

ANNEX 4
EXTRACTS OF RELEVANT LAWS AND
REGULATIONS

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CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA(EXTRACT)

Adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on December 4, 1982 and adopted at the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on March 29, 1993

Article 9 All mineral resources, waters, forests, mountains, grasslands, unreclaimed land, beaches and other natural resources are owned by the state, that is, by the whole people, with the exception of the forests, mountains, grasslands, unreclaimed land and beaches that are owned by collectives in accordance with the law.

The state ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants. Appropriation or damaging of natural resources by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 22 The state promotes the development of art and literature, the press, radio and television broadcasting, publishing and distribution services, libraries, museums, cultural centres and other cultural undertakings that serve the people and socialism, and it sponsors mass cultural activities. The state protects sites of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other significant items of China's historical and cultural heritage.

Article 26 The state protects and improves the environment in which people live and the ecological environment. It prevents and controls pollution and other public hazards. The state organizes and encourages afforestation and the protection of forests.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA(EXTRACT)

Adopted at the 11th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on December 26, 1989, promulgated by Order No.22 of the President of the People's Republic of China on December 26, 1989, and effective on the date of promulgation.

Article 17 The people's governments at various levels shall take measures to protect regions representing various types of natural ecological systems, regions with a natural distribution of rare and endangered wild animals and plants, regions where major sources of water are conserved, geological structures of major scientific and cultural value, famous regions where karst caves and fossil deposits are distributed, traces of glaciers, volcanoes and hot springs, traces

of human history, and ancient and precious trees. Damage to the above shall be strictly forbidden.

Article 19 Measures must be taken to protect the ecological environment while natural resources are being developed or utilized.

Article 23 In urban and rural construction, vegetation, waters and the natural landscape shall be protected and attention paid to the construction of gardens, green land and historic sites and National Parks in the cities in the light of the special features of the local natural environment.

REGULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON NATURE RESERVES(EXTRACT)

Adopted at the 24th Executive Meeting of the State Council on September 2, 1994, promulgated by Decree No. 167 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on October 9, 1994, and effective as of December 1, 1994

Article 10 In the areas which meet one of the following requirements, a nature reserve shall be established:

- (1) typical physic graphic areas with representative natural ecosystems, and those similar areas where the natural eco systems have been damaged to some extent, but can be restored through proper protection;
- (2) areas with a natural concentrated distribution of rare and endangered wild animal or plant species;
- (3) those areas which are of special protection value, such as marine and coastal areas, islands, wetland, internal water bodies, forests, grassland and deserts;
- (4) natural remains which are of scientific or cultural value, such as geological structures, famous karst caves, fossil distribution areas, glaciers, volcanoes, and hot springs;
- (5) other natural regions requiring special protection by the approval of the State Council or the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government.

Article 14 The range and boundary of nature reserves shall be determined by the people's government responsible for the approval of the establishment. The boundaries of nature reserves shall be indicated and announced to the public.

The determination of the range and boundaries of nature reserves shall be given consideration to the integrity and suitability of the protected object as

well as the needs of local economic construction, the production activities and the everyday lives of local residents.

Article 18 Nature reserves may be divided into three parts: the core area, buffer zone and experimental zone.

The intact natural ecosystems and the areas where the rare and endangered animals or plants are concentratedly distributed within nature reserves, shall be included in the core area into which no units or individuals are allowed to enter. Scientific research activities are generally prohibited in the core area except for those approved according to Article 27 of the Regulations.

Certain amount of area surrounding the core area may be designated as the buffer zone, where only scientific observations and other research activities are allowed.

The area surrounding the buffer zone may be designated as the experimental zone, where may be entered for various activities such as scientific experiment, educational practice, visit and investigation, tourism, and the domestication and breeding of rare and endangered wild animal or plant species.

If the people's government responsible for the approval of the establishment of the nature reserves thinks it necessary, certain amount of area surrounding the nature reserve may be designated as the outer protection area.

Article 26 In nature reserves, such activities as felling, grazing, hunting, fishing, gathering medicinal herbs, reclaiming, burning, mining, stone quarrying and sand dredging etc., shall be prohibited unless it is otherwise provided by relevant laws and regulations.

Article 30 Where there are no divisions within the nature reserves, that nature reserves shall be managed in accordance with the stipulation concerning the core area or buffer zone in the Regulations.

LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON THE PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE(EXTRACT)

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

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 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.

WATER LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA(EXTRACT)

Adopted at the 24th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress and promulgated by Order No. 61 of the President of the People's Republic of China on January 21, 1988, and effective as of July 1, 1988

The Water Law of the People's Republic of China was modified and adopted at the 29th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on August 29, 2002; the modified Water Law of the People's Republic of China is hereby promulgated and shall come into force as of October 1, 2002.

