorised for utilisation by	established knowledge and	established knowledge and	established knowledge and

the state and for which there exists established knowledge and techniques for captive breeding may, following scientific deliberation, be included on a list drawn up by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council of captive-bred wildlife under special state protection that is authorised for utilisation. A special label will be issued for wildlife included on this list and the products thereof which have a captive breeding permit, issued in line with annual production quotas verified by the departments of wildlife protection under the province, autonomous region or municipality or the State Council. The wildlife and products thereof with this special label may be sold and utilised.

techniques for captive breeding may, following scientific deliberation, be included on a list drawn up by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council of captive-bred wildlife under special state protection that is authorised for utilisation. A special marking will be issued for wildlife included on this list and the products thereof which have a captive breeding permit, issued in line with annual production quotas verified by the departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality. The wildlife and products thereof with this special marking may be sold and utilised, providing traceability is guaranteed. When lists of wildlife under special state protection are amended according to Article 11. based on the conservation status of relevant wild populations, this may mean that the captive populations of species mentioned in the paragraph above, for which there exists

techniques for captive breeding may, following scientific deliberation, be included on a list drawn up by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council of captive-bred wildlife under special state protection that is authorised <mark>for utilisation</mark>. A special marking will be issued for wildlife included on this list and the products thereof which have a captive breeding permit, issued in line with annual production quotas verified by the departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality. The wildlife and products thereof with this special marking may be sold and utilised, providing traceability is guaranteed. When lists of wildlife under special state protection are amended according to Article 10. based on the conservation status of relevant wild populations, this may mean that the captive populations of species mentioned in the paragraph above, for which there exists

techniques for captive breeding may, following scientific deliberation, be included on a list drawn up by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council of captive-bred wildlife under special state protection. A special marking will be issued for wildlife included on this list and the products thereof which have a captive breeding permit, issued in line with annual production quotas verified by the departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality. The wildlife and products thereof with this special marking may be sold and utilised, providing traceability is guaranteed. When lists of wildlife under special state protection are amended according to Article 10, based on the conservation status of relevant wild populations, this may mean that the captive populations of species mentioned in the paragraph above, for which there exists established knowledge and techniques for captive

	established knowledge and techniques for captive breeding, are no longer listed as wildlife under special state protection and are subject to different protection measures from wild populations. In this case, a captive breeding permit and special marking shall be obtained in accordance with Article 26 and the first paragraph of this article.	established knowledge and techniques for captive breeding, are no longer listed as wildlife under special state protection and are subject to different protection measures from wild populations. In this case, a captive breeding permit and special marking shall be obtained in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 25 and the first paragraph of this Article.	breeding, are no longer listed as wildlife under special state protection and are subject to different protection measures from wild populations. In this case, a captive breeding permit and special marking shall be obtained in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 25 and the first paragraph of this Article.
Article 27: The utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof shall abide by laws, regulations and statutes, and shall be in line with public order and good morals. The production and utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof as traditional Chinese medicines, healthcare products and foodstuffs shall abide by the relevant national laws, regulations and notifications relating to traditional Chinese medicine, healthcare products and foodstuffs.	Article 30: Anyone utilising wildlife and the products thereof shall abide by laws, regulations and relevant national statutes, and shall not violate public order and good morals. The production and utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof as medicine shall abide by relevant laws and regulations relating to administration of medicines.	Article 29: Anyone utilising wildlife and the products thereof shall primarily use captive-bred populations, shall benefit the breeding and conservation of wild populations, shall abide by the requirements of ecological civilization, and shall abide by laws, regulations and relevant national statutes. The production and utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof as medicine shall abide by relevant laws and regulations relating to administration of medicines.	Article 29: Anyone utilising wildlife and the products thereof shall primarily use captive-bred populations, shall benefit the breeding and conservation of wild populations, shall abide by the requirements of ecological civilization, and shall abide by laws, regulations and relevant national statutes. The production and utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof as medicine shall abide by relevant laws and regulations relating to administration of medicines.
	Article 31: The production and trade of wildlife under special state protection and	Article 30: The production and trade of wildlife under special state protection and	Article 30: The production and trade of wildlife under special state protection and

Article 28: Publishing of advertisements or information relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation and wildlife and the products thereof shall be prohibited.	the products thereof shall for use as food shall be prohibited; the production and trade of wildlife not under special state protection and the products thereof which does not have proof of legal origin for use as food shall be prohibited. The illegal purchase of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof for use as food shall be prohibited. Article 32: Publishing of advertisements relating to the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife or prohibited hunting equipment shall be prohibited. Publishing of adverts relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife products shall be prohibited.	the products thereof shall for use as food shall be prohibited; the production and trade of wildlife not under special state protection and the products thereof which does not have proof of legal origin for use as food shall be prohibited. The illegal purchase of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof for use as food shall be prohibited. Article 31: Publishing of advertisements relating to the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife or prohibited hunting equipment shall be prohibited. Publishing of adverts relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife products shall be prohibited.	the products thereof shall for use as food shall be prohibited; the production and trade of wildlife not under special state protection and the products thereof which does not have proof of legal origin for use as food shall be prohibited. The illegal purchase of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof for use as food shall be prohibited. Article 31: Publishing of advertisements relating to the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife or prohibited hunting equipment shall be prohibited. Publishing of adverts relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife products shall be prohibited.
Article 29: The provision of trading platforms for the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof or the illegal hunting equipment stipulated in Article 23 by internet trading platforms, goods exchange markets or any other trading space is prohibited.	Article 33: The provision of trading platforms for the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof or the prohibited hunting equipment stipulated in Article 25 by internet trading platforms, goods exchange markets or other trading space is prohibited.	Article 32: The provision of trading platforms for the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment by internet trading platforms, goods exchange markets or other trading space is prohibited.	Article 32: The provision of trading platforms for the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment by internet trading platforms, goods exchange markets or other trading space is prohibited.

Article 22 Paragraph 3: The administrative authority for industry and commerce shall exercise supervision and control over wildlife or the products thereof that are placed on the market.

Article 30: The departments of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above shall conduct the supervision and administration of activities involving the management and utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof.

The relevant departments of the people's government at the county level and above shall, according to their respective duties, strengthen the supervision and inspection of the sale, purchase, utilisation, transport, mailing and consumption of wildlife and the products thereof, in collaboration with departments of wildlife protection.

Article 34: The departments of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above shall conduct the supervision and administration of utilisation of wildlife and products thereof, such as scientific research, captive breeding and public exhibitions (and performances).

The relevant departments of the people's government at the county level and above shall, according to their respective duties, conduct the supervision and inspection of the sale, purchase, utilisation, transport, mailing and consumption of wildlife and the products thereof.

Article 33: Anyone transporting, carrying or posting wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, or the wildlife or products thereof stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 28 of this Law. outside the borders of their county shall hold or present a licence, a copy of an approval document or a special label as stipulated in Articles 21, 25, 27 and 28 of this Law, and proof of quarantine.

Anyone transporting wildlife that is not under special state protection outside the borders of their county shall obtain proof of legal origin, such as hunting licence, import or export permit, and proof of quarantine (prev. Art 35).

Article 33: Anyone transporting, carrying or posting wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, or the wildlife or products thereof stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 28 of this Law, outside the borders of their county shall hold or present a licence, a copy of an approval document or a special label as stipulated in Articles 21, 25, 27 and 28 of this Law, and proof of guarantine.

Anyone transporting wildlife that is not under special state protection outside the borders of their county shall obtain proof of legal origin, such as hunting licence, import or export permit, and proof of quarantine.

