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【法规标题】 中华人民共和国野生动物保护法(2004 修正) [Revised]

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LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON THE PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE

(Adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress and promulgated by Order No. 9 of the President of the People's Republic of China on November 8, 1988, and effective as of March 1, 1989; Revised at the 11th session of the standing committee of the 10th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on August 28, 2004)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER II PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE

CHAPTER III ADMINISTRATION OF WILDLIFE

CHAPTER IV LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

CHAPTER V SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

中华人民共和国野生动物保护法

（1988 年 11 月 8 日第七届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第四次会议通过 根据 2004 年 8 月 28 日第十届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十一次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国野生动物保护法〉的决定》修正 主席令第 24 号公布）

目录

第一章	总则
第二章	野生动物保护
第三章	野生动物管理
第四章	法律责任
第五章	附则

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. This Law is formulated for the purpose of protecting and saving the species of wildlife which are rare or near extinction, protecting, developing and rationally utilizing wildlife resources and maintaining ecological balances.

Article 2. All activities within the territory of the People's Republic of China concerning the protection, domestication, breeding, development and utilization of species of wildlife must be conducted in conformity with this Law.

第一章 总则

第一条 为保护、拯救珍贵、濒危野生动物，保护、发展和合理利用野生动物资源，维护生态平衡，制定本法。

第二条 在中华人民共和国境内从事野生动物的保护、驯养繁殖、开发利用活动，必须遵守本法。

本法规定保护的野生动物，是指珍

The wildlife protected under this Law refers to the species of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife which are rare or near extinction and the species of terrestrial wildlife which are beneficial or of important economic or scientific value.

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

Article 3. Wildlife resources shall be owned by the state.

The state protects the lawful rights and interests of units and individuals engaged in the development or utilization of wildlife resources according to law.

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

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

Article 6. The governments at various levels shall strengthen the administration of wildlife resources and formulate plans and measures for the protection, development and rational utilization of wildlife resources.

Article 7. The departments of forestry and fisheries administration under the State Council shall be respectively responsible for the nationwide administration of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife.

The departments of forestry administration under the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall be responsible for the administration of terrestrial wildlife in their respective areas. The departments in charge of the administration of terrestrial wildlife under the governments of autonomous prefectures, counties and municipalities shall be designated by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government.

The departments of fishery administration under the local governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the administration of aquatic wildlife in their respective areas.

贵、濒危的陆生、水生野生动物和有益的或者有重要经济、科学研究价值的陆生野生动物。

本法各条款所提野生动物，均系指前款规定的受保护的野生动物。

珍贵、濒危的水生野生动物以外的其他水生野生动物的保护，适用[渔业法](#)的规定。

第三条 野生动物资源属于国家所有。

国家保护依法开发利用野生动物资源的单位和个人的合法权益。

第四条 国家对野生动物实行加强资源保护、积极驯养繁殖、合理开发利用的方针，鼓励开展野生动物科学研究。

在野生动物资源保护、科学研究和驯养繁殖方面成绩显著的单位和个人，由政府给予奖励。

第五条 中华人民共和国公民有保护野生动物资源的义务，对侵占或者破坏野生动物资源的行为有权检举和控告。

第六条 各级政府应当加强对野生动物资源的管理，制定保护、发展和合理利用野生动物资源的规划和措施。

第七条 国务院林业、渔业行政主管部门分别主管全国陆生、水生野生动物管理工作。

省、自治区、直辖市政府林业行政主管部门主管本行政区域内陆生野生动物管理工作。自治州、县和市政府陆生野生动物管理工作的行政主管部门，由省、自治区、直辖市政府确定。

县级以上地方政府渔业行政主管部门主管本行政区域内水生野生动物管理工作。

CHAPTER II PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE

Article 8. The state shall protect wildlife and the environment for its survival, and shall prohibit the illegal hunting, catching or destruction of wildlife by any unit or individual.

Article 9. The state shall give special protection to the species of wildlife which are rare or near extinction. The wildlife under special state protection shall consist of two classes: wildlife under first class protection and wildlife under second class protection. Lists or revised lists of wildlife under special state protection shall be drawn up by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council and announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

The wildlife under special local protection, being different from the wildlife under special state protection, refers to the wildlife specially protected by provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government. Lists of wildlife under special local protection shall be drawn up and announced by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government and shall be submitted to the State Council for the record.