Article 4 The development, utilization, preservation, and protection of water resources and the prevention and control of water disasters shall be carried out through comprehensive planning, with all factors taken into consideration. The planning shall seek both a temporary solution and a permanent cure, with emphasis on multipurpose use and achieving maximum benefits to take advantage of the multiple functions of water resources and harmonize water use in production and the environment.

Article 9 The state shall protect water resources and adopt effective measures to preserve vegetation, plant trees, grow grass, conserve water sources, prevent and control soil erosion and water pollution, and improve the ecological environment.

Article 10 The state shall encourage and support the research, distribution, and application of advanced technology for the development, utilization, preservation, protection, and management of water resources and the prevention and control of water disasters.

Article 11 The people's governments shall award the entities and individuals that have made outstanding achievements in the development, utilization, preservation, protection and management of water resources and in the prevention and control of water disasters, etc.

Article 20 The development and utilization of water resources shall follow the principle of

promoting benefits while eliminating disasters. It shall take into consideration the interests of upstream and downstream areas, of the left and right banks, and of all regions concerned to take advantage of the comprehensive benefits of water resources; it shall also conform to the overall arrangement for the prevention of flood.

Article 21 The development and utilization of water resources shall first satisfy the needs of the urban and rural inhabitants in their domestic use of water and give overall consideration to the agricultural, industrial and ecological need for water as well as to the needs of navigation. In dry and semi-dry areas, the development and utilization of water resources shall take into full consideration the ecological environment's need for water.

Article 23 The local people's governments at various levels shall, in light of the actual situations of water resources of their respective regions, rationally organize the development and comprehensive utilization of water resources according to the principles of unified management and development of surface water and groundwater. It will open up the source while regulating the flow with priority given to regulation as well as disposition and reuse of the sewage. The formulation of national economic and social development plans and overall urban plans, and the layout of major construction projects, shall be compatible with the conditions of the local water resources and the requirements of flood prevention, and scientific justification shall be undertaken. In areas where the water sources are insufficient, the scale of the urban area and the development of industrial, agricultural and service undertakings that use a large amount of water shall be restricted.

Article 37 It is prohibited to abandon or pile in any river, lake, reservoir, or canal objects that block the passage of floodwater. Planting trees or growing crops of a long-stalk variety that may block the passage of floodwater is also prohibited. It is prohibited, within the range of riverway administration, to construct any building or structure that blocks the passage of flood water or to conduct any activity that affects the river flow, impairs the safety of river banks and dikes, or hampers the passage of flood water.

THE FOREST LAW OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA(EXTRACT)

Passed by the Seventh Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on September 20, 1984 and Revised in Line with the Decision on the Revision of the Forest Law of the People's Republic of China of the Second Session of the Ninth National People's Congress on April 29, 1998

Article 23 Land reclamation at the expense of deforestation, rock quarrying, sand quarrying, soil extracting and other activities at the expense of deforestation shall be forbidden.

Firewood cutting and grazing shall be forbidden in seedling forests and special-use forests.

No person that enters into the forest and its adjacent area shall, without authorization, remove or damage marks that serve the forestry sector.

Article 24 The competent forestry authorities under the State Council and the people's government at the provincial, autonomous region or directly-administered municipality level shall delimit natural protection areas to strengthen protection and administration in typical forest ecology areas in different natural terrain, forest districts where previous animals and plants grow and breed, natural tropical rain forest districts and other natural forest districts with special protection value.

The administrative methods for natural protection zones shall be formulated by the competent forestry authorities under the State Council, upon whose approval such methods shall be implemented. Earnest protection should be extended to precious trees outside of the natural protection areas and the plant resources with special value inside the forest districts; without the approval of the competent forestry authorities at the provincial, autonomous region or directly-administered municipality, no cutting and collecting shall take place.

REGULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON WILD PLANTS PROTECTION(EXTRACT)

Promulgated by Decree No.204 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on September 30, 1996

Article 3 The state shall pursue a policy of strengthening the protection of wild plant resources, actively developing and rationally utilizing wild plant resources.

Article 9 The state shall protect wild plants and the environment for their survival. All units and individuals shall be forbidden to illegally collect wild plants or damage the environment for their survival.

Article 16 The collecting of wild plants under first class state protection shall be prohibited. Where the collecting of wild plants under first class state protection is necessary for some special purposes such as scientific research, cultivation or cultural exchanges, the unit concerned must seek comments from the department of wild plants administration under the government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government at the place of collecting, and then apply for a collecting permit to the department of wild plants administration under the State Council or an agency authorized thereby.

For collecting wild plants under second class state protection, the unit concerned must seek comments from the department of wild plants administration under the government at the county level at the place of collecting and then apply for a collecting permit to the department of wild plants administration under the government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government or an agency authorized thereby.

For collecting wild plants under first or second class state protection within urban gardens or National Parks, the unit concerned must ask for approval from the administrative department of the urban garden or National Park and then apply for a collecting permit in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article.

Collecting of precious wild trees or wild plants within forest zones or grasslands shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Law and Grassland Law.