Article 23 The transportation or carrying of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof out of any county must be approved by the department of wildlife administration under the government of the relevant province, autonomous region or municipality directly under

Article 31: Anyone transporting, carrying or posting wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof outside the borders of their county shall obtain a licence, a copy of an approval document or a special label as stipulated in Articles 24 and 26 of this

Article 35: Anyone transporting, carrying or posting wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof outside the borders of their county shall hold or present a licence, a copy of an approval document or a special label as stipulated in Articles 21,

Article 34: The departments of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above shall conduct the supervision and administration of utilisation of wildlife and products thereof, such as scientific research, captive breeding and public exhibitions (and

Article 34: The departments of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above shall conduct the supervision and administration of utilisation of wildlife and products thereof, such as scientific research, captive breeding and public exhibitions and

the Central Government, or by a unit authorized by the same department.

Law.

Anyone transporting wildlife that is not under special state protection outside the borders of their county shall obtain proof of legal origin, such as hunting licence, import or export permit or captive breeding permit.

26, 28 and 29 of this Law.
Anyone transporting
terrestrial wildlife that is not
under special state protection
outside the borders of their
county shall obtain proof of
legal origin, such as hunting
licence, import or export
permit or captive breeding
permit.

performances).

The people's government at the county level and above and their relevant departments shall, according to their respective duties, conduct the supervision and inspection of the sale, purchase, utilisation, transport and mailing of wildlife and the products thereof.

performances.

The people's government at the county level and above and their relevant departments shall, according to their respective duties, conduct the supervision and inspection of the sale, purchase, utilisation, transport and mailing of wildlife and the products thereof.

Article 24 The export of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, and the import or export of wildlife or the products thereof, whose import or export is restricted by international conventions to which China is a party. must be approved by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council or by the State Council, and an import or export permit must be obtained from the state administrative organ in charge of the import and export of the species which are near extinction. The Customs shall clear the imports or exports after examining the import or

Article 32: The illegal import or export of wildlife and the products thereof, trade in which is prohibited or restricted by an international conventions to which China is a party, shall be prohibited.

The import and export of wildlife and the products thereof, trade in which is restricted by an international convention to which China is a party, and the export of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof must be approved by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council or by the State Council, and an import or export permit must be obtained from the Chinese **CITES Management**

Article 36: Lists and revisions thereof of wildlife and products thereof the trade in which is prohibited or restricted by international conventions to which China is a party shall be drawn up and announced by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.

The import and export of wildlife and the products thereof included in the list mentioned in the previous paragraph and the export of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof shall be approved by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council or by the State Council, and an import or

Article 35: Lists of wildlife and products thereof the trade in which is prohibited or restricted by international conventions which China has concluded or to which China is a party shall be drawn up, revised and announced by the Chinese CITES Management Authority.

The import and export of wildlife and the products thereof included in the list mentioned in the previous paragraph and the export of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof shall be approved by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council or by the State Council, and an import or export permit must be

Article 35: Lists of wildlife and products thereof the trade in which is prohibited or restricted by international conventions which China has concluded or to which China is a party shall be drawn up, revised and announced by the Chinese CITES Management Authority.

The import and export of wildlife and the products thereof included in the list mentioned in the previous paragraph and the export of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof shall be approved by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council or by the State Council, and an import or export permit must be

export permit. The export of the species of wildlife involving scientific and technological secrets shall be dealt with in accordance with relevant provisions of the State Council.

Authority. Customs shall conduct entry procedures according to regulations where there is an import permit document.

The export of the species of wildlife involving scientific and technological secrets shall be dealt with in accordance with relevant provisions of the State Council.

export permit must be obtained from the Chinese CITES Management Authority. Customs shall conduct entry procedures according to regulations where there is an import permit document.

The export of the species of wildlife involving scientific and technological secrets shall be dealt with in accordance with relevant provisions of the State Council.

The wildlife included in the list mentioned in the first paragraph, subject to approval by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council, can be managed as wildlife under special state protection where this law applies.

obtained from the Chinese CITES Management
Authority. Customs shall conduct entry procedures according to regulations where there is an import permit document.

The export of the species of wildlife involving scientific and technological secrets shall be dealt with in accordance with relevant provisions of the State Council.

The wildlife included in the list mentioned in the first paragraph, subject to approval by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council, can be managed as wildlife under special state protection where this law applies.

obtained from the Chinese CITES Management
Authority. Entry and exit quarantine procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the law. Customs shall conduct entry procedures according to regulations where there is an import permit document.

The export of the species of wildlife involving scientific and technological secrets shall be dealt with in accordance with relevant provisions of the State Council.

The wildlife included in the list mentioned in the first paragraph, subject to approval by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council, can be managed as wildlife under special state protection where this law applies.

Article 33: The state shall establish cross-department coordination mechanisms to guard against and tackle the smuggling and illegal trade in wildlife, organise and develop campaigns to guard against and tackle the smuggling and illegal trade in wildlife, and

Article 37: The state shall establish cross-department coordination mechanisms to guard against and tackle the smuggling and illegal trade in wildlife and products thereof, organise and develop campaigns to guard against and tackle the smuggling and

Article 36: The state shall organise and implement international cooperation and exchange relating to wildlife protection and corresponding law enforcement activities; establish cross-department coordination mechanisms to guard against and tackle the

Article 36: The state shall organise and implement international cooperation and exchange relating to wildlife protection and corresponding law enforcement activities; establish cross-department coordination mechanisms to guard against and tackle the

 		T	
strengthen and advance	illegal trade in wildlife, <mark>and</mark>	smuggling and illegal trade in	smuggling and illegal trade in
international cooperation and	strengthen and advance	wildlife and products thereof,	wildlife and products thereof,
exchange.	international cooperation and	and develop campaigns to	and develop campaigns to
	exchange.	guard against and tackle the	guard against and tackle the
		smuggling and illegal trade in	smuggling and illegal trade in
		wildlife.	wildlife.
Article 34: Introductions of	Article 38: Introductions of	Article 37:	Article 37:
non-native wildlife species	wildlife species from outside	Introductions/import of	Introductions/import of
from outside Chinese borders	Chinese borders shall be	wildlife species from outside	wildlife species from outside
shall be approved by the	approved by the department	Chinese borders shall be	Chinese borders shall be
department of wildlife	of wildlife protection under	approved by the department	approved by the department
protection under the State	the State Council. Customs	of wildlife protection under	of wildlife protection under
Council, to prevent harm to	shall conduct entry	the State Council.	the State Council.
ecosystems.	procedures according to	Introductions/imports of	Introductions/imports of
	regulations where there is an	wildlife included in the lists	wildlife included in the lists
	import permit document.	stipulated in the first	stipulated in the first
	Anyone introducing non-	paragraph of Article 35 of this	paragraph of Article 35 of this
	native wildlife species shall	Law from outside Chinese	Law from outside Chinese
	take appropriate preventative	borders shall require an	borders shall require an
	measures to prevent their	import and export permit	import and export permit
	entering the wild and avoid	documents, in accordance	documents, in accordance
	harm to ecosystems. Where	with the law. Customs shall	with the law. Entry and exit
	it is absolutely necessary to	conduct entry procedures	quarantine procedures shall
	release them into the wild,	according to regulations	be conducted in accordance
	this shall be conducted in	where there is an import	with the law. Customs shall
	accordance with relevant	permit or other import-export	conduct entry procedures
	regulations from the	permission documentation.	according to regulations
	department of wildlife	Anyone introducing non-	where there is an import
	protection under the State	native wildlife species shall	permit or other import-export
	Council.	take appropriate preventative	permission documentation
		measures to prevent their	and proof of quarantine.
		entering the wild and avoid	Anyone introducing non-
		harm to ecosystems. Where	native wildlife species shall
		it is absolutely necessary to	take appropriate preventative
		release them into the wild,	measures to prevent their

