

2018 version	2023 version (to be implemented from 1 <sup>st</sup> May, 2023)
Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (revised October 2018)	Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China
	Second Revision adopted at the 38th Session of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on December 30, 2022
<b>Contents</b>	
Chapter One: General Provisions	
Chapter Two: Protection of Wildlife and Their Habitats	
Chapter Three: Administration of Wildlife	
Chapter Four: Legal Responsibility	
Chapter Five: Supplementary Provisions	
<b>Chapter One: General Provisions</b>	<b>Chapter One: General Provisions</b>
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.	Article 1 This Law is formulated for the purpose of protecting wildlife, saving species of wildlife which are rare or near extinction, maintaining biodiversity and ecological balance, promoting the establishment of ecological civilization, and <b>fostering the harmonious coexistence of man and nature</b> .
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.	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 protected under this Law refers to the species, both terrestrial and aquatic, which are rare or near extinction and terrestrial species with important ecological, scientific and social values.
The wildlife and products thereof covered by this Law refers to the whole (including eggs and spawn), and parts and derivatives thereof.	The wildlife and products 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.	As regards the protection of the species of aquatic wildlife other than those which are rare or near extinction, the provisions of the <i>Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China</i> and other relevant laws shall apply.
Article 3 Wildlife resources shall be owned by the state.	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	The state shall safeguard the lawful rights and interests of organizations and individuals engaged in the protection of wildlife and related activities, including scientific research and

<p>captive breeding, according to the law.</p>	<p>captive breeding, according to the law.</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 strengthen the protection and restoration of important ecosystems; shall pursue a policy of prioritizing protection, regulating utilization and stringent supervision and management; shall encourage and support the scientific research and application of wildlife, uphold the concept of ecological civilization and promote green development.</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.</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.</p>
<p>The state encourages citizens, legal entities and other organisations to participate in wildlife protection activities and support wildlife protection welfare efforts through donations, subsidies, volunteering and other means.</p>	<p>The state shall encourage citizens, legal entities and other organizations to participate in wildlife protection activities and support wildlife protection welfare efforts through donations, subsidies, volunteering and other means.</p>
<p>The wildlife habitat covered by this Law refers to the main areas where wild populations of wildlife live and reproduce.</p>	<p>The wildlife habitats covered by this Law refer to the main areas where wild populations of wildlife live and reproduce.</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.</p>	<p>Article 6 Any organization or individual is obligated to protect wildlife and their habitats. The illegal hunting, catching, transporting, or trading of wildlife, or destruction of wildlife habitats, shall be prohibited.</p>
<p>All organisations and individuals have the right to report to relevant departments and institutions or file charges against any behaviour that violates this Law.</p>	<p>The public shall raise awareness of protecting wildlife and maintaining public health safety, prevent the spread of infectious diseases of wildlife origin, resist the illegal use of wildlife as food, and develop a civilized and healthy lifestyle.</p>
<p>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>Any organization or individual has the right to report any behavior that violates this Law. The department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above and other relevant departments receiving the report shall respond in a timely manner according to the law.</p>
<p>Article 7 Departments of forestry and grasslands and fisheries administration under the State Council shall be responsible for the nationwide protection of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively.</p>	<p>Article 7 Departments of forestry and grassland administration, and fisheries administration under the State Council shall be 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>The local people's governments at the county level and above shall be responsible for the protection of wildlife in their respective areas, and their departments of forestry and grassland administration, and fisheries administration shall be responsible for the protection of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife respectively in their respective areas.</p>
	<p>Relevant departments of the people's government at the county level and above shall be responsible for work related to the protection of wildlife according to their respective duties.</p>
<p>Article 8 The people’s government at various levels shall strengthen efforts in public education and disseminating scientific knowledge and understanding of wildlife protection,</p>	<p>Article 8 The people’s government at various levels shall strengthen efforts in public education and disseminating scientific knowledge and understanding of wildlife protection,</p>

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.	shall encourage and support autonomous grass-roots civil organizations, social organizations, businesses and institutions, and volunteers in their efforts to develop and promote awareness of wildlife protection laws and regulations and understanding of wildlife protection, ecological conservation and so forth, shall organize and carry out training on relevant laws, regulations and professional knowledge for relevant employees, and shall disclose wildlife protection and administration information according to the law.
Education administration departments and schools shall conduct wildlife protection education for students.	Education administration departments and schools shall conduct wildlife protection education for students.
News media shall promote wildlife protection laws and regulations and develop awareness of wildlife protection, and monitor public opinion on illegal behaviour.	News media shall promote wildlife protection laws and regulations and develop awareness of wildlife protection, and supervise illegal behaviors by public opinion.
Article 9 Organisations and individuals with notable achievements in the fields of wildlife protection and scientific research shall receive rewards from the people's government at or above the county level.	Article 9 Organizations and individuals with notable achievements in the fields of wildlife protection and scientific research shall be commended and rewarded by the people's government at the county level and above in accordance with relevant national regulations.
<b>Chapter Two: Protection of Wildlife and Their Habitats</b>	<b>Chapter Two: Protection of Wildlife and Their Habitats</b>
Article 10 The state shall carry out wildlife protection according to grading and classification.	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 shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.	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 demonstration and evaluation, and shall be announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.
	Lists of terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values shall be drawn up and announced by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council, following the seeking of opinions from the departments of agriculture and rural affairs, natural resources, science and technology, ecological environment, health and other departments under the State Council and scientific demonstration and evaluation.
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.	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 following scientific demonstration and evaluation, and the seeking of opinions from the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.
Lists of terrestrial wildlife which are of important ecological, scientific or social value shall	The lists under this Article shall be revised according to the results of scientific demonstration and evaluation organized every five years, and may also be revised in a timely