After issuing a collecting permit, the department of wild plants administration shall send a duplicate of relevant documents to the department of environmental protection for the record.

The format of the collecting permit shall be made by the department of wild plants administration under the State Council.

Article 17 Units and individuals engaged in collecting of wild plants under special state protection must observe the prescriptions in their

collecting permits with respect to the species, quantity, area, time limit and method.

Departments of wild plants administration under governments at the county level shall conduct supervision and inspection on the activities of collecting wild plants under special state protection within their respective regions, and make a timely report to the department of wild plants administration or the agency authorized thereby which approves the collecting.

REGULATIONS ON NATIONAL PARKS AND HISTORICAL SITES (EXTRACT)

Regulations on National Parks and Historical Sites" as adopted at the 149th Standing Committee Meeting of the State Council on 6th September 2006 is hereby promulgated and shall come into effect as of 1st December, 2006.

Article 24 The landscapes and natural environments within National Parks and historical sites shall be vigorously protection according to the principle of sustainable development, not to be destroyed or altered at will.

The governing body of the National Parks and historical sites shall put in place management instruments for resource protection within the National Parks and historical sites.

Inhabitants in and visitors to the National Parks and historical sites shall protect sceneries, water bodies, forest and grassland vegetation, wild animals and various facilities within the National Parks and historical sites.

Article 25 The governing body of the National Parks and historical sites shall carry out investigations and authentication tests on important landscapes within National Parks and historical sites and lay down protective measures accordingly.

Article 26 The following activities are strictly forbidden within the National Parks and historical sites:

1. Activities detrimental to the landscape, vegetation and landforms such as mountain-cutting, quarrying, mining, land reclamation, tomb and tombstone construction;
2. Construction of storage facilities for explosive, flammable, radioactive, toxic, corrosive materials;
3. Graffiti on heritage articles or facilities;
4. Littering.

Article 27 It is strictly forbidden to invalidate the master plan of the National Parks and historical sites by establishing development zone within the National Parks and historical sites or by building hotels, guesthouses, training centers, National Parks, nursing homes and facilities for purposes other than resource protection within the core area. Existing buildings and facilities already there shall be moved out step by step according to the master plan of the National Parks and historical sites.

Article 29 To carry out the following activities within the National Parks and historical sites, one shall obtain prior approval from the governing body of the National Parks and historical sites and related administrative bodies in accordance with relevant laws and regulations:

1. Bill-posting for commercial or advertising purposes;
2. Large-scale recreational and other activities;
3. Activities changing natural state of water resources and environment;
4. Other activities affecting ecology and landscape.

Article 30 Construction projects within the National Parks and historical sites shall be incorporated into the master plan of the National Parks and historical sites, in harmony with the surrounding landscapes and not detrimental to the landscape, environment and tourist facilities.

Undertakers and builders of the construction projects within the National Parks and historical sites shall develop pollution control and soil conservation programs, take effective measures to protect the surrounding landscape, water bodies, forest and grassland vegetation, wildlife resources and landforms.

Article 32 The governing body of the National Parks and historical sites shall protect folk traditions and culture and develop healthful sightseeing and entertainment activities to disseminate historical, cultural and scientific knowledge in view of local conditions within the National Parks and historical site.

Article 33 The governing body of the National Parks and historical sites governing body shall make proper use of local resources, improve local transportation and service facilities as well as traveling conditions.

The governing body of the National Parks and historical sites shall set up direction signs, road signs, safety warning signs and so on with in the

National Parks and historical sites.

Article 34 Venues for religious activities within the National Parks and historical sites shall be managed in accordance with relevant regulations of the state.

Relevant state laws and regulations shall prevail with regard to the protection, utilization and management of natural resources, heritage protection and Nature Reserve management within the National Parks and historical sites.

MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS ON THE PROTECTION OF GEOLOGICAL RELICS (EXTRACT)

Promulgated by the former Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources of the People's Republic of China on May 4, 1995

Article 7 The following geological relics shall be put under conservation:

1. Typical stratotype sections (including the paratype sections) of significance to scientific researches on geological evolution, stratigraphic profile the fossil assemblage belt, lithological and lithofacies construction profile, typical geological construction profile and structure traces.
2. Fossils of ancient human beings, vertebrates, invertebrates, micro-organism, plants, their excavation sites and important vestiges of the activities of ancient organisms.
3. Karst, Danxia, loess, Yadan, granite hills, quartz sand peaks, volcano, glacier, meteorolite, singing sand, coast, and other vagarious geological landscapes of important scientific research and aesthetic values.
4. Rocks, mineral ores, precious stones as well as their places of origin of special disciplinary research and aesthetic values.
5. Thermal springs, mineral springs, slime, ground water movement signs of unique medical, health care and scientific research values as well as waterfalls, lakes and springs of special geological values.
6. Typical relics of earthquakes, taphrogeny, collapse, subsidence, landslides, mountain torrents and other geological disasters.
7. Other geological relics to be conserved.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS ON NATIONAL PARKS AND HISTORICAL SITES

(EXTRACT)

The regulations were adopted at the 17th Standing Committee Meeting of the 9th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 6th June 2000 and shall come into effect as of 1st July, 2000.

