

Wildlife Protection Law of China (1989 and 2015)

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

<p>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.</p>	<p>The wildlife habitat covered by this Law refers to the main areas where wild populations of wildlife live and reproduce.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>thereof covered by 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.</p>	<p>thereof covered by 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 of wildlife and related activities, including scientific research and captive breeding, according to the law.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>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 caaring for wildlife and collective protection of the human living environment.</p>	<p>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. .</p>	<p>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. .</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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. .</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

			<p>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].</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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].</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Article 7 The departments of forestry and fisheries administration under the State Council shall be</p>	<p>Article 7: Departments of forestry administration under the State Council shall be responsible for the</p>	<p>Article 7 Departments of forestry and fisheries administration under the State Council shall be</p>	<p>Article 7 Departments of forestry and fisheries administration under the State Council shall be</p>	<p>Article 7 Departments of forestry and fisheries administration under the State Council shall be</p>

<p>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 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 areas.</p>	<p>nationwide protection of terrestrial wildlife. Departments of fisheries administration under the State Council shall be responsible for the nationwide protection of aquatic wildlife.</p> <p>The departments of forestry administration under local governments at or above the county level shall 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.</p>	<p>responsible for the nationwide protection of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>responsible for the nationwide protection of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>responsible for the nationwide protection of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>Article 8: The people's government at various levels shall strengthen efforts to</p>	<p>Article 8 The people's government at various levels shall strengthen efforts in</p>	<p>Article 8 The people's government at various levels shall strengthen efforts in</p>	<p>Article 8 The people's government at various levels shall strengthen efforts in</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Education administration departments and schools shall cultivate awareness of wildlife protection among students.</p> <p>News media shall promote wildlife protection laws and regulations and develop awareness of wildlife protection, advocate caring for wildlife, and monitor illegal behaviour.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Education administration departments and schools shall cultivate awareness of wildlife protection among students.</p> <p>News media shall promote wildlife protection laws and regulations and develop awareness of wildlife protection, and monitor public opinion on illegal behaviour.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Education administration departments and schools shall conduct wildlife protection education for students.</p> <p>News media shall promote wildlife protection laws and regulations and develop awareness of wildlife protection, and monitor public opinion on illegal behaviour.</p>	<p>public education and disseminating scientific 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.</p> <p>Education administration departments and schools shall conduct wildlife protection education for students.</p> <p>News media shall promote wildlife protection laws and regulations and develop awareness of wildlife protection, and monitor public opinion on illegal behaviour.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Lists or revised lists of wildlife under state protection, which are of</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	important ecological, scientific or social value shall be drawn up and announced by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.	Lists or revised lists of terrestrial wildlife which are of important ecological, scientific or social value shall be drawn up and announced by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.		
<p>Article 10 The department of wildlife administration under the State Council and governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall, in the main districts and water areas where wildlife under special state or local protection lives and breeds, designate nature reserves and strengthen the protection and administration of wildlife under special state or local protection and the environment for its survival. The designation and administration of nature reserves shall be effected in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State Council.</p>	<p>Article 13: Wildlife protection departments under the people's government at the county level and above shall organise regular surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats, and shall establish robust records of wildlife and their habitats.</p> <p>Surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution, numbers and structure of wildlife populations; 2. Area and ecology of wildlife habitats; 3. Major threats to wildlife and their habitats; 4. Other aspects requiring surveying, monitoring or evaluation. 	<p>Article 12: Departments of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above shall regularly organise or commission relevant scientific research institutions to conduct surveys, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitat, and shall establish robust records of wildlife and their habitats.</p> <p>Surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution, numbers and structure of wildlife populations; 2. Area and ecology of wildlife habitats; 3. Major threats to wildlife and their habitats; 4. Captive breeding of wildlife and other aspects requiring surveying, monitoring or evaluation. 	<p>Article 11: Departments of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above shall regularly organise or commission relevant scientific research institutions to conduct surveys, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitat, and shall establish robust records of wildlife and their habitats.</p> <p>Surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution, numbers and structure of wildlife populations; 2. Area and ecology of wildlife habitats; 3. Major threats to wildlife and their habitats; 4. Captive breeding of wildlife and other aspects requiring surveying, monitoring or evaluation. 	<p>Article 11: Departments of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above shall regularly organise or commission relevant scientific research institutions to conduct surveys, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitat, and shall establish robust records of wildlife and their habitats.</p> <p>Surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution, numbers and structure of wildlife populations; 2. Area and ecology of wildlife habitats; 3. Major threats to wildlife and their habitats; 4. Captive breeding of wildlife and other aspects requiring surveying, monitoring or evaluation.