			this shall be conducted in accordance with relevant national regulations.	entering the wild and avoid harm to ecosystems. Where it is absolutely necessary to release them into the wild, this shall be conducted in accordance with relevant national regulations.
	Article 35: Anyone importing non-native species of wildlife shall guard against their entering natural habitats. Where is it necessary to release them into the wild, this shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant regulations of the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.		Article 38: If any unit or individual releases wildlife into the wild, they shall choose local species which are suited to survival in the area; may not interfere with the normal lives or production of local people; and must avoid harming local ecosystems. Anyone who wantonly releases wildlife, causing harm to other persons or property or harming ecosystems, will bear legal responsibility according to the law.	Article 38: If any organisation or individual releases wildlife into the wild, they shall choose local species which are suited to survival in the area; may not interfere with the normal lives or production of local people; and must avoid harming local ecosystems. Anyone who wantonly releases wildlife, causing harm to other persons or property or harming ecosystems, will bear legal responsibility according to the law.
Article 25 The forgery, sale	Article 36: The forgery,	Article 39: The forgery,	Article 39: The forgery,	Article 39: The forgery,
or resale or transfer of special hunting and catching licenses, hunting licenses, domestication and breeding licenses, and import and export permits shall be prohibited.	modification, sale, purchase or transfer of the following certificates, documents and markings is prohibited: 1. Special hunting and catching licences 2. Hunting licences 3. Captive breeding permits 4. Documents which approve the sale,	modification, sale, purchase, transfer, borrowing or lending of the following certificates, documents and markings is prohibited: 1. Special hunting and catching licences 2. Hunting licences 3. Captive breeding permits 4. Documents which	modification, sale, purchase, transfer, borrowing or lending of special hunting and catching licences, hunting licences, captive breeding permits and special labels, documents which approve the sale purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof, or	modification, sale, purchase, transfer, borrowing or lending of special hunting and catching licences, hunting licences, captive breeding permits and special labels, documents which approve the sale purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof, or

Article 26 Where any foreigner intends, in the territory of China, to make surveys of or to film or videotape wildlife under special state protection in the field, he must apply for approval by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council or by a unit authorized by the same department. The establishment of hunting grounds open to foreigners must be approved by the department of wildlife	purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof 5. Import and export permits 6. Special labels Article 37: Where any foreigner intends, in the territory of China, to make surveys of or to film or videotape wildlife under special state protection in the field, he must apply for approval by the departments of wildlife protection under the government of the province, autonomous region or municipality or by a unit authorised by the same department.	approve the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof 5. Import and export permits 6. Special labels Article 40: Where any foreigner intends, in the territory of the People's Republic of China, to make surveys of or to film or videotape wildlife under special state protection in the wild they shall apply for approval by the departments of wildlife protection under the government of the province, autonomous region or municipality or by a unit authorised by the same department, and shall abide by relevant laws and	import and export permits is prohibited. Information relating to the granting of permits, special markings and approval documents stipulated above shall be made public in accordance with the law. Article 40: Where any foreigner intends to make surveys of or to film or videotape wildlife under special state protection in the wild in China, they shall apply for approval by the departments of wildlife protection under the government of the province, autonomous region or municipality or by a unit authorised by the same department, and shall abide by relevant laws and regulations.	import and export permits is prohibited. Information relating to the granting of permits, special markings and approval documents stipulated above shall be made public in accordance with the law. Article 40: Where any foreigner intends to make surveys of or to film or videotape wildlife under special state protection in the wild in China, they shall apply for approval by the departments of wildlife protection under the government of the province, autonomous region or municipality or by a unit authorised by the same department, and shall abide by relevant laws and regulations.
administration under the State Council.		regulations.	- regulations:	- regulations:
Article 27 Anyone engaged in the utilization of wildlife or the products thereof shall pay a fee for the protection and administration of wildlife resources. The schedule of the fee and the procedure for collecting it shall be	[Removed]	[Removed]		

T		1	
	[Moved to Article 19]		
governments concerned shall			
take measures to prevent			
and control the harm caused			
by wildlife so as to guarantee			
the safety of human beings			
and livestock and ensure			
agricultural and forestry			
production.			
Article 39: If protection of	[Moved to Article 20]		
wildlife under special state or			
local protection causes injury			
or death to staff, losses to			
crops or other loss of			
property, the local people's			
governments shall make			
compensation for them, or			
shall implement relevant			
insurance systems, which			
shall be formulated by the			
people's governments of			
provinces, autonomous			
regions and municipalities.			
The expenditure			
required by measures taken			
by the people's government			
at the county level and above			
	and control the harm caused by wildlife so as to guarantee the safety of human beings and livestock and ensure agricultural and forestry production. Article 39: If protection of wildlife under special state or local protection causes injury or death to staff, losses to crops or other loss of property, the local people's governments shall make compensation for them, or shall implement relevant insurance systems, which shall be formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. The expenditure required by measures taken by the people's government	governments concerned shall take measures to prevent and control the harm caused by wildlife so as to guarantee the safety of human beings and livestock and ensure agricultural and forestry production. Article 39: If protection of wildlife under special state or local protection causes injury or death to staff, losses to crops or other loss of property, the local people's governments shall make compensation for them, or shall implement relevant insurance systems, which shall be formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. The expenditure required by measures taken by the people's government	governments concerned shall take measures to prevent and control the harm caused by wildlife so as to guarantee the safety of human beings and livestock and ensure agricultural and forestry production. Article 39: If protection of wildlife under special state or local protection causes injury or death to staff, losses to crops or other loss of property, the local people's governments shall make compensation for them, or shall implement relevant insurance systems, which shall be formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. The expenditure required by measures taken by the people's government

	T				
	to prevent and control harm				
	caused by wildlife under				
	special state protection and				
	the implementation of				
	compensation and insurance				
	policies shall be covered by				
	the central budget, and				
	specific measures shall be				
	stipulated jointly by the				
	ministry of finance under the				
	State Council and the				
	department of wildlife				
	protection under the State				
	Council.				
Article 30 The administrative	Article 41: The	Article 41: The	Article 41: The	Article 41: The	
measures for wildlife under	administrative measures for	administrative measures for	administrative measures for	administrative measures for	
special local protection and	wildlife under special local	wildlife under special local	wildlife under special local	wildlife under special local	
for other wildlife that is not	protection and for other	protection and for other	protection and for other	protection and for other	
under special state protection	wildlife that is not under	wildlife that is not under	wildlife that is not under	wildlife that is not under	
shall be formulated by the	special state protection shall	special state protection shall	special state protection shall	special state protection shall	
standing committees of the	be formulated by the	be formulated by the people's	be formulated by the people's	be formulated by the people's	
people's congresses of	standing committees of the	congresses of provinces,	congresses of provinces,	congresses of provinces,	
provinces, autonomous	people's congresses of	autonomous regions and	autonomous regions and	autonomous regions and	
regions and municipalities	provinces, autonomous	municipalities directly under	municipalities directly under	municipalities directly under	
directly under the Central	regions and municipalities	the Central Government or	the Central Government or	the Central Government or	
Government.	directly under the Central	their standing committees.	their standing committees.	their standing committees.	
	Government.		and the state of t	and the state of t	
	CHAPTER FOUR: LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY				
	Article 55: If any of the	Article 42: Where	Article 42: Where	Article 42: Where	
	following behaviours occurs	departments of wildlife	departments of wildlife	departments of wildlife	
	in a department of wildlife	protection or other relevant	protection or other relevant	protection or other relevant	
	protection or other	departments and institutions	departments and institutions	departments and institutions	
	department, the member of	do not make decisions	do not make decisions	do not make decisions	
	staff responsible and their	relating to administrative	relating to administrative	relating to administrative	
	superior shall receive a	permits or according to the	permits or according to the	permits or according to the	

demerit, major demerit or a demotion. If the act causes serious consequences, they shall be fired, and the person in charge should admit responsibility and resign; if the circumstances are serious and constitute a crime, the perpetrator shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to the law.