Article 4 The guiding principle with the National Parks and historical sites shall be vigorous protection, unified management, proper development and sustainable use. The spots and sites shall be open to public, offering healthful and beneficial tourist and cultural activities.

Article 22 No permanent buildings and facilities shall be built within new National Parks and historical sites before its overall planning and master plan are approved. Should need be, then approvals shall be obtained from the construction administration at the same level before proceeding to other relevant approval formalities.

No industrial or mining plants, warehouses or freight yards shall be constructed, or new real estate properties developed, within the National Parks and historical sites. Except necessary protection and ancillary facilities, no other buildings or facilities shall be added to the core area of the National Parks and historical sites.

Buildings or facilities already built within the National Parks and historical sites, if not incorporated in the approved master plan, shall be removed or relocated within the period prescribed by local government in accordance with relevant regulations.

Article 23 Application documents for new construction, expansion and reconstruction projects within the none-core zone shall be submitted to and approved by the governing body of the National Parks and historical sites prior to the following approval procedures:

1. Construction site permit, construction land-use planning license and construction project planning license from the provincial construction administration are required for construction such important projects as cable cars and slide ways; large-scale cultural, sports, transportation and recreational facilities; business and service facilities; temples and other religious facilities within the national key National Parks and historical sites including the periphery zones, and provincial National Parks and historical sites.
2. Construction site permit from the governing body of National Parks and historical sites, and construction land-use planning license and construction project planning license from the city/county construction administration are required for

construction projects within city/county National Parks and historical sites and other construction projects not covered by the paragraph above.

3. For National Parks and historical sites within the boundaries of the urban planning, the planning administration of the local municipal people's government shall approve and issue construction land-use planning license and construction project planning license according to construction site permit.

Applicants who have obtained relevant approval documents in accordance with law may proceed to development approval formalities after on-site inspection is done by the governing body of the National Parks and historical sites.

Article 24 During actual construction, the construction undertaker shall adopt effective protective measures to protect the original appearance of the natural and cultural landscapes, as well as vegetation and surrounding water bodies within the National Parks and historical sites. Upon completion of the project, the construction undertaker shall promptly clean up the construction site and restore the original environment.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS ON NATURE RESERVES (EXTRACT)

Adopted and promulgated by the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government on 8th February 1996.

Article 6 For establishment of Nature Reserves, the applicant shall submit a duly-filled Application Form developed by the provincial environmental protection administration following procedures listed below:

1. Proposal for a national Nature Reserve shall be submitted by the prefecture government or the provincial Nature Reserve administration to the provincial government, who will then examine and approve it based on the recommendation of the Provincial Nature Reserve Accreditation Committee and the co-ordination and suggestion of the provincial environmental protection administration before submitting it to the State Council for further approval.
2. Proposal for a provincial Nature Reserve shall be submitted by the county or higher-level government or the provincial Nature Reserve administration to the provincial government, who will then examine and approve it based on the recommendation of the Provincial Nature Reserve

Accreditation Committee and the co-ordination and suggestion of the provincial environmental protection administration.

3. Proposal for a city/county Nature Reserve shall be submitted by the county government or city/county Nature Reserve administration to the higher/same-level government at, who will then examine and approve it based on the recommendation of the higher/same-level Nature Reserve Accreditation Committee and the co-ordination and suggestion of the higher/same-level environmental protection administration before submitting it to the provincial environmental protection administration for documentation.

Article 9 Key Nature Reserves shall cover the following categories:

1. Wetland Nature Reserves;
2. Nature Reserves with wild flora and fauna species under level-1 and level-2 state protection;
3. Nature Reserves of exceptional aesthetic and research value;
4. Nature Reserves with considerable domestic and international influence.

Article 15 A Nature Reserve shall consist of the core zone, buffer zone and experimental zone.

The core zone refers to an area no organization or individual is allowed to enter into without permission; the buffer zone refers to an area accessible for scientific research and observation purposes; the experimental zone refers to an area accessible for such purposes as scientific researches, teaching internships, study tours, tourism, domesticating and breeding of rare and endangered wild animal and plant species.

No facilities at all shall be constructed within the core zone; no production facilities are allowed in the buffer zone; construction of production facilities detrimental to environment, resources or landscapes is allowed in the buffer zone.

Article 16 Construction projects in the periphery of the Nature Reserves shall not give harm to the environment quality. Those causing such harms shall be rehabilitated within given period.

Article 17 In the periphery of key Nature Reserves, neither development construction projects nor production activities nor business activities that may affect the Nature Reserves shall not be

allowed.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EXTRACT)

Adopted and promulgated at the 12th Standing Committee Meeting of the 8th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 3rd December 1994.