<p>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>manner according to the actual needs for wildlife protection.</p>
<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>Article 11 The department of wildlife protection under the people’s government at the county level and above shall strengthen the application of information technology, regularly organize or commission relevant scientific research institutions to conduct 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>	<p>Surveying, monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and their habitats shall include the following:</p>
<p>1. Distribution, numbers and structure of wildlife populations;</p>	<p>1. Distribution, numbers and structure of wildlife populations;</p>
<p>2. Area and ecology of wildlife habitats;</p>	<p>2. Area and ecology of wildlife habitats;</p>
<p>3. Major threats to wildlife and their habitats;</p>	<p>3. Major threats to wildlife and their habitats;</p>
<p>4. Captive breeding of wildlife and other aspects requiring surveying, monitoring or evaluation.</p>	<p>4. Captive breeding of wildlife and other aspects requiring surveying, monitoring or evaluation.</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>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.</p>	<p>The people's government at the provincial level and above shall designate the important habitats of wildlife into natural protected areas such as national parks, and nature reserves in accordance with the law and shall protect, restore and improve the environments in which wildlife live. In those areas which are unsuitable for designation as natural protected areas, the people's government at the county level and 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.</p>
<p>Human activities that disturb or threaten wildlife breeding behaviour, such as cultivating monocultures, excessive use of agricultural chemicals, or introducing non-native species shall be prohibited or restricted in corresponding nature reserves.</p>	<p>Human activities that disturb or threaten wildlife breeding behavior, such as cultivating monocultures, excessive use of agricultural chemicals, or introducing non-native species shall be prohibited or restricted in corresponding natural protected areas.</p>
<p>The demarcation and administration of corresponding nature reserves shall be in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>The demarcation and administration of corresponding natural protected areas shall be in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and the department of wildlife protection shall strengthen the protection of wildlife and their habitats in accordance with the law.</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</p>	<p>Article 13 The people's government at the county level and above shall, when drawing up plans relating to exploitation and utilization, give due consideration to the protection of wildlife and their habitats; shall analyse, calculate and evaluate all potential impacts that</p>



<p>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>implementation of these plans may have on the protection of 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 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>Construction projects that are not permitted by construction laws and regulations shall be prohibited in <b>natural protected areas</b>. The selection of sites and routes for construction projects such as airports, railways, roads, <b>waterways</b>, water conservancy and hydropower projects, <b>wind power and photovoltaic power projects</b>, cofferdams and land reclamation shall avoid <b>natural protected areas and other important habitats of wildlife</b>, and wildlife migration routes. If they really 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 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>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 <b>natural protected areas and other important habitats of wildlife</b>, and wildlife migration routes, they shall seek opinions from the department of wildlife protection under the State Council if wildlife under special state protection may be affected, and shall seek the opinion of departments of wildlife protection under the governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities if wildlife under special local protection may be affected.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Article 14 Departments of wildlife protection at various levels shall keep watch on and monitor the impact of the environment on wildlife. When <b>identifying</b> any environmental impact causing harm to wildlife, the department of wildlife protection shall conduct an investigation and deal with the matter <b>in a timely manner</b> and jointly with the departments concerned.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Article 15 When <b>wildlife under special state protection, terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values, or wildlife under special local protection</b> is threatened by a sudden incident such as natural disasters or major environmental pollution incidents, the local people's governments shall undertake timely rescue measures.</p>
<p>Wildlife protection departments under the people's government at county level and above shall organise and develop wildlife shelter and rescue programmes in accordance with relevant national regulations.</p>	<p><b>The state shall strengthen the capacity building of wildlife shelter and rescue.</b> The department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above shall organize and develop wildlife shelter and rescue programmes in accordance with relevant national regulations, <b>and shall strengthen the regulation and guidance for social organizations to carry out wildlife shelter and rescue work.</b></p>
<p></p>	<p><b>The shelter and rescue institutions shall set up shelter and rescue sites, which are equipped with corresponding professional and technical personnel, rescue tools, equipment and medicines, etc., according to the actual needs of wildlife shelter and rescue.</b></p>
<p>Trading in wildlife and products thereof under the guise of wildlife shelter and rescue shall be prohibited.</p>	<p>Trading in wildlife and products thereof under the guise of wildlife shelter and rescue shall be prohibited.</p>
<p>Article 16 Wildlife protection departments and veterinary departments under the people's</p>	<p>Article 16 <b>The monitoring and quarantine of wildlife epidemiology, and prevention and</b></p>