Lists or revised lists of terrestrial wildlife under state protection, which are beneficial or of important economic or scientific value, shall be drawn up and announced by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council.

Article 10. The department of wildlife administration under the State Council and governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall, in the main districts and water areas where wildlife under special state or local protection lives and breeds, designate nature reserves and strengthen the protection and administration of wildlife under special state or local protection and the environment for its survival.

The designation and administration of nature reserves shall be effected in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State Council.

Article 11. Departments of wildlife administration at various levels shall keep watch on and monitor the impact of the environment on wildlife. If the environmental impact causes harm to wildlife, the departments of wildlife administration shall conduct investigation and deal with the matter jointly with the departments concerned.

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

第二章 野生动物保护

第八条 国家保护野生动物及其生存环境，禁止任何单位和个人非法猎捕或者破坏。

第九条 国家对珍贵、濒危的野生动物实行重点保护。国家重点保护的野生动物分为一级保护野生动物和二级保护野生动物。国家重点保护的野生动物名录及其调整，由国务院野生动物行政主管部门制定，报国务院批准公布。

地方重点保护野生动物，是指国家重点保护野生动物以外，由省、自治区、直辖市重点保护的野生动物。地方重点保护的野生动物名录，由省、自治区、直辖市政府制定并公布，报国务院备案。

国家保护的有益的或者有重要经济、科学研究价值的陆生野生动物名录及其调整，由国务院野生动物行政主管部门制定并公布。

第十条 国务院野生动物行政主管部门和省、自治区、直辖市政府，应当在国家和地方重点保护野生动物的主要生息繁衍的地区和水域，划定自然保护区，加强对国家和地方重点保护野生动物及其生存环境的保护管理。

自然保护区的划定和管理，按照国务院有关规定办理。

第十一条 各级野生动物行政主管部门应当监视、监测环境对野生动物的影响。由于环境影响对野生动物造成危害时，野生动物行政主管部门应当会同有关部门进行调查处理。

第十二条 建设项目对国家或者地方重点保护野生动物的生存环境产生不利影响的，建设单位应当提交环境影响报告书；环境保护部门在审批时，应当征求同级野生动物行政主管部门的意

administration at the same level.

Article 13. If natural disasters present threats to wildlife under special state or local protection, the local governments shall take timely measures to rescue them.

Article 14. If the protection of wildlife under special state or local protection causes losses to crops or other losses, the local governments shall make compensation for them. Measures for such compensation shall be formulated by the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

CHAPTER III ADMINISTRATION OF WILDLIFE

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

Article 16. The hunting, catching or killing of wildlife under special state protection shall be prohibited. Where the catching or fishing for wildlife under first class state protection is necessary for scientific research, domestication and breeding, exhibition or other special purposes, the unit concerned must apply to the department of wildlife administration under the State Council for a special hunting and catching license; where the catching or hunting of wildlife under second class state protection is intended, the unit concerned must apply to the relevant department of wildlife administration under the government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the Central Government for a special hunting and catching license.

Article 17. The state shall encourage the domestication and breeding of wildlife.

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

Article 18. Anyone who intends to hunt or catch wildlife that is not under special state protection must obtain a hunting license and observe the hunting quota assigned.

Anyone who intends to hunt with a gun must obtain a gun license from the public security organ of the county or municipality concerned.

Article 19. Anyone engaged in the hunting or catching of wildlife shall observe the prescriptions in his special hunting and catching license or his hunting license with respect to the species, quantity, area and time limit.

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第十三条 国家和地方重点保护野生动物受到自然灾害威胁时，当地政府应当及时采取拯救措施。

第十四条 因保护国家和地方重点保护野生动物，造成农作物或者其他损失的，由当地政府给予补偿。补偿办法由省、自治区、直辖市政府制定。

第三章 野生动物管理

第十五条 野生动物行政主管部门应当定期组织对野生动物资源的调查，建立野生动物资源档案。

第十六条 禁止猎捕、杀害国家重点保护野生动物。因科学研究、驯养繁殖、展览或者其他特殊情况，需要捕捉、捕捞国家一级保护野生动物的，必须向国务院野生动物行政主管部门申请特许猎捕证；猎捕国家二级保护野生动物的，必须向省、自治区、直辖市政府野生动物行政主管部门申请特许猎捕证。