Article 30 The county and higher-level governments shall call upon relevant agencies to collaboratively protect natural ecosystems of various types, rare and endangered wild flora and fauna habitats, important water resource conservation area and tectonic areas, mineral spring water of commercial value, natural and cultural heritage etc. in accordance with relevant state regulations.

Article 31 Governments at different levels shall take measures to protect local Nature Reserves of different types from being destroyed. Environmental protection administrations at all levels shall be responsible for the integrated management of the Nature Reserves.

The administrative bodies at various levels shall intensify effort on the construction and management of local Nature Reserves in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 36 Solid waste shall be put under sorted collection, integrated utilization and detoxification. Unauthorized storage, disposal and dumping of solid waste are strictly forbidden.

Siting of the hazardous solid waste disposal facilities shall meet national and provincial environmental requirements. Proposals for urban domestic refuse disposal and landfill sites shall be approved by competent environmental protection administrations and other relevant departments.

It is strictly prohibited to transfer toxic and hazardous wastes, industrial and domestic refuses from other countries or provinces to Heilongjiang for disposal.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS ON PROTECTION OF WILD ANIMALS (EXTRACT)

Adopted and promulgated at the 23rd Standing Committee Meeting of the 8th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 31st August 1996.

Article 13 Wetland development, river and watercourse rehabilitation, mining, lumbering

and like activities shall not be done at the cost of destroying natural habitats of wild animals.

In important natural habitats of wild animals, discharge of industrial waste water and waste gas, disposal or dumping of industrial solid wastes, and the use of toxic and hazardous compounds shall be kept under a safe level.

Destroying wild animal habitats is strictly prohibited.

Article 15 The Provincial Government shall build Nature Reserves in major habitats of the wild animals under intensified national or provincial protection.

Article 16 The county and higher-level governments shall set up wildlife sanctuaries based on wildlife resource conditions, set and make known the fence season.

Article 17 Hunting or other activities that may affect the propagation of wildlife shall be prohibited within Nature Reserves and wildlife sanctuaries, and during the closed hunting and fishing season.

Article 18 Any organization or individual shall take protective measures on injured, sick, trapped, lost or dead wild animal known to be under intensified national or provincial protection upon detection, report timely to or handover the same to local wildlife administrations rather than harm, hide or sell the same.

Article 24 It is illegal to sell, to purchase, and use wild animals and products made of the same.

Approval shall be obtained from the provincial wildlife administration prior to any sale, acquisition or use of wild animals under intensified provincial or local protection and products made of the same. In the case of the forest industry system, approval shall then be obtained from the provincial forest industry wildlife administration.

Domestication and breeding license or hunting license is required for transaction of wild animals under general protection and products made of the same in markets authorized by wildlife, industrial and commercial administrations.

It is prohibited to use wild animals under intensified national, provincial or local protection and products made of the same in restaurants or catering businesses, or to use formal or nick names of the same on the menu to attract customers.

Approval shall be obtained from wildlife administrations prior to the publication, broadcasting and production of commercials on

wild animals and products made of the same.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS ON PROTECTION OF WILD MEDICINAL RESOURCES (EXTRACT)

Adopted at the 26th Standing Committee Meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 7th March 1987 and revised according to the decision on the revision of "Heilongjiang Provincial Regulations on Protection of Wild Medicinal Resources" adopted at the 2nd Standing Committee Meeting of the 9th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 16th April 1998.

Article 3 The guiding principle is to balance the protection, breeding and use of wild medicinal resources. There shall be a combination of hunting and domestication for medicinal animals, gathering and breeding for medicinal herbs, utilization and forestation for medicinal woody plants so as to enrich medicinal resources, expand production and ensure sustainable use.

Article 5 Wild medicinal resources under intensified national and provincial protection:

1. Under national grade I protection: leopard, sika deer, ginseng (shancan);
2. Under national grade II protection: red deer, musk deer, black bear, brown bear, licorice, phellodendron amurense (phellodendron), acanthopanax senticosus, schisandra;
3. Under national grade III protection: saposhnikovia divaricata, gentiana scabra, scutellaria baicalensis genorgi, polygalaceae, asarum heterotropoides;
4. Under intensified provincial protection: Rana (Rana chensinensis, Rana amurensis), Rhododendron dauricum (Rhododendron), Platycodon grandiflorus, Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge, Bupleurum chinensis, Gorgon fruit.

When there is adjustment to the protection grades of wild animal and plant species under national and intensified provincial protection, the adjustments shall prevail.

Article 10 Before establishing a local wild medicinal resource conservation area, the city/county wild medicinal resource conservation administration shall work together with relevant administrative departments to conduct resource surveys, to set out plans, to identify protection species, location, scope and undertaker, to file application to county and higher-level government and to report to the provincial wild

medicinal resource conservation administration.

To set up wild medicinal resource conservation area within national or local Nature Reserves, the applicant shall go through necessary formalities required by "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves".