- 1. An applicant who does not meet the conditions for approval is approved for or issued with a special hunting licence, a hunting licence, a captive breeding permit, import or export permit, or a special label;
- 2. An approval document or environmental impact assessment document is approved or issued for the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, in violation of this Law;
- 3. A decision is made to issue an order cease illegal behaviour and return an environment to its former state, to revoke a certificate, or to confiscate items and unlawful income in

law, discover illegal behaviour or receive reports of illegal behaviour and do not investigate, or fail to investigate according to the law, or in any other way fail to conduct their professional duty in accordance with this law, it is the duty of the relevant departments and institutions of the people's government at an equivalent or higher level to stop and rectify this behaviour; the manager responsible and other staff directly responsible shall receive a demerit, a major demerit or a demotion. If there are serious consequences, they shall be fired, and the person in charge should admit responsibility and resign.

law, discover illegal behaviour or receive reports of illegal behaviour and do not investigate, or fail to investigate according to the law, or in any other way fail to conduct their professional duty in accordance with this law, it is the duty of the relevant departments and institutions of the people's government at an equivalent or higher level to stop and rectify this behaviour; the manager responsible and other staff directly responsible shall receive a demerit, a major demerit or a demotion. If there are serious consequences, they shall be fired, and the person in charge should admit responsibility and resign. Where this constitutes a

Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

law; discover illegal behaviour or receive reports of illegal behaviour and do not investigate, or fail to investigate according to the law; abuse their powers of authority; or in any other way fail to conduct their professional duty in accordance with this law, it is the duty of the relevant departments and institutions of the people's government at an equivalent or higher level to stop and rectify this behaviour; the manager responsible and other staff directly responsible shall receive a demerit, a major demerit or a demotion. If there are serious consequences, they shall be fired, and the person in charge should admit responsibility and resign. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

	accordance with the law but			
	accordance with the law, but this is not carried out:			
	4. Behaviour that is in			
	violation of this Law is			
	discovered or reported but			
	not investigated as required			
	by regulations;			
	5. Other illegal behaviour in			
	violation of laws and			
Auticle 24 lf courses in	regulations.	Antiala 40: If any and in	[name ave all	
Article 34 If anyone, in	Article 41: If anyone, in	Article 43: If anyone, in	[removed]	
violation of the provisions of	violation of Article 10 or the	violation of the first		
this Law, destroys in nature	third clause of Article 12 of	paragraph of Article 10 or of		
reserves or areas closed to	this Law, damages wildlife	this Law, damages wildlife		
hunting the main places	habitat, he shall be ordered	habitat, he shall be ordered		
where wildlife under special	by the department of wildlife	by the department of wildlife		
state or local protection lives	protection under the people's	protection under the people's		
and breeds, he shall be	government at county level or	government at county level or		
ordered by the department of	above or the relevant	above or the relevant		
wildlife administration to stop	protected area management	protected area management		
his destructive acts and	body to stop his destructive	body to stop his destructive		
restore these places to their	acts and rectify and eliminate	acts and rectify and eliminate		
original state within a	the damage caused to	the damage caused to		
prescribed time limit, and	wildlife within a prescribed	wildlife within a prescribed		
shall be fined.	time limit, and shall be fined	time limit, and shall be fined		
	an amount equivalent to	an amount equivalent to		
	between three and five times	between three and five times		
	the cost of rectifying the	the cost of rectifying the		
	damage caused.	damage caused.		
	Article 42: If anyone, in	Article 44: If anyone, in	Article 43: Anyone who	Article 43: Anyone who
	violation of the second clause	violation of the second clause	violates the third clause of	violates the third clause of
	of Article 14 of this Law, does	of Article 14 of this Law, does	Article 12 or the second	Article 12 or the second
	not take steps to eliminate or	not take steps to eliminate or	clause of Article 13 of this	clause of Article 13 of this
	reduce adverse effects to	reduce adverse effects to	Law shall be punished in	Law shall be punished in
	wildlife caused by a	wildlife caused by a	accordance with relevant	accordance with relevant

construction project, he shall	construction project in	laws and regulations.	laws and regulations.
be ordered to cease	accordance with		
construction by the	environmental impact		
department of environmental	assessment documentation,		
protection that approved the	they shall be ordered to		
environmental impact	cease construction by the		
assessment documents for	department that approved the		
the construction project and	environmental impact		
to make amendments within	assessment documents and		
a prescribed time limit, and	to make amendments within		
shall be fined between	a prescribed time limit, and		
100,000 yuan and 1,000,000	shall be fined between		
yuan.	100,000 yuan and 1,000,000		
y dan.	yuan.		
	If anyone, in violation of the		
	second paragraph of Article		
	14, begins a construction		
	project in an area in which		
	construction is prohibited by		
	laws and regulations, they		
	shall be punished according		
	to the relevant laws and		
	regulations.	Auticle 44. If covere in	Autiala 44. If anyona in
	Article 45: If anyone, in	Article 44: If anyone, in	Article 44: If anyone, in
	violation of the third	violation of the third clause of	violation of the third clause of
	paragraph of Article 16,	Article 15, trades in wildlife or	Article 15, trades in wildlife or
	trades in wildlife or the	the products thereof under	the products thereof under
	products thereof under the	the guise of wildlife shelter	the guise of wildlife shelter
	guise of wildlife shelter and	and rescue, the department	and rescue, the department
	rescue, the department of	of wildlife protection under	of wildlife protection under
	wildlife protection under the	the people's government at	the people's government at
	people's government at the	the county level and above	the county level and above
	county level and above shall	shall confiscate the wildlife	shall confiscate the wildlife
	confiscate the wildlife and	and products thereof and	and products thereof and
	products thereof and unlawful	unlawful income gained; shall	unlawful income gained; shall

a fine of between two and five times the value of the wildlife: and shall record relevant criminal information in public records and release to the public. with the law. Article 31 Anyone who Article 43: Anyone who, in Article 46: If anyone, in illegally catches or kills violation of Articles 19 and 21 violation of Article 21 and the wildlife under special state of this Law, catches or kills first paragraph of Article 23, protection shall be wildlife under special state catches or kills wildlife under prosecuted for criminal protection shall be special state protection responsibility in accordance prosecuted for criminal without obtaining a special with the supplementary responsibility, in accordance hunting or catching permit or in violation of the provisions on punishing the with the relevant regulations crimes of catching or killing of the Criminal Law of the prescriptions of such a the species of wildlife under People's Republic of China. permit, the department of special state protection which Where a criminal sentence is wildlife protection under the are rare or near extinction. not necessary, the people's government at the department of wildlife county level or above or the protection or the department department of maritime law of maritime law enforcement enforcement shall confiscate shall confiscate his catch. their catch, hunting hunting implements and all implements and all unlawful unlawful income, and shall income, and shall suspend suspend special hunting special hunting licences. licences. Where a catch is Where a catch is present, the present, the perpetrator shall perpetrator shall be fined be fined up to ten times the between two and ten times value of the item; where the value of the item; where catch is not present, the catch is not present, the

income gained; shall impose

impose a fine of between two and ten times the value of the wildlife or the products thereof; and shall record relevant criminal information in public records and release to the public. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance

impose a fine of between two and ten times the value of the wildlife or the products thereof: and shall record relevant criminal information in public records and release to the public. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

Article 45: If anyone, in violation of Article 20. Article 21. the first clause of Article 23 or the first clause of Article 24, hunts or catches wildlife under special state protection in a nature reserve or in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing); hunts, catches or kills wildlife under special state protection without obtaining a special hunting or catching permit or in violation of the prescriptions of such a permit: or hunts or catches wildlife under special state protection using a prohibited hunting implement or method, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level or above, the department of maritime law

Article 45: If anyone, in violation of Article 20. Article 21, the first clause of Article 23 or the first clause of Article 24, hunts or catches wildlife under special state protection in a nature reserve or in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing); hunts, catches or kills wildlife under special state protection without obtaining a special hunting or catching permit or in violation of the prescriptions of such a permit: or hunts or catches wildlife under special state protection using a prohibited hunting implement or method, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level or above, the department of maritime law

perpetrator shall be fined up to 50,000 yuan.