<p>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>administration relating to zoonoses shall be governed by the relevant laws and regulations, such as the <i>Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China</i>.</p>
<p>Wildlife protection departments, veterinary departments and health departments under the people's government at county level and above shall be responsible for the prevention and management duties relating to zoonoses, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties.</p>	
<p>Article 17 The state shall strengthen protection of genetic wildlife resources, and shall capture genetic information of endangered wildlife.</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>The department of wildlife protection under the State Council shall draw up plans relating to the protection and utilization 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 near extinction.</p>
<p>Article 18 The local people's governments 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>	<p>Article 18 The local people's governments concerned shall take measures according to the actual situation and needs to prevent and control potential harm caused by wildlife, including building isolation and protection facilities and setting up safety warning signs</p>
	<p>The department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above may take population control measures according to the surveying, monitoring, and evaluation results of wildlife and their habitats, such as ex-situ conservation, and hunting and catching for species whose population obviously exceeds the environmental capacity, so as to guarantee personal and property safety, ecological safety, and agricultural production. The wildlife subject to hunting and catching for population control shall be treated and comprehensively utilized in accordance with relevant national regulations. Specific measures for population control shall be formulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council in conjunction with relevant departments under the State Council.</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>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 central budget, in accordance with</p>	<p>The expenditure required by measures taken by the local people's governments to prevent and control harm caused by wildlife under special state protection and other terrestrial wildlife which may cause serious harm, and the implementation of compensation programmes shall be</p>

relevant national regulations.	covered by the central budget, which shall be formulated by the financial department under the State Council in conjunction with the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.
	Any damage to wildlife in emergency cases where wildlife endangers human safety, shall not be held liable in accordance with the provisions of the law.
<b>Chapter Three: Administration of Wildlife</b>	<b>Chapter Three: Administration of Wildlife</b>
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.	Article 20 In natural 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, although exceptions may be provided by other laws and regulations.
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 government at the county level or above, or other departments of wildlife protection.	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 paragraph. 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 and above, or other departments of wildlife protection.
Article 21 The hunting, catching or killing of wildlife under special state protection shall be prohibited.	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.	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 license. 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 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities for a special hunting and catching license.
Article 22 Anyone who intends to hunt or catch terrestrial wildlife that is not 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.	Article 22 Anyone who intends to hunt or catch terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values and wildlife under special local protection shall obtain a hunting license 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.
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.	Article 23 Anyone engaged in the hunting or catching of wildlife shall strictly observe the prescriptions in his special hunting and catching license or his hunting license with respect to the species, quantity (or quota), area, implement, method and time limit. The hunting and catching harvest shall be reported to the department of wildlife protection issuing the special hunting and catching license or hunting license for filing, after the hunting and catching activities, which shall be formulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council. The hunting and catching of wildlife under special state protection shall be performed

	by professional institutions and personnel and the hunting and catching of terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values may be performed in an organized way by professional institutions in the areas with conditions available.
Anyone hunting with guns shall obtain a gun licence from the public security bureau in accordance with the law.	Anyone hunting with guns shall obtain a gun license from the public security bureau in accordance with the law.
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 night-time 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 research.	Article 24 Hunting with poisons, explosives, electric shocks or electronic trapping equipment or hunting equipment such as snares, traps, clap nets, ground guns and volleys is prohibited. Use of hunting methods such as hunting with night-time 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 and plant protection operations for the purposes of species conservation and scientific research.
Hunting equipment and methods aside from those prohibited as defined in the preceding clause shall be stipulated and announced by the people's government at the county level and above.	Hunting equipment and methods aside from those prohibited as defined in the preceding paragraph shall be stipulated and announced by the people's government at the county level and above.
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.	Article 25 Captive breeding of wildlife shall be administrated according to grading and classification and wildlife resources shall be strictly protected and utilized in a scientific manner. The state shall support relevant scientific research institutions in conducting captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection for the purposes of species conservation.
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 regulations that designated a different authorization agency by the State Council.	For captive breeding of wildlife under special state protection, 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 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and shall obtain a captive breeding permit. Exemptions may be provided by other regulations that designated a different authorization agency by the State Council.
	Captive breeding of terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values shall be reported to the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level for filing.
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.	Anyone intending for captive breeding of wildlife 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 species conservation, the provisions related to hunting and catching wildlife under this Law shall apply.
Captive-bred offspring as referred to in this law are those individuals born in human-controlled conditions whose parent stock were also born under human-controlled conditions.	Captive-bred offspring as referred to in this Law are those individuals born in human-controlled conditions whose parent stock were also born under human-controlled conditions.
	The specific administration for the captive breeding of wildlife shall be formulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.