Article 11 Wild medicinal resource conservation areas, once established, shall not be revoked or changed at random. If there is the need to revoke or change, then application should be filed for the approval of the provincial wild medicinal resource conservation administration and of the approving government for the establishment of the conservation area.

Article 12 A wild medicinal resource conservation area shall benefit and be managed by whoever establishes it. There shall be integrated medicinal resource gathering, forest culture, grass trimming and fish culture.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS ON TOURISM INDUSTRY (EXTRACT)

Adopted at the 2nd Standing Committee Meeting of the Heilongjiang Provincial Government on 5th March 1998 and enforced as of the day of promulgation.

Article 10 The development of tourism resources shall be balanced with environmental protection through coordinated planning, implementation and development.

Tourism development projects shall be put under environmental impact appraisals. Such projects shall comply with the overall planning; the construction style shall assort with the ambiance. It is forbidden to take up construction projects that may mar the integrity of the ecological environment or ambiance of the tourist sites.

Article 11 Development and management of tourism resources within the boundaries of Nature Reserves, National Parks and historical sites, forest parks shall comply with relevant national and provincial regulations.

Article 12 Historical relics and protected buildings identified by the country, province and cities shall not be marred.

Article 13 No organization or individual shall destroy tourism resources. Quarrying, mining, sand dredging, lumbering, pollution and littering are strictly forbidden within tourist sites.

Article 14 Tourist site administration shall enhance its management to guarantee a safe, clean and

convenient travelling environment for the tourists.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS ON GEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT (EXTRACT)

Adopted by the Heilongjiang Provincial Government on 2nd September 1999 and enforced as of the day of promulgation.

Article 16 Nature Reserves shall be built for geological heritages for proper protection:

1. Tectonic structures, geological cross-section, famous fossil deposits with exceptional scientific and research value;
2. Spectacular geological landscapes such as volcanoes and waterfalls, typical places of origin of rocks and minerals with exceptional scientific and research value and aesthetic value;
3. Hot springs, mineral springs with important research and commercial value;
4. Typical geological disaster sites of scientific and research significance;
5. Other geological heritages for which reserves shall be built according to laws, regulations and rules.

Measures shall be taken to protect geological heritages with independent existence and protection value.

The establishment of geological heritage Nature Reserves shall comply with national and provincial regulations on the management of Nature Reserves.

Management expenses of geological heritage natural serves shall be arranged by the county or higher-level government.

Article 17 The national and provincial geological heritage Nature Reserves shall be managed by the provincial geology and mineral resource administration; city/county-level geological heritage Nature Reserves and the geological heritages of independent existence, by the prefecture and city/county geology and mineral resources administrations respectively.

The geological heritage Nature Reserves shall have management departments with professionals to see to the day-to-day management.

Geological heritages located in National Parks and historical sites or Nature Reserves of other types shall be protected and managed by the management under the supervision, inspection and operational guidance of the geology and

mineral resource administration.

Article 18 Quarrying, dredging, mining, grazing, land reclamation, deforestation and other activities that may destroy geological heritages are strictly forbidden within the geological heritage Nature Reserves and the protection area of natural heritages of independent existence except being otherwise provided by laws and administrative regulations.

Article 19 It is forbidden to construct buildings and facilities that may affect the geological heritages within the prescribed boundaries of the geological heritage Nature Reserves and the protection area of natural heritages of independent existence. Local governments shall order for corrections on buildings and facilities polluting and destroying the geological heritages within a given period. If there is the need to relocate the same, local government shall handle it properly.

Article 20 Any organization or individual intending to conduct scientific researches, internship or specimen collection activities within the geological heritage Nature Reserves shall submit application and plans to the management in advance and not to start before competent geology and mineral resource administration or management of the Nature Reserve gives approval.

Any organization or individual undertaking above-stated activities shall submit a copy of the achievement or conclusion report to the management of the Nature Reserves.

Article 21 Before developing tourist activities within the national geological heritage Nature Reserves, the management shall submit a proposal on the tourist routes, National Parks and construction of tourist facilities to the competent provincial geology and mineral resource administration and then the geology and mineral resource administrative department of the State Council for approval. Before developing tourist activities within the local geological heritage Nature Reserves, the management shall submit a proposal on the tourist routes, National Parks and construction of tourist facilities to the competent provincial geology and mineral resource administration for approval.

Tourist activities within the geological heritage Nature Reserves shall be conducted and managed according to the approved proposal. Any organization or individual shall abide by instructions

of the management once inside the geological heritage Nature Reserves.

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS ON TOURISM(EXTRACT)

Adopted at the 19th Standing Committee Meeting of the 9th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 20th October 2000 is hereby promulgated and shall come into effect as of 1st December, 2000.