Article 45: Anyone who, in violation of the first clause of Article 22 and the first clause of Article 23 of this Law,

violation of the first clause of Article 22 and the first clause hunts or catches wildlife in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing), or using a prohibited hunting implement or method, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, Where a criminal sentence is not necessary, he shall be punished according to Articles 43 and

perpetrator shall be fined between 10,000 and 50,000 yuan.

Anyone who, in violation of Article 24 and the first paragraph of Article 25, hunts or catches wildlife under special state protection in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing), or using a prohibited hunting implement or method, shall be punished according to the paragraph above.

enforcement or the relevant protected area management authority shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties. confiscate their catch, hunting implements and all unlawful income, suspend special hunting licences, and fine the perpetrator between two and ten times the value of their catch; where a catch is not present, the perpetrator shall be fined between 10,000 and 50,000 yuan. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued

for criminal responsibility in

accordance with the law.

enforcement or the relevant protected area management authority shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties. confiscate their catch. hunting implements and all unlawful income, suspend special hunting licences, and fine the perpetrator between two and ten times the value of their catch; where a catch is not present, the perpetrator shall be fined between 10,000 and 50,000 yuan. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

Article 33 If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, hunts or catches wildlife without a hunting license or in violation of the prescriptions of the hunting license, his catch and unlawful income shall be confiscated and he shall be fined by the department of wildlife administration and, in addition, his hunting gear may be confiscated and his hunting license revoked. If

Article 44: Anyone who, in violation of Article 20 and the first clause of Article 21 of this Law, hunts or catches wildlife that is not under special state protection without a hunting licence or in violation of the prescriptions of the hunting licence, his catch, hunting implements and unlawful income shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection or the department

Article 47: Anyone who, in violation of Article 22 and the first paragraph of Article 23, hunts or catches terrestrial wildlife that is not under special state protection without a hunting licence or in violation of the prescriptions of the hunting licence, their catch, hunting implements and unlawful income shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection under the people's

Article 46: If anyone, in violation of Article 20, Article 22, the first clause of Article 23 or the first clause of Article 24, hunts or catches wildlife that is not under special state protection in a nature reserve or in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing); hunts, catches or kills wildlife not under special state protection without obtaining a hunting or catching permit or in violation

Article 46: If anyone, in violation of Article 20, Article 22, the first clause of Article 23 or the first clause of Article 24, hunts or catches wildlife that is not under special state protection in a nature reserve or in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing); hunts, catches or kills wildlife not under special state protection without obtaining a hunting or catching permit or in violation

anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, hunts wildlife with a hunting rifle without a license for the rifle, he shall be punished by a public security organ by applying mutatis mutandis the provisions of the Regulations on Administrative Penalties for Public Security.

of maritime law enforcement, and his licence shall be revoked. Where a catch is present, the perpetrator shall be fined between 10,000 and 100,000 yuan, depending on the quantity hunted; where a catch is not present, the perpetrator shall be fined up to 10,000 yuan.

Article 45: Anyone who, in violation of the first clause of Article 22 and the first clause of Article 23 of this Law. hunts or catches wildlife in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing). or using a prohibited hunting implement or method, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. Where a criminal sentence is not necessary, he shall be punished according to Articles 43 and 44.

Article 44: Anyone who, in violation of the second clause of Article 21 of this Law, hunts wildlife with a hunting rifle without a licence for the rifle, shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in

government at the county level and above, and their licence shall be revoked. Where a catch is present, the perpetrator shall be fined between 10,000 and 100,000 yuan, depending on the quantity hunted; where a catch is not present, the perpetrator shall be fined between 2,000 and 10,000 yuan.

Anyone who, in violation of Article 24 and the first paragraph of Article 25, hunts or catches wildlife not under special state protection in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing), or using a prohibited hunting implement or method, shall be punished according to the paragraph above. Anyone who, in violation of the second paragraph of Article 23, hunts wildlife with a hunting rifle without a licence for the rifle shall be punished by the public security bureau in accordance with the relevant regulations in the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Control of Guns and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China

of the prescriptions of such a permit: or hunts or catches wildlife not under special state protection using a prohibited hunting implement or method, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level or above, or the relevant protected area management authority shall. dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate their catch, hunting implements and all unlawful income, suspend special hunting licences, and fine the perpetrator between one and five times the value of their catch; where a catch is not present, the perpetrator shall be fined between 2.000 and 10,000 yuan. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

Anyone who, in violation of the second clause of Article 23, hunts wildlife with a hunting rifle without a licence for the rifle, and where this constitutes a violation of public security administrative regulations, they shall be

of the prescriptions of such a permit: or hunts or catches wildlife not under special state protection using a prohibited hunting implement or method, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level or above, or the relevant protected area management authority shall. dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate their catch. hunting implements and all unlawful income, suspend special hunting licences, and fine the perpetrator between one and five times the value of their catch; where a catch is not present, the perpetrator shall be fined between 2.000 and 10,000 yuan. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law. Anvone who, in violation of the second clause of Article 23, hunts wildlife with a hunting rifle without a licence for the rifle, and where this constitutes a violation of

public security administrative

regulations, they shall be

	and a second and a second to the second second	an Administrative Densities	manufala ad las dia a malalia	and the sale of the same of the
	accordance with the relevant	on Administrative Penalties	punished by the public	punished by the public
	regulations of the Criminal	for Public Security.	security bureau in	security bureau in
	Law of the People's Republic		accordance with Regulations	accordance with Regulations
	of China. Where a criminal		on Administrative Penalties	on Administrative Penalties
	sentence is not necessary,		for Public Security. Where	for Public Security. Where
	the perpetrator shall be		this constitutes a crime, they	this constitutes a crime, they
	punished by the public		shall be pursued for criminal	shall be pursued for criminal
	security bureau in		responsibility in accordance	responsibility in accordance
	accordance with the relevant		with the law.	with the law.
	regulation in the Law of the			
	People's Republic of China			
	on the Control of Guns and			
	the Regulations of the			
	People's Republic of China			
	on Administrative Penalties			
	for Public Security.			
Article 32 If anyone, in	Article 45: Anyone who, in	[moved to Articles 46 and 47]		
violation of the provisions of	violation of the first clause of			
this Law, hunts or catches	Article 22 and the first clause			
wildlife in an area or during a	of Article 23 of this Law,			
season closed to hunting or	hunts or catches wildlife in an			
uses prohibited hunting gear	area or during a season			
or methods for the purpose,	closed to hunting (or fishing),			
his catch, hunting gear and	or using a prohibited hunting			
unlawful income shall be	implement or method, he			
confiscated and he shall be	shall be prosecuted for			
fined by the department of	criminal responsibility in			
wildlife administration; if the	accordance with the relevant			
circumstances are serious	regulations of the Criminal			
enough to constitute a crime,	Law of the People's Republic			
he shall be prosecuted for	of China. Where a criminal			
criminal responsibility in	sentence is not necessary,			
accordance with the	he shall be punished			
provisions of Article 130 of				
'	according to Articles 43 and			
the Criminal Law.	44.			