<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. 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.</p>	<p>Article 26 Captive breeding of wildlife shall benefit the species conservation and scientific research, and shall not illegally hunt and catch wildlife or damage wild populations. Anyone intending to breed wildlife shall ensure that they have the necessary living space and conditions for the movement, reproduction, hygiene and health of wildlife according to its habits and properties; that they are equipped with adequate premises, facilities and technology in line with the purposes, species and scales of the captive breeding operation; that they can satisfy relevant technical standards and disease prevention requirements; and that the wildlife is not abused.</p>
<p>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>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, organize and carry out the release of species under special state protection into the wild.</p>
	<p>For the release of species aside from those specified in the preceding paragraph to the wild environment, the provisions of this Law related to the administration of the release of wildlife shall apply.</p>
	<p>Article 27 For captive breeding of wildlife, safety measures shall be taken to prevent wildlife from hurting humans and escaping. Where captive-bred wildlife causes harm to others, endangers public safety, or destroys the ecological environment, the individuals involved, including the breeder and manager, shall bear legal responsibility according to the law.</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 28 The sale, purchase and utilization of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof shall be prohibited.</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.</p>	<p>Where the sale, purchase or utilization 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 provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities, 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.</p>
	<p>The sale and utilization of terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values, wildlife under special local protection and the products thereof shall require the provision of proof of legal origin, such as hunting, captive breeding, import or export permit.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The scope and administration of the system of special markings for wildlife under special state protection, terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values and the products thereof shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.</p>
<p>The sale and utilisation of wildlife that is not under special state protection shall require provision of proof of legal origin, such as hunting, import or export permit.</p>	

<p>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>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>Safety management measures shall be taken for the utilization of wildlife for public exhibition or performances, and the health status of wildlife shall be guaranteed. The specific administration shall be formulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council in conjunction with relevant departments under the State Council.</p>
<p>Article 28 Wildlife under special state protection 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. 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.</p>	<p>Article 29 Wildlife under special state protection or <b>terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values</b>, for which there exists established knowledge and techniques for captive breeding may, following scientific demonstration and evaluation, 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 or <b>terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values</b>. A special marking will be issued for wildlife included on this list and the products thereof which have a captive breeding permit <b>or are put on record</b>, in line with annual production quotas verified by the departments of wildlife protection under the people's government of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities, <b>or departments authorized by them</b>. Such wildlife and products thereof with this special marking may be sold and utilized, providing traceability is guaranteed.</p>
<p>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 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>	<p>When lists of wildlife under special state protection and <b>terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values</b> 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 preceding paragraph, for which there exists established knowledge and techniques for captive breeding, are no longer listed as wildlife under special state protection and <b>terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values</b>, and are subject to different protection measures from wild populations. In this case, a captive breeding permit and special marking shall be obtained, or such captive populations shall be <b>put on record</b> in accordance with the second and <b>third</b> paragraphs of Article 25 and the first paragraph of this Article.</p>
	<p>Captive-bred populations of <b>terrestrial wildlife that meet the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 12 of the Animal Husbandry Law of the People's Republic of China</b> may be included in the list of genetic resources of livestock and poultry following scientific demonstration and evaluation.</p>
<p>Article 29 Anyone utilizing 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>Article 30 Anyone utilizing 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>The production and utilization of wildlife and the products thereof as medicine and <b>other products</b> shall abide by relevant laws and regulations such as the <b>Medicinal Product Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</b>.</p>
<p>Article 30 The production and trade of wildlife under special state protection and the</p>	<p>Article 31 <b>The consumption of wildlife under special state protection, terrestrial wildlife</b></p>