Article 3 The development of tourism shall highlight local characteristic resources including ice and snow, forest, wetlands, volcanoes, North China urban and rural landscapes, northern Xinjiang history, culture and folk customs, border tourism etc. The guiding principle is to put tourism resources under tailor-made development, scientific management, sustainable use, as well as a combination of the social, economic and environmental benefits so as to give full play to local strengths and to offer tourists quality, safe and healthy services.

Article 7 Development of tourism resources shall follow economic laws, be market-oriented, avoid degradation and redundant construction, respect and meet varying needs of different countries, regions and tourists.

Article 10 Proposals for the establishment of national tourist resorts shall be reviewed by the provincial tourism administration and then submitted by the provincial government to the State Council for approval.

Proposals for the establishment of provincial tourist resorts shall be reviewed by the provincial tourism administration and then submitted to the provincial government for approval.

Article 11 Proposals for the tourism development projects within Nature Reserves, National Parks and historical sites as well as forest parks shall be submitted first to the tourism administrations for approval and then to the planning authorities according to required procedures.

Article 12 Development of tourism shall not be achieved at the cost of national, provincial and municipal historic sites, protected buildings and other heritage properties.

Article 13 No organization or individual is entitled to damaging tourism resources.

Without prior approval from relevant

departments, mining is not allowed within the tourist areas (spots).

Prohibited in tourist areas (spots) are felling ancient trees, quarrying, sand and earth dredging, land reclamation, pond filling, sewage discharge and waste dumping.

REGULATIONS ON WUDALIANCHI WORLD GEO-PARK(FULL TEXT)

Adopted at the 23rd Standing Committee Meeting of the 10th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 20 October 2006.

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 The regulations are formulated in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of the state for strengthened protection of the Wudalianchi World Geo-Park, proper use of natural resources and sustainable development of the Wudalianchi World Geo-Park.

Article 2 The regulations shall govern organization and individuals engaged in tourism, nursing house, scientific research, religion, culture, production and commercial operations, development and construction, administration and other activities in the Wudalianchi World Geo-Park (hereinafter referred to as the Geo-Park).

The "Geo-Park" in the regulations refers to the 1060-square-kilometer area within the boundaries identified in the Nature Reserve overall planning approved by the state (hereinafter referred to as the overall planning) : west of Guxi River, east of Tuanjie Reservoir, north of the Yongfeng Farm Division 4 and south of the Gelaqushan Farm Division 10. Tablets marking these boundaries shall be erected.

Article 3 Heilongjiang Wudalianchi National Park and Historical Site Nature Reserve Management Committee (hereinafter referred to as WMC) is the governing organization of the Geo-Park under the direction of the Heihe Municipal Government. It is in charge of the protection, planning, utilization and management of the Geo-Park and actual implementation of the regulations under the guidance and supervision of the Provincial Land and Resource Administration. The provincial construction, water conservancy, forestry, environmental protection, tourism, agriculture, animal husbandry and other administrations undertake supervision responsibilities in accordance with laws and regulations.

Article 4 The Geo-Park shall concentrate on the protection of the geological heritages in

line with the principle of vigorous protection, scientific planning, unified management, rational development and sustainable use.

Article 5 Each and every organization and individual have the obligation to protect natural resources and ecological environment of the Geo-Park and at the same time enjoy the right to report and sue resource and environment-hostile activities.

Article 6 The WMC coordinates resource survey and overall planning of the Geo-Park and submits results of the same to relevant provincial and national authorities for approval in accordance with laws and regulations. Without prior consent of the original approving authority, no organization or individual shall change or adjust the planning. Construction and other plans for townships, forests, farms (including the military farms) within the Geo-Park shall be consistent with the overall planning and be reported to the WMC for documentation.

Article 7 Relevant governments and their functioning departments shall render policy, technology and funding support to the protection, construction and management of the Geo-Park, improve infrastructure and increase financial inputs on protective facilities within the Geo-Park. The WMC shall diversify its fund-raising channels to strengthen the infrastructure and protective facilities in the Geo-Park.

The WMC shall use a certain proportion of the income in the protection of resources in the Geo-Park.

Chapter 2 Protection and Utilization

Article 8 The Geo-Park is divided into the core area, the key area and the general area for graded protection.

Article 9 The core area is where rare volcanic landscapes of ultimate scientific research value are located, that is, the Laoheishan and Huoshaoshan driblet cones (dishes) and surrounding new period lava lava, and the new period lava distribution area north of the linking line between the east and west ends of First Lake.

Article 10 Volcanic heritage resources within the core area shall be kept original, systematic and intact. The following activities are prohibited in the core area:

1. Activities that may harm or destroy the volcanic heritage resources;
2. Construction and development activities;
3. Tourist activities prohibited by regulations on the

Geo-Park;

4. Establishment of commercial billboards;
5. Other activities in breach of the overall planning or the regulations.

Article 11 The WMC shall gradually relocate people living in the core area as is required in the overall planning. All cultivated land within the core area shall be rehabilitated into forests, grasslands or wetlands according to the overall planning. The WMC shall take the necessary measures to maintain the integrity of important geological heritage sites such as the Shilong Plateau.