Article 25 If anyone in	Article 46: If anyone, in violation of Article 24 of this Law, breeds wildlife under special state protection without a captive breeding permit or in violation of the prescriptions of the captive breeding permit, the wildlife and products thereof and unlawful income shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection, and the perpetrator shall be fined up to five times the value of the wildlife. If the circumstances are serious, the perpetrator's captive breeding permit shall be revoked.	Article 48: If anyone, in violation of the second paragraph of Article 26 of this Law, breeds wildlife under special state protection without a captive breeding permit or in violation of the prescriptions of the captive breeding permit, the wildlife and products thereof and unlawful income shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above, and the perpetrator shall be fined up to five times the value of the wildlife. If the circumstances are serious, the perpetrator's captive breeding permit shall be revoked. Any such behaviour in violation of the second paragraph of Article 29 shall be punished according to the regulations above.	Article 47: If anyone, in violation of the second clause of Article 25 of this Law, breeds wildlife under special state protection or wildlife stipulated in the second clause of Article 28 without a captive breeding permit, the wildlife and products thereof shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above, and the perpetrator shall be fined between one and five times the value of the wildlife and products thereof.	Article 47: If anyone, in violation of the second clause of Article 25 of this Law, breeds wildlife under special state protection or wildlife stipulated in the second clause of Article 28 without a captive breeding permit, the wildlife and products thereof shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above, and the perpetrator shall be fined between one and five times the value of the wildlife and products thereof.
Article 35 If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, sells, purchases, transports or carries wildlife under special state or local protection or the products thereof, such wildlife and products and his unlawful	Article 47: If anyone, in violation of the first clause of Article 26, the second clause of Article 26, the third clause of Article 26, and Article 31 of this Law, sells, purchases, utilises, transports or mails wildlife under special state	Article 49: If anyone, in violation of the first paragraph of Article 28, the first paragraph of Article 29 and the first paragraph of Article 35, sells, purchases, transfers, utilises, transports, carries or mails wildlife under	Article 48: If anyone, in violation of the first and second clause of Article 27, the first clause of Article 28 and the first clause of Article 33, sells, purchases, utilises, transports, carries or mails wildlife under special state	Article 48: If anyone, in violation of the first and second clause of Article 27, the first clause of Article 28 and the first clause of Article 33, sells, purchases, utilises, transports, carries or mails wildlife under special state

income shall be confiscated by the administrative authority for industry and commerce and he may concurrently be fined. If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, sells or purchases wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, and if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime of speculation or smuggling. he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law. The wildlife or the products thereof thus confiscated shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions, be disposed of by the relevant department of wildlife administration or by a unit authorized by the same department.

protection or the products thereof. he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. Where a criminal sentence is not necessary, the wildlife and products thereof shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection or the administrative authority for industry and commerce. According to the protection grading and quantity of the wildlife, he shall be fined up to five times the value of the wildlife. Where unlawful income was gained, the unlawful income shall be confiscated, and the perpetrator shall be fined between five and ten times the value of the unlawful income.

If anyone, in violation of the fifth clause of Article 26 and the first clause of Article 31 of this Law, sells, purchases, utilises or transports wildlife not under state protection, the wildlife shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife

special state protection or the products thereof without permission, without a special marking or in violation of the prescriptions of the special marking or without holding or presenting a captive breeding permit or permission document or a special marking, the wildlife and the products thereof and all unlawful income shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above or the administrative authority for industry and commerce. According to the protection grading and quantity of the wildlife, the perpetrator shall be fined between five and ten times the value of the unlawful income. Where unlawful income was not gained, the perpetrator shall be fined between two and five times the value of the wildlife. If the circumstances are serious, the perpetrator's captive breeding permit and permission documents shall be revoked and special markings recalled. Any such behaviour in

protection or the products thereof or the wildlife stipulated in the second clause of Article 28 or the products thereof without permission, without a special marking or in violation of the prescriptions of the special marking, or without holding or presenting a captive breeding permit or permission document or a special marking, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above or the administrative authority for industry and commerce shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties. confiscate the wildlife and the products thereof and all unlawful income, and shall fine the perpetrator between two and ten times the value of the wildlife and products thereof. If the circumstances are serious, the perpetrator's captive breeding permit and permission documents shall be revoked and special markings recalled. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance

protection or the products thereof or the wildlife stipulated in the second clause of Article 28 or the products thereof without permission, without a special marking or in violation of the prescriptions of the special marking, or without holding or presenting a captive breeding permit or permission document or a special marking, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above or the administrative authority for industry and commerce shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties. confiscate the wildlife and the products thereof and all unlawful income, and shall fine the perpetrator between two and ten times the value of the wildlife and products thereof. If the circumstances are serious, the perpetrator's captive breeding permit and permission documents shall be revoked and special markings recalled. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance

protection or by the administrative authority for industry and commerce, and he shall be fined up to three times the value of the wildlife.	violation of the second paragraph of Article 29 shall be punished according to the regulations above. If anyone, in violation of the fourth paragraph of Article 28 and the second paragraph of Article 35, sells, purchases, utilises or transports terrestrial wildlife not under state protection without proof of legal origin, the wildlife shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level or above, or by the administrative authority for industry and commerce, and he shall be fined between one and three times the value of the wildlife.	with the law. If anyone, in violation of the fourth clause of Article 27 and the second clause of Article 33, sells, utilises or transports wildlife not under state protection without proof of legal origin, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level or above or the administrative authority for industry and commerce shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate the wildlife and fine the perpetrator between one and five times the value of the wildlife. Article 49: If anyone, in	with the law. If anyone, in violation of the fourth clause of Article 27 and the second clause of Article 33, sells, utilises or transports wildlife not under state protection without proof of legal origin, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level or above or the administrative authority for industry and commerce shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate the wildlife and fine the perpetrator between one and five times the value of the wildlife. If anyone, in violation of the fifth clause of Article 27 or Article 33, sells, transports, carries or posts relevant wildlife or the products thereof without holding or presenting proof of quarantine, they shall be punished according to the regulations in the Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China. Article 49: If anyone, in
	violation of Article 31, uses	violation of Article 30,	violation of Article 30,

wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, or wildlife not under state protection or the products thereof without proof of legal origin, in the manufacture of foodstuffs, or illegally purchases wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof for the purposes of consumption as food, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above, the administrative authority for industry and commerce or the department for food and drug administration shall issue an order to cease the illegal behaviour, shall confiscate the wildlife and products thereof and all unlawful income and shall issue of a fine equivalent to five to ten times the unlawful income gained. Where no unlawful income was gained, a fine shall be issued of between two and five times the value of the wildlife, according to the protection grading and quantity of the wildlife.

produces or trades foodstuffs made using wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, or wildlife not under state protection or the products thereof without proof of legal origin, or illegally purchases wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof for the purposes of consumption as food, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above or the administrative authority for industry and commerce shall. dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, issue an order to cease the illegal behaviour, shall confiscate the wildlife and products thereof and all unlawful income, and shall issue of a fine equivalent to between two and ten times the value of the wildlife and products thereof. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

produces or trades foodstuffs made using wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, or wildlife not under state protection or the products thereof without proof of legal origin, or illegally purchases wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof for the purposes of consumption as food, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above or the administrative authority for industry and commerce shall. dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, issue an order to cease the illegal behaviour, shall confiscate the wildlife and products thereof and all unlawful income, and shall issue of a fine equivalent to between two and ten times the value of the wildlife and products thereof. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