<p>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>with important ecological, scientific and social values and other terrestrial wildlife as food shall be prohibited.</p>
	<p>Hunting and catching, trading and transporting of wildlife that naturally grows and breeds in the wild for use as food as defined in the preceding paragraph shall be prohibited.</p>
	<p>The production, operation, and utilization of wildlife and the products thereof as stipulated in the first paragraph of this article 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 illegal purchase of wildlife and the products thereof as stipulated in the first paragraph of this Article for use as food 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 32 Publishing of advertisements relating to the sale, purchase or utilization of wildlife or prohibited hunting equipment shall be prohibited. Publishing of adverts relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilization of wildlife products shall be 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 33 The provision of the exhibition, trading, and consumer services for the illegal sale, purchase, consumption as food, and utilization of wildlife and the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment by means such as internet platforms, goods exchange markets, and catering places is prohibited.</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>Article 34 Anyone transporting, carrying or posting wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, or the wildlife or products thereof no longer listed as wildlife under special state protection as stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 29 of this Law, outside the borders of their county shall hold or present a permit, a copy of an approval document or a special marking as stipulated in Articles 21, 25, 28 and 29 of this Law.</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>Anyone transporting, carrying or posting terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values and under special local protection, or wildlife no longer listed as terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values as stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 29 of this Law, outside the borders of their county shall obtain proof of legal origin, such as a hunting license, captive breeding permit, and import or export permit, or a special marking.</p>
	<p>Anyone transporting, carrying or posting wildlife as stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs outside the borders of their county shall present proof of quarantine as stipulated in the Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China.</p>
	<p>Enterprises consigning, carrying, or posting wildlife and the products thereof, such as the railway, road, water transportation, civil aviation, postal service, and express enterprises, shall check relevant certificates, copies of documents or special markings and reject those failing to comply with the provisions.</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>Article 35 The departments of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above shall conduct the regulation, supervision and administration of utilization of wildlife and products thereof, such as scientific research, captive breeding and public exhibitions and performances.</p>
<p>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>Departments including market supervision, customs, railways, roads, waterways, civil aviation and postal services shall, according to their respective duties, conduct the supervision and inspection of the trading, utilization, transport, carrying and mailing of wildlife and the products thereof.</p>
	<p>The state shall establish a coordination mechanism for joint law enforcement of wildlife led by the departments of forestry and grassland administration, and fisheries administration under the State Council and supported by relevant departments. The local people's governments shall establish the corresponding coordination mechanism for joint law enforcement.</p>
	<p>The department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above and other departments responsible for wildlife protection, identifying illegal facts suspected of crimes, shall transfer criminal clues to organs with the functions and powers of survey and investigation.</p>
	<p>Where a public security bureau, people's procuratorate or people's court considers that there is no criminal fact or the criminal fact is obviously minor during the handling of a wildlife protection crime case, without the need to investigate for criminal responsibility, but administrative punishment shall be imposed, the case shall be promptly transferred to the departments of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above and other departments responsible for wildlife protection, and the relevant departments shall handle the case according to the law.</p>
	<p>Article 36 The department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above and other departments responsible for wildlife protection may take the following measures in their performance of their duties under this Law:</p>
	<p>1. Entering places related to behaviors in violation of wildlife protection and administration for on-site inspection or investigation;</p>
	<p>2. Performing the inspection, testing or sampling of wildlife for collecting evidence;</p>
	<p>3. Seizing and copying relevant documents and materials, and sealing up those that may be transferred, destroyed, concealed or tampered with;</p>
	<p>4. Seizing and detaining wildlife and the products thereof without proof of legal origin; seizing and detaining tools, equipment or property suspected of illegally hunting and catching wildlife or illegally purchasing, selling, processing, and transporting wildlife and the products thereof.</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</p>	<p>Article 37 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</p>



<p>party shall be drawn up, revised and announced by the Chinese CITES Management Authority.</p>	<p>drawn up, revised and announced by the CITES National Management Authority of China.</p>
<p>The import and export of wildlife and the products thereof included in the list mentioned in the previous paragraph and the export of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof shall be approved by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council or by the State Council, and an import or export permit must be obtained from the Chinese CITES Management Authority. Customs shall conduct entry and exit quarantine in accordance with the law and shall conduct customs clearance procedures according to regulations where there is an import or export permit document and certification of quarantine.</p>	<p>The import and export of wildlife and the products thereof included in the list mentioned in the previous paragraph <b>or</b> the export of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof shall be approved by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council or by the State Council, and an import or export permit must be obtained from the CITES National Management Authority of China. <b>The Customs shall conduct entry and exit quarantine where there is an import or export permit document and shall handle other customs procedures in accordance with the law.</b></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 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>The wildlife included in the list mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article, subject to approval by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council, shall be managed <b>in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Law.</b></p>
	<p>Article 38 <b>Provision of the wildlife genetic resources unique to China to overseas institutions or individuals is prohibited. Exemptions may be given for the purpose of international scientific research cooperation, subject to approval in accordance with the law and abidance by the laws, regulations and national statutes, provided that China's scientific research institutions, colleges and universities, businesses and their researchers substantially participate in the research, and a national benefit-sharing plan is proposed according to the regulations.</b></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 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>	<p>Article 39 The state shall organize and implement international cooperation and exchange relating to wildlife protection and corresponding law enforcement activities; <b>strengthen cooperation with neighboring countries to protect wildlife migration routes;</b> establish cross-department coordination mechanisms to guard against and tackle the 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>
<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 border entry quarantine in accordance with the law and shall conduct customs clearance procedures according to regulations where there is an import or export permit or other import permission document and certification of quarantine.</p>	<p>Article 40 Introductions/imports 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 37 of this Law from outside Chinese borders shall require import and export permit documents in accordance with the law. The Customs shall <b>conduct border entry quarantine</b> where there is an import or export permit or other import permission document and shall <b>handle other customs procedures in accordance with the law.</b></p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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 <b>in accordance with</b></p>