第十七条 国家鼓励驯养繁殖野生动物。

驯养繁殖国家重点保护野生动物的，应当持有许可证。许可证的管理办法由国务院野生动物行政主管部门制定。

第十八条 猎捕非国家重点保护野生动物的，必须取得狩猎证，并且服从猎捕量限额管理。

持枪猎捕的，必须取得县、市公安机关核发的持枪证。

第十九条 猎捕者应当按照特许猎捕证、狩猎证规定的种类、数量、地点和期限进行猎捕。

Article 20. In nature reserves and areas closed to hunting, and during seasons closed to hunting, the hunting and catching of wildlife and other activities which are harmful to the living and breeding of wildlife shall be prohibited.

The areas and seasons closed to hunting as well as the prohibited hunting gear and methods shall be specified by governments at or above the county level or by the departments of wildlife administration under them.

Article 21. The hunting or catching of wildlife by the use of military weapons, poison or explosives shall be prohibited.

Measures for the control of the production, sale and use of hunting rifles and bullets shall be formulated by the department of forestry administration under the State Council jointly with the public security department, and shall enter into force after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

Article 22. The sale and purchase of wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof shall be prohibited. Where the sale, purchase or utilization of wildlife under first class state protection or the products thereof is necessary for scientific research, domestication and breeding, exhibition or other special purposes, the unit concerned must apply for approval by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council or by a unit authorized by the same department. Where the sale, purchase or utilization of wildlife under second class state protection or the products thereof is necessary, the unit concerned must apply for approval by the department of wildlife administration under the government of the relevant province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government or by a unit authorized by the same department.

Units and individuals that domesticate and breed wildlife under special state protection may, by presenting their domestication and breeding licenses, sell wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, in accordance with the relevant regulations, to purchasing units designated by the government.

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

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

Article 24. The export of wildlife under special state protection or the

第二十条 在自然保护区、禁猎区和禁猎期内，禁止猎捕和其他妨碍野生动物生息繁衍的活动。

禁猎区和禁猎期以及禁止使用的猎捕工具和方法，由县级以上政府或者其野生动物行政主管部门规定。

第二十一条 禁止使用军用武器、毒药、炸药进行猎捕。

猎枪及弹具的生产、销售和使用管理办法，由国务院林业行政主管部门会同公安部门制定，报国务院批准施行。

第二十二条 禁止出售、收购国家重点保护野生动物或者其产品。因科学研究、驯养繁殖、展览等特殊情况，需要出售、收购、利用国家一级保护野生动物或者其产品的，必须经国务院野生动物行政主管部门或者其授权的单位批准；需要出售、收购、利用国家二级保护野生动物或者其产品的，必须经省、自治区、直辖市政府野生动物行政主管部门或者其授权的单位批准。

驯养繁殖国家重点保护野生动物的单位和个人可以凭驯养繁殖许可证向政府指定的收购单位，按照规定出售国家重点保护野生动物或者其产品。

工商行政管理部门对进入市场的野生动物或者其产品，应当进行监督管理。

第二十三条 运输、携带国家重点保护野生动物或者其产品出县境的，必须经省、自治区、直辖市政府野生动物行政主管部门或者其授权的单位批准。

第二十四条 出口国家重点保护野

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

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

Article 25. The forgery, sale or resale or transfer of special hunting and catching licenses, hunting licenses, domestication and breeding licenses, and import and export permits shall be prohibited.

Article 26. Where any foreigner intends, in the territory of China, to make surveys of or to film or videotape wildlife under special state protection in the field, he must apply for approval by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council or by a unit authorized by the same department.

The establishment of a hunting area open for foreigners shall be reported to the administrative department of wild animals of the State Council for archival purposes.

Article 27. Anyone engaged in the utilization of wildlife or the products thereof shall pay a fee for the protection and administration of wildlife resources. The schedule of the fee and the procedure for collecting it shall be formulated by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council jointly with the financial and pricing authorities and shall enter into force after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

Article 28. Anyone who has caused losses to crops or other losses while hunting or catching wildlife shall be held responsible for compensation.

Article 29. The local governments concerned shall take measures to prevent and control the harm caused by wildlife so as to guarantee the safety of human beings and livestock and ensure agricultural and forestry production.