<p>Article 15 The departments of wildlife administration shall regularly carry out surveys of wildlife resources and keep records of them.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Human activities that disturb or threaten wildlife, such as cultivating monocultures, introducing</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Human activities that disturb or threaten wildlife, such as cultivating</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	<p>non-native species or excessive use of agricultural chemicals shall be prohibited or restricted in nature reserves and other protected areas.</p> <p>The demarcation and administration of nature reserves and other protected areas shall be carried out in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>monocultures, introducing non-native species or excessive use of agricultural chemicals shall be prohibited or restricted in nature reserves and other protected areas.</p> <p>The demarcation and administration of nature reserves and other protected areas shall be carried out in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>monocultures, excessive use of agricultural chemicals, or introducing non-native species shall be prohibited or restricted in corresponding nature reserves.</p> <p>The demarcation and administration of corresponding nature reserves shall be handled in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>monocultures, excessive use of agricultural chemicals, or introducing non-native species shall be prohibited or restricted in corresponding nature reserves.</p> <p>The demarcation and administration of corresponding nature reserves shall be in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Where the law stipulates that construction activities are prohibited in nature reserves and other protected areas,</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Construction projects that are not permitted by construction laws and regulations shall be</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Construction projects that are not permitted by construction laws and regulations shall be</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>such projects may not be constructed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>prohibited in nature reserves.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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		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.	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.	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.
Article 11 Departments of wildlife administration at various levels shall keep watch on and monitor the impact of the environment on wildlife. If the environmental impact causes harm to wildlife, the departments of wildlife administration shall conduct investigation and deal with the matter jointly with the departments concerned.	Article 15: Departments of wildlife protection at various levels shall keep watch on and monitor the impact of the environment on wildlife. When the environmental impact causes harm to wildlife, the department of wildlife protection shall conduct an investigation and deal with the matter jointly with the departments concerned.	Article 15: Departments of wildlife protection at various levels shall keep watch on and monitor the impact of the environment on wildlife. When the environmental impact causes harm to wildlife, the department of wildlife protection shall conduct an investigation and deal with the matter jointly with the departments concerned.	Article 14: Departments of wildlife protection at various levels shall keep watch on and monitor the impact of the environment on wildlife. When the environmental impact causes harm to wildlife, the department of wildlife protection shall conduct an investigation and deal with the matter jointly with the departments concerned.	Article 14: Departments of wildlife protection at various levels shall keep watch on and monitor the impact of the environment on wildlife. When the environmental impact causes harm to wildlife, the department of wildlife protection shall conduct an investigation and deal with the matter jointly with the departments concerned.
Article 13 If natural disasters present threats to wildlife under special state or local protection, the local governments shall take timely measures to rescue them.	Article 16: The people's government at the county level and above and relevant departments shall incorporate emergency rescue measures for wildlife into emergency response plans for incidents such as natural disasters and major environmental pollution incidents. When wildlife under special state or local protection are threatened by a sudden incident, the local	Article 16: When wildlife under special state or local protection are threatened by a sudden incident such as natural disasters or major environmental pollution incidents, the local people's government shall undertake timely rescue measures. Wildlife protection departments under the people's government at county level and above shall organise and develop wildlife	Article 15: When wildlife under special state or local protection are threatened by a sudden incident such as natural disasters or major environmental pollution incidents, the local people's government shall undertake timely rescue measures. Wildlife protection departments under the people's government at county level and above shall organise and develop wildlife	Article 15: When wildlife under special state or local protection are threatened by a sudden incident such as natural disasters or major environmental pollution incidents, the local people's government shall undertake timely rescue measures. Wildlife protection departments under the people's government at county level and above shall organise and develop wildlife

	<p>people's government shall undertake timely rescue measures. Wildlife protection departments under the people's government at the county level and above shall develop wildlife shelter and rescue programmes in accordance with relevant regulations, and shall encourage and support appropriate units and individuals in carrying out wildlife sheltering and rescue.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>Article 17: 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.</p>	<p>Article 17: 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>