relevant national regulations.	relevant laws and regulations, and illegal release and discarding are prohibited.
	If it is found that wildlife from outside Chinese borders causes harm to ecosystems, wildlife protection and other relevant departments under the people's government at the county level and above shall take corresponding safety control measures.
Article 38 If any organisation or individual releases wildlife into the wild, they shall choose local species which are suited to survival in the area; may not interfere with the normal lives or production of local people; and must avoid harming local ecosystems. Anyone who wantonly releases wildlife, causing harm to other persons or property or harming ecosystems, will bear legal responsibility according to the law.	Article 41 The department of wildlife protection under the State Council shall, in conjunction with the relevant departments under the State Council, strengthen the regulation and guidance on the release activities of wildlife. If any organization 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. The specific methods shall be formulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council. Anyone who wantonly releases wildlife, causing harm to other persons or property or harming ecosystems, will bear legal responsibility according to the law.
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 import and export permits is prohibited.	Article 42 The forgery, modification, sale, purchase, transfer, borrowing or lending of special hunting and catching licenses, hunting licenses, captive breeding permits and special markings, documents which approve the sale, purchase or utilization of wildlife under special state protection and the products thereof, or import and export permits is prohibited.
Information relating to the granting of permits, special markings and approval documents stipulated above shall be made public in accordance with the law.	Information relating to the granting of permits, special markings and approval documents stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be made public in accordance with the law.
Article 40 Where any foreigner intends to make surveys of or to film or videotape wildlife under special state protection in the wild in China, they shall apply for approval by the departments of wildlife protection under the government of the province, autonomous region or municipality or by a unit authorised by the same department, and shall abide by relevant laws and regulations.	Article 43 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 provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities or by a unit authorized by the same, and shall abide by relevant laws and regulations.
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 44 The administrative measures for wildlife under special local protection and others may be formulated by the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities or their standing committees according to the actual local conditions.
<b>Chapter Four: Legal Responsibility</b>	<b>Chapter Four: Legal Responsibility</b>
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 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,	Article 45 Where departments of wildlife protection or other relevant departments fail to make decisions relating to administrative permits according to the law; fail to handle illegal behaviors identified or reports of illegal behaviors received according to the law; fail to perform their duties in accordance with the law in any other ways, such as abuse of powers, negligence of duty, irregularities for favoritism, the manager directly in charge and other staff directly responsible shall be punished. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be investigated for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