Article 30. The administrative measures for wildlife under special local protection and for other wildlife that is not under special state protection shall be formulated by the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

生动物或者其产品的，进出口中国参加的国际公约所限制进出口的野生动物或者其产品的，必须经国务院野生动物行政主管部门或者国务院批准，并取得国家濒危物种进出口管理机构核发的允许进出口证明书。海关凭允许进出口证明书查验放行。

涉及科学技术保密的野生动物物种的出口，按照国务院有关规定办理。

第二十五条 禁止伪造、倒卖、转让特许猎捕证、狩猎证、驯养繁殖许可证和允许进出口证明书。

第二十六条 外国人在中国境内对国家重点保护野生动物进行野外考察或者在野外拍摄电影、录像，必须经国务院野生动物行政主管部门或者其授权的单位批准。

建立对外国人开放的猎捕场所，应当报国务院野生动物行政主管部门备案。

第二十七条 经营利用野生动物或者其产品的，应当缴纳野生动物资源保护管理费。收费标准和办法由国务院野生动物行政主管部门会同财政、物价部门制定，报国务院批准后施行。

第二十八条 因猎捕野生动物造成农作物或者其他损失的，由猎捕者负责赔偿。

第二十九条 有关地方政府应当采取措施，预防、控制野生动物所造成的危害，保障人畜安全和农业、林业生产。

第三十条 地方重点保护野生动物和其他非国家重点保护野生动物的管理办法，由省、自治区、直辖市人民代表大会常务委员会制定。

CHAPTER IV LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

Article 31. Anyone who illegally catches or kills wildlife under special state protection shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with [the supplementary provisions on punishing the crimes of catching or killing the species of wildlife under special state protection which are rare or near extinction](#).

Article 32. If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, hunts or catches wildlife in an area or during a season closed to hunting or uses prohibited hunting gear or methods for the purpose, his catch, hunting gear and unlawful income shall be confiscated and he shall be fined by the department of wildlife administration; if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the provisions of [Article 130 of the Criminal Law](#).

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

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

Article 34. If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, destroys in nature reserves or areas closed to hunting the main places where wildlife under special state or local protection lives and breeds, he shall be ordered by the department of wildlife administration to stop his destructive acts and restore these places to their original state within a prescribed time limit, and shall be fined.

Article 35. If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, sells, purchases, transports or carries wildlife under special state or local protection or the products thereof, such wildlife and products and his unlawful income shall be confiscated by the administrative authority for industry and commerce and he may concurrently be fined.

If anyone, in violation of the provisions of this Law, sells or purchases wildlife under special state protection or the products thereof, and if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime of speculation or smuggling, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to the relevant provisions of the [Criminal Law](#).

The wildlife or the products thereof thus confiscated shall, in accordance

第四章 法律责任

第三十一条 非法捕杀国家重点保护野生动物的，依照[关于惩治捕杀国家重点保护的珍贵、濒危野生动物犯罪的补充规定](#)追究刑事责任。

第三十二条 违反本法规定，在禁猎区、禁猎期或者使用禁用的工具、方法猎捕野生动物的，由野生动物行政主管部门没收猎获物、猎捕工具和违法所得，处以罚款；情节严重的，构成犯罪的，依照[刑法第一百三十条](#)的规定追究刑事责任。

第三十三条 违反本法规定，未取得狩猎证或者未按狩猎证规定猎捕野生动物的，由野生动物行政主管部门没收猎获物和违法所得，处以罚款，并可以没收猎捕工具，吊销狩猎证。

违反本法规定，未取得持枪证持枪猎捕野生动物的，由公安机关比照[治安管理处罚条例](#)的规定处罚。

第三十四条 违反本法规定，在自然保护区、禁猎区破坏国家或者地方重点保护野生动物主要生息繁衍场所的，由野生动物行政主管部门责令停止破坏行为，限期恢复原状，处以罚款。

第三十五条 违反本法规定，出售、收购、运输、携带国家或者地方重点保护野生动物或者其产品的，由工商行政管理部门没收实物和违法所得，可以并处罚款。

违反本法规定，出售、收购国家重点保护野生动物或者其产品，情节严重、构成投机倒把罪、走私罪的，依照[刑法](#)有关规定追究刑事责任。

没收的实物，由野生动物行政主管部门或者其授权的单位按照规定处理。

with the relevant provisions, be disposed of by the relevant department of wildlife administration or by a unit authorized by the same department.