				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.
	<p>Article 18: The state shall strengthen protection of genetic wildlife resources.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Article 18: The state shall strengthen protection of genetic wildlife resources, and shall capture genetic information of endangered wildlife.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Article 17: The state shall strengthen protection of genetic wildlife resources, and shall capture genetic information of endangered wildlife.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Article 17: The state shall strengthen protection of genetic wildlife resources, and shall capture genetic information of endangered wildlife.</p> <p>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.</p>
	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.
	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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

			government at the county level or above, or other departments of wildlife protection [prev. Art 24].	government at the county level or above, or other departments of wildlife protection.
<p>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 Government for a special hunting and catching license.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Article 18 Anyone who intends to hunt or catch wildlife that is not under</p>	<p>Article 20: Anyone who intends to hunt or catch wildlife that is not under</p>	<p>Article 22: Anyone who intends to hunt or catch terrestrial wildlife that is not</p>	<p>Article 22: Anyone who intends to hunt or catch terrestrial wildlife that is not</p>	<p>Article 22: Anyone who intends to hunt or catch terrestrial wildlife that is not</p>

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

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

	<p>purposes of scientific research.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>research.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>purposes of scientific research.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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 the State Council.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>special notification issued by the State Council.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>regulations that designated a different authorization agency by the State Council.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>regulations that designated a different authorization agency by the State Council.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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

<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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. 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</p>	<p>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. 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</p>
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<p>products thereof, in accordance with the relevant regulations, to purchasing units designated by the government. The administrative authority for industry and commerce shall exercise supervision and control over wildlife or the products thereof that are placed on the market.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>origin, such as hunting, import, export or captive breeding permit.</p>	<p>legal origin, such as hunting, import or export permit. The sale of wildlife as stipulated in the second and fourth paragraphs of this Article shall also require proof of quarantine, in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>legal origin, such as hunting, import or export permit. The sale of wildlife as stipulated in the second and fourth paragraphs of this Article shall also require proof of quarantine, in accordance with the law.</p>
	<p>Article 26 Paragraph 3: Wildlife under special state protection that has been authorised for utilisation by</p>	<p>Article 29: Wildlife under special state protection for which there exists established knowledge and</p>	<p>Article 28: Wildlife under special state protection for which there exists established knowledge and</p>	<p>Article 28: Wildlife under special state protection for which there exists established knowledge and</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 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</p>	<p>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</p>
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		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.
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The production and utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof as medicine shall abide by relevant laws and regulations relating to administration of medicines.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The production and utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof as medicine shall abide by relevant laws and regulations relating to administration of medicines.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The production and utilisation of wildlife and the products thereof as medicine shall abide by relevant laws and regulations relating to administration of medicines.</p>
		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

		<p>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.</p> <p>The illegal purchase of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof for use as food shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The illegal purchase of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof for use as food shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The illegal purchase of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof for use as food shall be prohibited.</p>
	<p>Article 28: Publishing of advertisements or information relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilisation and wildlife and the products thereof shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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,</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

<p>the Central Government, or by a unit authorized by the same department.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Article 32: The illegal import or export of wildlife and the products thereof, trade in which is prohibited or restricted by an international convention 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</p>	<p>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, and an import or</p>	<p>Article 35: Lists of wildlife and products thereof the trade in which is prohibited or restricted by international conventions which China has concluded or 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, and an import or export permit must be</p>	<p>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, and an import or export permit must be</p>

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

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

			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.
	<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Article 25 The forgery, sale or resale or transfer of special hunting and catching licenses, hunting licenses, domestication and breeding licenses, and import and export permits shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>Article 36: The forgery, modification, sale, purchase or transfer of the following certificates, documents and markings is prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special hunting and catching licences 2. Hunting licences 3. Captive breeding permits 4. Documents which approve the sale, 	<p>Article 39: The forgery, modification, sale, purchase, transfer, borrowing or lending of the following certificates, documents and markings is prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special hunting and catching licences 2. Hunting licences 3. Captive breeding permits 4. Documents which 	<p>Article 39: The forgery, 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</p>	<p>Article 39: The forgery, 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</p>