<p>they shall be fired, and the person in charge should admit responsibility and resign. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</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 laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Article 46 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 laws and regulations.</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 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.</p>	<p>Article 47 If anyone, in violation of the fourth 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 impose a fine of between two and twenty times the value of the wildlife or the products thereof; and shall record relevant criminal information in <b>social credit records</b> and release to the public. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>
<p>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 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 and catching 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 48 If anyone, in violation of Article 20, Article 21, the first clause of Article 23 or the first clause of Article 24, commits any of the following acts, the department of wildlife protection under the people’s government at the county level or above, <b>the maritime law enforcement agencies or the relevant protected natural areas</b> management authority shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate their catch, hunting implements and all unlawful income, suspend special hunting and catching licence, and fine the perpetrator between two and twenty times the value of their catch; <b>where a catch is not present or the value of the catch is less than 5,000 yuan</b>, the perpetrator shall be fined <b>between 10,000 and 100,000 yuan</b>. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>
	<p><b>(I) Hunting or catching wildlife under special state protection in a protected natural area or in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing);</b></p>
	<p><b>(II) Hunting, catching or killing wildlife under special state protection without obtaining a special hunting or catching permit or in violation of the prescriptions of such a permit; or</b></p>
	<p><b>(III) Hunting or catching wildlife under special state protection using a prohibited hunting implement or method.</b></p>
	<p><b>If anyone, in violation of the first clause of Article 23 of this Law, fails to report the hunting or catching situation to the department of wildlife protection for the record, the competent department for wildlife protection that issues the special hunting and catching licence and hunting licence shall issue an order to make corrections within a prescribed time limit. Those who fail to make corrections within the prescribed time limit shall be fined between 10,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan. If the circumstances are serious, the special hunting or catching permit and hunting permit shall be revoked.</b></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 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>Article 49 If anyone, in violation of Article 20, Article 22, the first clause of Article 23 or the first clause of Article 24, commits any of the following acts, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level or above or the relevant protected natural areas management authority shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate their catch, hunting implements and all unlawful income, suspend hunting licences, and fine the perpetrator between one and ten times the value of their catch; where a catch is not present or the value of the catch is less than 20,000 yuan, the perpetrator shall be fined between 20,000 and 200,000 yuan. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>
	<p>(I) Hunting or catching terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values or wildlife under special local protection in a protected natural area or in an area or during a season closed to hunting (or fishing);</p>
	<p>(II) Hunting or catching terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values or wildlife under special local protection without obtaining a hunting licence or in violation of the prescriptions of such a licence; or</p>
	<p>(III) Hunting or catching terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values or wildlife under special local protection using a prohibited hunting implement or method.</p>
	<p>If anyone, in violation of Article 20 and the first clause of Article 24 of this Law, hunts or catches other terrestrial wildlife in a protected natural area or in an area or during a season closed to hunting using a prohibited hunting implement or method and destroys the ecology, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above, or the relevant protected natural area management authority shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate their catch, hunting implements and all unlawful income, and fine the perpetrator between one and three times the value of their catch; where a catch is not present or the value of the catch is less than 1,000 yuan, the perpetrator shall be fined between 1,000 yuan and 3,000 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 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>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 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 50 If anyone, in violation of the second clause of Article 31 of this Law, hunts or catches, trades, and transports wildlife under special state protection that naturally grows and breeds in the wild or terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values for use as food, they shall be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of Articles 48, 49 and 52 of this Law.</p>
	<p>If anyone, in violation of the second clause of Article 31 of this Law, hunts or catches other terrestrial wildlife that naturally grows and breeds in the wild for use as food, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above, or the relevant protected natural area management authority shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate their catch, hunting implements and all unlawful income; where the circumstances are serious, the perpetrator shall be fined between one and five times the value of their catch; where a catch is not present or the value of the catch is less than 2,000 yuan, the perpetrator shall be fined between 2,000 yuan and 10,000 yuan; where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>
	<p>If anyone, in violation of the second clause of Article 31 of this Law, trades and transports other terrestrial wildlife that naturally grows and breeds in the wild for use as food, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above, or the department of market supervision and management shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties and confiscate their catch; where the circumstances are serious, the perpetrator shall be fined between one and five times the value of their catch; where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</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 51 If anyone, in violation of the second clause of Article 25 of this Law, breeds wildlife under special state protection or wildlife no longer listed as wildlife under special state protection as stipulated in the second clause of Article 29 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 ten times the value of the wildlife and products thereof.</p>
	<p>If anyone, in violation of the third clause of Article 25 of this Law, artificially breeds terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values or wildlife no longer listed as terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values as stipulated in the second clause of Article 29 of this Law without filing, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level shall issue an order to make corrections within a prescribed time limit. If they fail to make corrections within the prescribed time limit, they shall be fined between 500 yuan and 2,000 yuan.</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, utilizes, transports, carries or mails wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof or the wildlife stipulated in the second clause of Article 28 or the products thereof without permission, without a</p>	<p>Article 52 If anyone, in violation of the first and second clauses of Article 28, the first clause of Article 29 and the first clause of Article 34 of this Law, purchases, utilizes, transports, carries or mails wildlife or the products thereof under special state protection or wildlife and products thereof no longer listed as wildlife under special state protection as stipulated in the second clause of Article 29 of this Law without permission, without a special marking or in violation of</p>

<p>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 department of market supervision and management 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 with the law.</p>	<p>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 and the department of market supervision and management shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate the wildlife and the products thereof and all unlawful income, <b>issue an order to close the illegal business premises</b>, and fine the perpetrator between two and twenty 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 with the law.</p>
<p>If anyone, in violation of the fourth clause of Article 27 and the second clause of Article 33, sells, utilizes 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 department of market supervision and management 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 third clause of Article 28, the first clause of Article 29 and the second clause of Article 34 of this Law, sells, utilizes, transports, carries or <b>mails terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values</b> under state protection, wildlife under special local protection or wildlife and products thereof no longer listed as terrestrial wildlife with important ecological, scientific and social values as stipulated in the second clause of Article 29 of this Law without proof of legal origin or a special marking, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level or above <b>and</b> the department of market supervision and management shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate the wildlife and fine the perpetrator between one and <b>ten times</b> the value of the wildlife. <b>Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</b></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><b>If the railway, road, water transportation, civil aviation, postal service, and express delivery enterprises, in violation of the fourth clause of Article 34 of this Law, fail to inspect, carry or deliver wildlife and products thereof in accordance with the regulations, the relevant departments of transportation, railway supervision and administration, civil aviation, and postal service administration shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, confiscate all unlawful income, and fine the perpetrator between one and five times the amount of this unlawful income. If the circumstances are serious, the business license shall be revoked.</b></p>
<p>Article 49 If anyone, in violation of Article 30, 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 department of market supervision and management 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 53 <b>If anyone, in violation of the first and fourth clauses of Article 31 of this Law, eats or illegally purchases wildlife under the protection of this Law and 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 department of market supervision and management shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, issue an order to cease the illegal behavior, confiscate the wildlife and the products thereof, and shall fine the perpetrator between two and twenty times the value of the wildlife and products thereof; eats or illegally purchases other terrestrial wildlife and 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 department of market supervision and management shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, issue an order to cease the illegal behavior, criticize and educate the perpetrator, confiscate the wildlife and the products thereof, and fine the perpetrator between one and five times the value of the wildlife and</b></p>