Article 48: If anyone, in

Article 51: If anyone, in

Article 50: If anyone, in

Article 50: If anyone, in

violation Article 28 of this Law, publishes an advertisement or information relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife, he shall be punished according to the Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 49: Anyone who, in violation of Article 29 of this Law, provides a trading platform for the illegal sale. purchase or utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof or illegal hunting equipment, shall be ordered by the administrative authority for industry and commerce to cease this illegal behaviour and make corrections within a prescribed time limit. Where unlawful income was gained, this unlawful income shall be confiscated, and the perpetrator shall be fined between two and five times the amount of this unlawful income.

violation of Article 32, publishes an advertisement relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment, they shall be punished according to the Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 52: If anyone, in violation of Article 33. provides a trading platform for the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife or the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment the administrative authority for industry and commerce under the people's government at county level and above shall issue an order to cease this illegal behaviour and make corrections within a prescribed time limit; shall confiscate all unlawful income; and shall issue a fine of between two and five times the amount of this unlawful income. Where no unlawful income was gained, a fine shall be issued of between two and five times the value of the wildlife,

violation of Article 31, publishes an advertisement relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment, they shall be punished according to the Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 51: If anyone, in violation of Article 32. provides a trading platform for the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife or the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment, the administrative authority for industry and commerce under the people's government at county level and above shall issue an order to cease this illegal behaviour and make corrections within a prescribed time limit; shall confiscate all unlawful income; and shall issue a fine of between two and five times the amount of this unlawful income. Where no unlawful income was gained, a fine shall be issued of between 10,000 and 50,000 yuan. Where this constitutes

violation of Article 31, publishes an advertisement relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment, they shall be punished according to the Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 51: If anyone, in violation of Article 32. provides a trading platform for the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife or the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment, the administrative authority for industry and commerce under the people's government at county level and above shall issue an order to cease this illegal behaviour and make corrections within a prescribed time limit; shall confiscate all unlawful income; and shall issue a fine of between two and five times the amount of this unlawful income. Where no unlawful income was gained, a fine shall be issued of between 10,000 and 50,000 yuan. Where this constitutes

Article 36 If anyone illegally imports or exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by the Customs according to the Customs Law; if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be	Article 50: If anyone, in violation of Article 32 of this Law, imports of exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by Customs, the department of inspection and quarantine, the public security bureau or	according to the protection grading and quantity of the wildlife. Article 53: If anyone, in violation of Article 36, imports of exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by Customs, the department of inspection and quarantine, the public security bureau or the	a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law. Article 52: If anyone, in violation of Article 35, imports of exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by Customs, the department of inspection and quarantine, the public security bureau or the	a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law. Article 52: If anyone, in violation of Article 35, imports of exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by Customs, the department of inspection and quarantine, the public security bureau or the
prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Law on the crimes of smuggling.	the department of maritime law enforcement in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and statutes. If the act constitutes a crime, the perpetrator shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to the relevant regulations in the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.	department of maritime law enforcement in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and national statutes.	department of maritime law enforcement in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and national statutes. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.	department of maritime law enforcement in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and national statutes. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.
	Article 51: If anyone, in violation of Article 34 of this Law, introduces non-native wildlife species from outside Chinese borders, the introduced wildlife shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection, and the perpetrator shall be fined between 50,000 and 200,000 yuan.	Article 54: If anyone, in violation of the first paragraph of Article 38, introduces non-native wildlife species from outside Chinese borders, the introduced wildlife shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above, and the perpetrator shall be fined	Article 53: If anyone, in violation of the first clause of Article 37, introduces nonnative wildlife species from outside Chinese borders, the introduced wildlife shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above, and the perpetrator shall be fined	Article 53: If anyone, in violation of the first clause of Article 37, introduces nonnative wildlife species from outside Chinese borders, the introduced wildlife shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above, and the perpetrator shall be fined

between 50,000 and 200,000 between 50,000 and 200,000 between 50.000 and 200.000 yuan. vuan. Where this constitutes vuan. Anvone who fails to a crime, they shall be properly conduct quarantine pursued for criminal when importing wildlife in responsibility in accordance accordance with the law, they with the law. shall be punished according to the regulations in the Law of the People's Republic of China on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law. Article 54: If anyone, in Article 52: If anyone, in Article 55: If anyone, in Article 54: If anyone, in violation of Article 35 of this violation of the second violation of the second clause violation of the second clause Law. releases introduced paragraph of Article 38, of Article 37, releases wildlife of Article 37, releases wildlife introduced from outside introduced from outside wildlife to the wild, they shall releases introduced wildlife to Chinese borders into the be ordered by the the wild, they shall be Chinese borders into the wild, they shall be ordered by department of wildlife ordered by the department of wild, they shall be ordered by wildlife protection to the department of wildlife the department of wildlife protection to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed protection under the people's protection under the people's recapture the wildlife within a time limit. If the wildlife is not prescribed time limit. If the government at county level government at county level recaptured within the wildlife is not recaptured and above to recapture the and above to recapture the prescribed time limit, the within the prescribed time wildlife within a prescribed wildlife within a prescribed time limit, and shall be fined department of wildlife limit, the department of time limit, and shall be fined wildlife protection shall between 10.000 vuan and between 10.000 vuan and protection shall recapture the 50,000 yuan. If the wildlife is wildlife or take other recapture the wildlife or take 50,000 yuan. If the wildlife is measures in order to lower other measures in order to not recaptured within the not recaptured within the the impact of the act. The lower the impact of the act. prescribed time limit, the prescribed time limit, the person ordered to recapture The person ordered to relevant department of relevant department of the wildlife within a recapture the wildlife within a wildlife protection shall wildlife protection shall prescribed time limit shall be prescribed time limit shall be recapture the wildlife or take recapture the wildlife or take held liable for the costs held liable for the costs other measures in order to other measures in order to involved in recapture, and involved in recapture, and lower the impact of the act. lower the impact of the act.

				T
	may be fined between 10,000	may be fined up to 50,000	The person ordered to	The person ordered to
	and 50,000 yuan.	yuan.	recapture the wildlife within a	recapture the wildlife within a
			prescribed time limit shall be	prescribed time limit shall be
			held liable for the costs	held liable for the costs
			involved in recapture.	involved in recapture.
Article 37 If anyone forges,	Article 53: If anyone, in	Article 56: If anyone, in	Article 55: If anyone, in	Article 55: If anyone, in
sells or resells or transfers a	violation of Article 36 of this	violation of Article 39 of this	violation of the first clause of	violation of the first clause of
special hunting and catching	Law, forges, modifies, sells,	Law, forges, modifies, sells,	Article 39, forges, modifies,	Article 39, forges, modifies,
license, a hunting license, a	purchases or transfers a	purchases, transfers,	sells, purchases, transfers,	sells, purchases, transfers,
domestication and breeding	relevant certificate, document	borrows or lends a relevant	borrows or lends a relevant	borrows or lends a relevant
license, or an import or	or label, the illegal certificate,	certificate, document or label,	certificate, special marking or	certificate, special marking or
export permit, his license or	document or label shall be	the illegal certificate,	other relevant permission	other relevant permission
permit shall be revoked and	confiscated by the	document or label shall be	document, the department of	document, the department of
his unlawful income shall be	department of wildlife	confiscated by the	wildlife protection under the	wildlife protection under the
confiscated and he may	protection, and the	department of wildlife	people's government at	people's government at
concurrently be fined by the	perpetrator shall be fined	protection under the people's	county level and above shall	county level and above shall
relevant department of	between 50,000 and 200,000	government at county level	confiscate the illegal	confiscate the illegal
wildlife administration or the	yuan. If there unlawful	and above, and the	certificate, special marking or	certificate, special marking or
administrative authority for	income was gained, this	perpetrator shall be fined	relevant permission	relevant permission
industry and commerce. If	unlawful income shall be	between 50,000 and 200,000	document and any unlawful	document and any unlawful
anyone who forges or sells or	confiscated. If the act	yuan. If there unlawful	income, and shall issue a fine	income, and shall issue a fine
resells a special hunting and	constitutes a crime, the	income was gained, this	of between between 50,000	of between between 50,000
catching license or an import	perpetrator shall be	unlawful income shall be	and 200,000 yuan. Where	and 200,000 yuan. Where
or export permit, and if the	prosecuted for criminal	confiscated.	this constitutes a violation of	this constitutes a violation of
circumstances are serious	responsibility according to		public security administrative	public security administrative
enough to constitute a crime,	the relevant regulations of		regulations, the public	regulations, the public
he shall be prosecuted for	the Criminal Law of the		security bureau shall issue a	security bureau shall issue a
criminal responsibility by	People's Republic of China.		civil administrative penalty.	civil administrative penalty.
applying mutatis mutandis			Where this constitutes a	Where this constitutes a
the provisions of Article 167			crime, they shall be pursued	crime, they shall be pursued
of the Criminal Law.			for criminal responsibility in	for criminal responsibility in
			accordance with the law.	accordance with the law.
Article 28 Anyone who has	Article 54: Anyone who has	Article 57: Anyone who has	[see Article 58]	
caused losses to crops or	caused losses to crops or	caused losses to crops or		
other losses while hunting or	other losses while hunting or	other losses to other people		