	<p>purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Import and export permits 6. Special labels 	<p>approve the sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Import and export permits 6. Special labels 	<p>import and export permits is prohibited.</p> <p>Information relating to the granting of permits, special markings and approval documents stipulated above shall be made public in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>import and export permits is prohibited.</p> <p>Information relating to the granting of permits, special markings and approval documents stipulated above shall be made public in accordance with the law.</p>
<p>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 administration under the State Council.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 regulations.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	[Removed]	[Removed]		

<p>formulated by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council jointly with the financial and pricing authorities and shall enter into force after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.</p>				
<p>Article 29 The local 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.</p>	<p>Article 38: The local people's 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.</p>	<p>[Moved to Article 19]</p>		
<p>Article 14 If the protection of wildlife under special state or local protection causes losses to crops or other losses, the local governments shall make compensation for them. Measures for such compensation shall be formulated by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>[Moved to Article 20]</p>		

	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 measures for wildlife under special local protection and for other wildlife that is not under special state protection shall be formulated by the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.	Article 41: The administrative measures for wildlife under special local protection and for other wildlife that is not under special state protection shall be formulated by the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.	Article 41: The administrative measures for wildlife under special local protection and for other wildlife that is not under special state protection shall be formulated by the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government or their standing committees.	Article 41: The administrative measures for wildlife under special local protection and for other wildlife that is not under special state protection shall be formulated by the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government or their standing committees.	Article 41: The administrative measures for wildlife under special local protection and for other wildlife that is not under special state protection shall be formulated by the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government or their standing committees.
CHAPTER FOUR: LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY				
	Article 55: If any of the following behaviours occurs in a department of wildlife protection or other department, the member of staff responsible and their superior shall receive a	Article 42: Where departments of wildlife protection or other relevant departments and institutions do not make decisions relating to administrative permits or according to the	Article 42: Where departments of wildlife protection or other relevant departments and institutions do not make decisions relating to administrative permits or according to the	Article 42: Where departments of wildlife protection or other relevant departments and institutions do not make decisions relating to administrative permits or according to the

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

	<p>construction project, he shall be ordered to cease construction by the department of environmental protection that approved the environmental impact assessment documents for the construction project and to make amendments within a prescribed time limit, and shall be fined between 100,000 yuan and 1,000,000 yuan.</p>	<p>construction project in accordance with environmental impact assessment documentation, they shall be ordered to cease construction by the department that approved the environmental impact assessment documents and to make amendments within a prescribed time limit, and shall be fined between 100,000 yuan and 1,000,000 yuan.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>laws and regulations.</p>	<p>laws and regulations.</p>
		<p>Article 45: If anyone, in violation of the third paragraph of Article 16, trades in wildlife or the products thereof under the guise of wildlife shelter and rescue, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above shall confiscate the wildlife and products thereof and unlawful</p>	<p>Article 44: If anyone, in violation of the third clause of Article 15, trades in wildlife or the products thereof under the guise of wildlife shelter and rescue, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above shall confiscate the wildlife and products thereof and unlawful income gained; shall</p>	<p>Article 44: If anyone, in violation of the third clause of Article 15, trades in wildlife or the products thereof under the guise of wildlife shelter and rescue, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above shall confiscate the wildlife and products thereof and unlawful income gained; shall</p>

		income gained; shall impose 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.	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.	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 31 Anyone who illegally catches or kills wildlife under special state protection shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the supplementary provisions on punishing the crimes of catching or killing the species of wildlife under special state protection which are rare or near extinction.	Article 43: Anyone who, in violation of Articles 19 and 21 of this Law, catches or kills wildlife under special state protection 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 department of wildlife protection or the department of maritime law enforcement shall confiscate his catch, hunting implements and all unlawful income, and shall suspend special hunting licences. Where a catch is present, the perpetrator shall be fined up to ten times the value of the item; where catch is not present, the	Article 46: If anyone, in violation of Article 21 and the first paragraph of Article 23, 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, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level or above or the department of maritime law enforcement shall confiscate their catch, hunting implements and all unlawful income, and shall suspend special hunting licences. Where a catch is present, the perpetrator shall be fined between two and ten times the value of the item; where catch is not present, the	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