	<p>products thereof. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>
	<p>If anyone, in violation of the <b>third clause of Article 31</b> of this Law, produces, trades or uses foodstuffs made using wildlife under special state protection <b>of this Law</b> or the products thereof, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above <b>and</b> the department of market supervision and management shall, dividing responsibility according to their professional duties, issue an order to cease the illegal behavior, confiscate the wildlife and products thereof and all unlawful income, <b>issue an order to close the illegal business premises and fine the perpetrator between fifteen and thirty times the value of the wildlife and products thereof.</b> Anyone who produces, trades or uses foodstuffs made using other terrestrial wildlife or the products thereof shall be criticized and educated, and the wildlife and products thereof and all unlawful income shall be confiscated. <b>If the circumstances are serious, the perpetrator shall be fined between one and ten times the value of unlawful income.</b> Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>
<p>Article 50 If anyone, in 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 54 If anyone, in violation of Article 32 of this Law, publishes an advertisement relating to the illegal sale, purchase or utilization 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 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 department of market supervision and management 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 a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Article 55 If anyone, in violation of Article 33 of this Law, provides <b>exhibition, trading, and consumer services</b> for the illegal sale, purchase, <b>consumption as food</b>, and utilization of wildlife or the products thereof or prohibited hunting equipment, the department of market supervision and management under the people's government at the county level and above shall issue an order to cease this illegal behavior and make corrections within a prescribed time limit, shall confiscate all unlawful income, and shall issue a fine of between two and <b>ten times the amount of this unlawful income.</b> Where no unlawful income was gained <b>or the unlawful income is less than 5,000 yuan</b>, a fine shall be issued of between 10,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>
<p>Article 52 If anyone, in violation of Article 35, imports or exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by Customs, 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.</p>	<p>Article 56 If anyone, in violation of <b>Article 37</b> of this Law, imports or exports wildlife and the products thereof, he shall be punished by the Customs, the public security bureau or the <b>maritime law enforcement agency</b> 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.</p>
	<p>Article 57 If anyone, in violation of <b>Article 38</b> of this Law, <b>provides wildlife genetic resources unique to China to overseas institutions or personnel</b>, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above shall confiscate the wildlife and the products thereof and all unlawful income, and shall fine the perpetrator <b>between one and five times the value of the wildlife and products thereof or the amount of this unlawful income.</b> Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal</p>

	responsibility in accordance with the law.
<p>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. 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>	<p>Article 58 If anyone, in violation of the first clause of Article 40 of this Law, 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 the county level and above, and the perpetrator shall be fined between 50,000 yuan and 500,000 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>
<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. The person ordered to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit shall be held liable for the costs involved in recapture.</p>	<p>Article 59 If anyone, in violation of the second clause of Article 40 of this Law, releases and deserts 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 100,000 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. The person ordered to recapture the wildlife within a prescribed time limit shall be held liable for the costs involved in recapture. Where this constitutes a crime, they shall be pursued for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.</p>
<p>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 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.</p>	<p>Article 60 If anyone, in violation of the first clause of Article 42 of this Law, forges, modifies, sells, purchases, transfers, borrows or lends a relevant certificate, special marking or other relevant permission documents, the department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the 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 50,000 yuan and 500,000 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.</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 61 The department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above and other departments and institutions responsible for wildlife protection shall dispose of the confiscated wildlife and products thereof in accordance with the relevant regulations. The specific measures shall be formulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council in conjunction with the relevant departments under the State Council.</p>
<p>Article 57 Evaluation criteria and procedures for the valuation catches, wildlife and the products thereof stipulated in this Law shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.</p>	<p>Article 62 The department of wildlife protection under the people's government at the county level and above shall enhance the standardization and guidance of the identification and value evaluation of wildlife and the products thereof. Evaluation criteria and procedures for the valuation of catches, wildlife and the products thereof stipulated in this Law shall be stipulated by the department of wildlife protection under the State Council.</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>Article 63 Anyone who, in violation of the provisions of this Law, damages wildlife resources and the ecological environment and harms the public interests may be brought to the people's court in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, the Administrative Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China and other laws.</p>
<p><b>Chapter Five: Supplementary Provisions</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter Five Supplementary Provisions</b></p>
<p>Article 59 This Law shall come into force on January 1, 2017.</p>	<p>Article 64 This Law shall come into force on <b>May 1, 2023.</b></p>