catching wildlife shall be held	catching wildlife shall be held	while hunting or catching	
responsible for	responsible for	wildlife shall be liable for civil	
compensation.	compensation.	responsibility in accordance	
compensation.	compensation.	with the law.	
Article 38 Any staff member	Article 55: If any of the	[Reconfigured as Article 42]	
of a department of wildlife	following behaviours occurs	[[Toooringaroa ao 7 mao 12]	
administration who neglects	in a department of wildlife		
his duty, abuses his power or	protection or other		
engages in malpractices for	department, the member of		
personal gains shall be	staff responsible and their		
subject to administrative	superior shall receive a		
sanctions by the department	demerit, major demerit or a		
to which he belongs or by the	demotion. If the act causes		
competent authority at a	serious consequences, they		
higher level; if the	shall be fired, and the person		
circumstances are serious	in charge should admit		
enough to constitute a crime,	responsibility and resign; if		
he shall be prosecuted for	the circumstances are		
criminal responsibility	serious and constitute a		
according to law.	crime, the perpetrator shall		
	be prosecuted for criminal		
	responsibility according to		
	the law.		
	1. An applicant who		
	does not meet the conditions		
	for approval is approved for		
	or issued with a special		
	hunting licence, a hunting		
	licence, a captive breeding		
	permit, import or export		
	permit, or a special label;		
	2. An approval document		
	or environmental impact		
	assessment document is		
	approved or issued for the		

beer er st. or ur ac th vic dis no by	3. A decision is made to ssue an order cease illegal behaviour and return an environment to its former state, to revoke a certificate, or to confiscate items and unlawful income in accordance with the law, but his is not carried out; 4. Behaviour that is in violation of this Law is discovered or reported but not investigated as required by regulations; 5. Other illegal behaviour in violation of laws and egulations.			
Ai cc wi wi wi au	Article 58: Articles confiscated in accordance with this Law shall be dealt with by the department of wildlife protection or by a unit authorised by the same department.	Article 58: Articles confiscated in accordance with this Law shall be dealt with by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above or by a unit authorised by the same department. Article 59: If any violation of this Law constitutes a crime, the perpetrator shall be	Article 56: Articles confiscated in accordance with this Law shall be dealt with by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above or by a unit authorised by the same department. Article 57: Evaluation criteria and procedures for the valuation catches, wildlife	Article 56: Articles confiscated in accordance with this Law shall be dealt with by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above or by a unit authorised by the same department. Article 57: Evaluation criteria and procedures for the valuation catches, wildlife

		responsibility according to the law.	stipulated in this Law shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council [prev. Art 60].	stipulated in this Law shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.
Article 39 Any party who is dissatisfied with the decision on an administrative sanction may, within 15 days of receiving the notification on the sanction, make a request for reconsideration to the authority at the level next higher to the one that made the decision on the sanction; if he is dissatisfied with the decision on reconsideration made by the authority at the next higher level, he may, within 15 days of receiving the notification on the decision on reconsideration, institute legal proceedings in the court. The party may also directly institute legal proceedings in the court within 15 days of receiving the notification on the sanction. If the party neither makes a request for reconsideration, nor institutes legal proceedings in the court, nor complies with the decision on the sanction, the authority that made the	[Removed]		Article 58: Anyone who has caused losses to crops or other losses to other people while hunting or catching wildlife shall be liable for civil responsibility in accordance with the law [prev. Art. 57].	Article 58: Anyone who has caused losses to crops or other losses to other people while hunting or catching wildlife shall be liable for civil responsibility in accordance with the law.

decision on the sanction shall request the court to effect a compulsory execution of the decision. If the party is dissatisfied with a customs penalty or a penalty for violation of public security, the matter shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Law or the Regulations on Administrative Penalties for Public Security.	QUADTE			
		R FIVE: SUPPLEMENTARY PRO		
	Article 56: Evaluation criteria and procedures for the valuation of wildlife and catches as stipulated in this Law shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.	Article 60: Evaluation criteria and procedures for the valuation of wildlife and catches as stipulated in this Law shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.	[see Article 57]	
	Article 57: The endangered wildlife species listed in international conventions to which China is a party shall be checked and approved by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council. For the purposes of this Law, these species can be treated as wildlife under special state protection.	[Moved to Article 36]		
Article 35 Paragraph 3: The wildlife or the products	Article 58: Articles confiscated in accordance	[Moved to section above]		

thereof thus confiscated	with this Law shall be dealt		
shall, in accordance with the	with this Law shall be dealt with by the department of		
relevant provisions, be	wildlife protection or by a unit		
disposed of by the relevant	authorised by the same		
department of wildlife	•		
•	department.		
administration or by a unit			
authorized by the same			
department.	150	150	
Article 40 If any international	[Removed]	[Removed]	
treaty concerning the			
protection of wildlife,			
concluded or acceded to by			
the People's Republic of			
China, contains provisions			
differing from those of this			
Law, the provisions of the			
international treaty shall			
apply, unless the provisions			
are ones on which the			
People's Republic of China			
has made reservations.			
Article 41 The department of	Article 59: The department	[Removed]	
wildlife administration under	of wildlife protection under		
the State Council shall, in	the State Council shall, in		
accordance with this Law,	accordance with this Law,		
formulate regulations for its	formulate regulations for its		
implementation which shall	implementation which shall		
go into effect after being	go into effect after being		
submitted to and approved	submitted to and approved		
by the State Council. The	by the State Council.		
standing committees of the	The standing		
people's congresses of	committees of the people's		
provinces, autonomous	congresses of provinces,		
regions and municipalities	autonomous regions and		
directly under the Central	municipalities may, in		

Government may, in	accordance with this law,				
accordance with this Law,	formulate measures for its				
formulate measures for its	implementation.				
implementation.					
Article 42 This Law shall	Article 60: This Law shall	Article 61: This Law shall	Article 59: This Law shall	Article 59: This Law shall	
come into force as of March	come into force on XXX	come into force on XXX	come into force on XXX	come into force on <mark>January</mark>	
1, 1989.				1, 2017.	