	<p>perpetrator shall be fined up to 50,000 yuan.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>perpetrator shall be fined between 10,000 and 50,000 yuan.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	<p>accordance with the relevant regulations of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. Where a criminal sentence is not necessary, the perpetrator shall be punished by the public security bureau in accordance with the relevant 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.</p>	<p>on Administrative Penalties for Public Security.</p>	<p>punished by the public security bureau in accordance with Regulations on Administrative Penalties for Public Security. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>punished by the public security bureau in accordance with Regulations on Administrative Penalties for Public Security. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>
<p>Article 32 If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, hunts or catches wildlife in an area or during a season closed to hunting or uses prohibited hunting gear or methods for the purpose, his catch, hunting gear and unlawful income shall be confiscated and he shall be fined by the department of wildlife administration; if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the provisions of Article 130 of the Criminal Law.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>[moved to Articles 46 and 47]</p>		

	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Any such behaviour in violation of the second paragraph of Article 29 shall be punished according to the regulations above.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
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	<p>protection or by the administrative authority for industry and commerce, and he shall be fined up to three times the value of the wildlife.</p>	<p>violation of the second paragraph of Article 29 shall be punished according to the regulations above.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>with the law.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>with the law.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
		<p>Article 50: If anyone, in violation of Article 31, uses</p>	<p>Article 49: If anyone, in violation of Article 30,</p>	<p>Article 49: If anyone, in violation of Article 30,</p>

		<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>Article 48: If anyone, in</p>	<p>Article 51: If anyone, in</p>	<p>Article 50: If anyone, in</p>	<p>Article 50: If anyone, in</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>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,</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

		according to the protection grading and quantity of the wildlife.	a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.	a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.
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 prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Law on the crimes of smuggling.	Article 50: If anyone, in violation of Article 32 of this Law, imports or exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by Customs, the department of inspection and quarantine, the public security bureau or 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.	Article 53: If anyone, in violation of Article 36, imports or exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by Customs, the department of inspection and quarantine, the public security bureau or the department of maritime law enforcement in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and national statutes.	Article 52: If anyone, in violation of Article 35, imports or exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by Customs, the department of inspection and quarantine, the public security bureau or the 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 52: If anyone, in violation of Article 35, imports or exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by Customs, the department of inspection and quarantine, the public security bureau or the 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 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 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

		between 50,000 and 200,000 yuan.	between 50,000 and 200,000 yuan. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.	between 50,000 and 200,000 yuan. Anyone who fails to properly conduct quarantine when importing wildlife in accordance with the law, they 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.
	<p>Article 52: If anyone, in violation of Article 35 of this Law, releases introduced wildlife to the wild, they shall be ordered by the department of wildlife protection to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit. If the wildlife is not recaptured within the prescribed time limit, the department of wildlife protection shall recapture the wildlife or take other measures in order to lower the impact of the act. The person ordered to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit shall be held liable for the costs involved in recapture, and</p>	<p>Article 55: If anyone, in violation of the second paragraph of Article 38, releases introduced wildlife to the wild, they shall be ordered by the department of wildlife protection to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit. If the wildlife is not recaptured within the prescribed time limit, the department of wildlife protection shall recapture the wildlife or take other measures in order to lower the impact of the act. The person ordered to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit shall be held liable for the costs involved in recapture, and</p>	<p>Article 54: If anyone, in violation of the second clause of Article 37, releases wildlife introduced from outside Chinese borders into the wild, they shall be ordered by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit, and shall be fined between 10,000 yuan and 50,000 yuan. If the wildlife is not recaptured within the prescribed time limit, the relevant department of wildlife protection shall recapture the wildlife or take other measures in order to lower the impact of the act.</p>	<p>Article 54: If anyone, in violation of the second clause of Article 37, releases wildlife introduced from outside Chinese borders into the wild, they shall be ordered by the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit, and shall be fined between 10,000 yuan and 50,000 yuan. If the wildlife is not recaptured within the prescribed time limit, the relevant department of wildlife protection shall recapture the wildlife or take other measures in order to lower the impact of the act.</p>