Article 36. If anyone illegally imports or exports wildlife or the products thereof, he shall be punished by the Customs according to [the Customs Law](#); if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility in accordance with the provisions of the [Criminal Law](#) on the crimes of smuggling.

Article 37. If anyone forges, sells or resells or transfers a special hunting and catching license, a hunting license, a domestication and breeding license, or an import or export permit, his license or permit shall be revoked and his unlawful income shall be confiscated and he may concurrently be fined by the relevant department of wildlife administration or the administrative authority for industry and commerce. If anyone who forges or sells or resells a special hunting and catching license or an import or export permit, and if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility by applying mutatis mutandis the provisions of [Article 167 of the Criminal Law](#).

Article 38. Any staff member of a department of wildlife administration who neglects his duty, abuses his power or engages in malpractices for personal gains shall be subject to administrative sanctions by the department to which he belongs or by the competent authority at a higher level; if the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to law.

Article 39. Any party who is dissatisfied with the decision on an administrative sanction may, within 15 days of receiving the notification on the sanction, make a request for reconsideration to the authority at the level next higher to the one that made the decision on the sanction; if he is dissatisfied with the decision on reconsideration made by the authority at the next higher level, he may, within 15 days of receiving the notification on the decision on reconsideration, institute legal proceedings in the court. The party may also directly institute legal proceedings in the court within 15 days of receiving the notification on the sanction. If the party neither makes a request for reconsideration, nor institutes legal proceedings in the court, nor complies with the decision on the sanction, the authority that made the decision on the sanction shall request the court to effect a compulsory execution of the decision. If the party is dissatisfied with a customs penalty or a penalty for violation of public security, the matter shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of [the Customs Law](#) or [the Regulations on Administrative Penalties for Public Security](#).

第三十六条 非法进出口野生动物或者其产品的，由海关依照[海关法](#)处罚；情节严重、构成犯罪的，依照[刑法](#)关于走私罪的规定追究刑事责任。

第三十七条 伪造、倒卖、转让特许猎捕证、狩猎证、驯养繁殖许可证或者允许进出口证明书的，由野生动物行政主管部门或者工商行政管理部门吊销证件，没收违法所得，可以并处罚款。

伪造、倒卖特许猎捕证或者允许进出口证明书，情节严重、构成犯罪的，比照[刑法第一百六十七条](#)的规定追究刑事责任。

第三十八条 野生动物行政主管部门的工作人员玩忽职守、滥用职权、徇私舞弊的，由其所在单位或者上级主管机关给予行政处分；情节严重、构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任。

第三十九条 当事人对行政处罚决定不服的，可以在接到处罚通知之日起十五日内，向作出处罚决定机关的上一级机关申请复议；对上一级机关的复议决定不服的，可以在接到复议决定通知之日起十五日内，向法院起诉。当事人也可以在接到处罚通知之日起十五日内，直接向法院起诉。当事人逾期不申请复议或者不向法院起诉又不履行处罚决定的，由作出处罚决定的机关申请法院强制执行。

对海关处罚或者治安管理处罚不服的，依照[海关法](#)或者[治安管理处罚条例](#)的规定办理。

CHAPTER V SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 40. If any international treaty concerning the protection of wildlife, concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China, contains provisions differing from those of this Law, the provisions of the international treaty shall apply, unless the provisions are ones on which the People's Republic of China has made reservations.

Article 41. The department of wildlife administration under the State Council shall, in accordance with this Law, formulate regulations for its implementation which shall go into effect after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

The standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government may, in accordance with this Law, formulate measures for its implementation.

Article 42. This Law shall come into force as of March 1, 1989.

第五章 附则

第四十条 中华人民共和国缔结或者参加的与保护野生动物有关的国际条约与本法有不同规定的，适用国际条约的规定，但中华人民共和国声明保留的条款除外。

第四十一条 国务院野生动物行政主管部门根据本法制定实施条例，报国务院批准施行。

省、自治区、直辖市人民代表大会常务委员会可以根据本法制定实施办法。

第四十二条 本法自 1989 年 3 月 1 日起施行。