	may be fined between 10,000 and 50,000 yuan.	may be fined up to 50,000 yuan.	The person ordered to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit shall be held liable for the costs involved in recapture.	The person ordered to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit shall be held liable for the costs involved in recapture.
Article 37 If anyone forges, sells or resells or transfers a special hunting and catching license, a hunting license, a domestication and breeding license, or an import or export permit, his license or permit shall be revoked and his unlawful income shall be confiscated and he may concurrently be fined by the relevant department of wildlife administration or the administrative authority for industry and commerce. If anyone who forges or sells or resells a special hunting and catching license or an import or export permit, and if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility by applying mutatis mutandis the provisions of Article 167 of the Criminal Law.	Article 53: If anyone, in violation of Article 36 of this Law, forges, modifies, sells, purchases or transfers a relevant certificate, document or label, the illegal certificate, document or label shall be confiscated by the department of wildlife protection, and the perpetrator shall be fined between 50,000 and 200,000 yuan. If there unlawful income was gained, this unlawful income shall be confiscated. If the act constitutes a crime, the perpetrator shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to the relevant regulations of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.	Article 56: If anyone, in violation of Article 39 of this Law, forges, modifies, sells, purchases, transfers, borrowed or lends a relevant certificate, document or label, the illegal certificate, document or label 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 yuan. If there unlawful income was gained, this unlawful income shall be confiscated.	Article 55: If anyone, in violation of the first clause of Article 39, forges, modifies, sells, purchases, transfers, borrows or lends a relevant certificate, special marking or other relevant permission document , the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above shall confiscate the illegal certificate, special marking or relevant permission document and any unlawful income , and shall issue a fine of between between 50,000 and 200,000 yuan. Where this constitutes a violation of public security administrative regulations, the public security bureau shall issue a civil administrative penalty. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.	Article 55: If anyone, in violation of the first clause of Article 39, forges, modifies, sells, purchases, transfers, borrows or lends a relevant certificate, special marking or other relevant permission document, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at county level and above shall confiscate the illegal certificate, special marking or relevant permission document and any unlawful income, and shall issue a fine of between between 50,000 and 200,000 yuan. Where this constitutes a violation of public security administrative regulations, the public security bureau shall issue a civil administrative penalty. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.
Article 28 Anyone who has caused losses to crops or other losses while hunting or	Article 54: Anyone who has caused losses to crops or other losses while hunting or	Article 57: Anyone who has caused losses to crops or other losses to other people	[see Article 58]	

<p>catching wildlife shall be held responsible for compensation.</p>	<p>catching wildlife shall be held responsible for compensation.</p>	<p>while hunting or catching wildlife shall be liable for civil responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>		
<p>Article 38 Any staff member of a department of wildlife administration who neglects his duty, abuses his power or engages in malpractices for personal gains shall be subject to administrative sanctions by the department to which he belongs or by the competent authority at a higher level; if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to law.</p>	<p>Article 55: If any of the following behaviours occurs in a department of wildlife protection or other department, the member of staff responsible and their superior shall receive a 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.</p> <p>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;</p> <p>2. An approval document or environmental impact assessment document is approved or issued for the</p>	<p>[Reconfigured as Article 42]</p>		

	<p>sale, purchase or utilisation of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, in violation of this Law;</p> <p>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 accordance with the law, but this is not carried out;</p> <p>4. Behaviour that is in violation of this Law is discovered or reported but not investigated as required by regulations;</p> <p>5. Other illegal behaviour in violation of laws and regulations.</p>			
	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
		<p>Article 59: If any violation of this Law constitutes a crime, the perpetrator shall be prosecuted for criminal</p>	<p>Article 57: Evaluation criteria and procedures for the valuation catches, wildlife and the products thereof</p>	<p>Article 57: Evaluation criteria and procedures for the valuation catches, wildlife and the products thereof</p>

		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.
<p>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</p>	[Removed]		<p>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].</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>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.</p>				
CHAPTER FIVE: SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS				
	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>[see Article 57]</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	<p>[Moved to Article 36]</p>		
<p>Article 35 Paragraph 3: The wildlife or the products</p>	<p>Article 58: Articles confiscated in accordance</p>	<p>[Moved to section above]</p>		

<p>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.</p>	<p>with this Law shall be dealt with by the department of wildlife protection or by a unit authorised by the same department.</p>			
<p>Article 40 If any international 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.</p>	<p>[Removed]</p>	<p>[Removed]</p>		
<p>Article 41 The department of wildlife administration under the State Council shall, in accordance with this Law, formulate regulations for its implementation which shall go into effect after being submitted to and approved by the State Council. The standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central</p>	<p>Article 59: The department of wildlife protection under the State Council shall, in accordance with this Law, formulate regulations for its implementation which shall go into effect after being submitted to and approved by the State Council. The standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities may, in</p>	<p>[Removed]</p>		

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