Article 12 The key area is where rare volcanic landscapes of important scientific research value and mineral springs are located, covering the 12 volcanoes of North & South Gelaqiushan, Wohushan, Bijiaoshan, Yaoquanshan, Weishan, Molabushan, East & West Longmenshan, Xiaogushan and East & West Jiaodebushan, their shield lava plateau distribution area, new period lava distribution area south of the linking line between the east and west ends of First Lake, Yaoquanshan Mineral Spring, Jiaodebu Mineral Spring, Huoshaoshan and Weishan Mineral Spring, Wudalianchi lakes, rivers and streams.

Article 13 The following activities are prohibited in the key area:

1. Digging, vegetation and protected species-destroying activities;
2. Farming on wetlands and grasslands;
3. Mining and quarrying;
4. Introduction of alien species;
5. Other activities detrimental to resource protection.

Article 14 The following activities are prohibited in the key area without prior consent of the WMC:

1. Logging, digging or gathering natural medicinal herbs;
2. Setting fire to uncultivated lands or crop stalks;
3. Grazing livestock;
4. Sand and earth dredging;
5. Catching wild animals or wild fishes.

Article 15 Article 10 and Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 11 of the regulations shall prevail for protection of volcanic heritage resources within the key area.

Article 16 Bicarbonate

Organizations and residents in areas with carbonated mineral water (including the North and South Yinquan Springs) shall be relocated gradually by the WMC in accordance with the overall planning; those wells and infiltration wells already closed shall not be put into use again without prior approval. The following activities are prohibited as well:

1. Any construction development activities;
2. Construction of wells or infiltration wells;
3. Discharge of sewage and garbage.

Article 17 Mineral spring areas including Jiaodebushan, Weishan, Huoshaoshan, Erlongyan Spring, Baolong Spring, Shuanglong Spring, Xiangshui Spring shall be put under scientific protection to avoid contaminating the spring and spring sources in whatever form.

Article 18 Mineral earth is rare resource and so shall be exploited and developed to a proper extent. Recycling of mineral earth is advocated. The WMC is the sole authority controlling the right amount of mineral earth to be used by commercial entities and nursing houses. Without its prior consent, no one shall excavate or use the mineral earth resources in whatever forms.

Article 19 Cultivated land in the 200-meter periphery from First Lake to Fifth Lake within the key areas shall be gradually restored into forests, grasslands or wetlands according to the overall planning. The WMC, in consultation with surrounding farms, collective economic organization or village committees, shall submit land-for-land or land-for-money compensation proposals to relevant governing authorities and implement the same upon approval. Arable lands within the 1000-meter periphery surrounding First Lake to Fifth Lake require proper and careful use of pesticides and fertilizers for environmental considerations.

Article 20 Fast growing and high yielding plantation in the 500-meter periphery of major National Parks such as the Gelaqiushan and Wohushan Volcanoes, Ice Cave, and Longmen Shizhaishan within the key area shall be restored to natural forests within the time limit required by the overall planning.

Article 21 The general area refers to the area not covered by the core area and the key area. Production, commercial, development and construction activities within the general area shall be conducive to the protection of volcanic heritage and mineral spring water resources

within the core and key areas. Any activity affecting or threatening mineral spring water resources and the biological environment shall be prohibited.

Article 22 Lakes, rivers and their natural recharge water sources within the Geo-Park shall be kept in its original state. Closure, aversion or other changes to the water courses are prohibited.

Article 23 Construction projects of various types within the Geo-Park shall meet the requirements of the overall planning and abide by relevant laws and regulations. The WMC shall play a strengthened supervisory role.

Article 24 For development of tourist attractions and routes, and construction roads and other infrastructure, the WMC shall submit a proposal to the Provincial Land and Resources Administration and other governing authorities for approval. All tourist activities shall be put under the management of the WMC.

Article 25 For access to the Geo-Park on scientific research, teaching, study tour, photographing, specimen collection groundings, one shall file an application to the WMC. Upon approval by relevant governing bodies, such activities may be conducted following the time, place, route, scope, specimen variety and quantity specifications. Such activities shall be conducted under the supervision of the WMC and a copy of the end results shall be sent to the WMC for documentation.

Article 26 Development of Wudalianchi mineral water requires necessary formalities in accordance with laws, rules and relevant state regulations. The WMC shall be solely responsible for the planning, development and utilization, supervision and management. The WMC shall order for the close of wells and mineral water plants opened without prior approval and for termination of mineral water exploitation and development. No organization or individual is allowed to purchase, process or sell pumice, landscape stones, volcanic gravel, scoria blocks and other volcanic heritage articles or products made of the same, or to ship the same out of the Geo-Park.

Article 27 For convalescent institutions to be established or individuals to engage in infirmary care services in accordance with law within the Geo-Park, it is essential to have the examination and approval of the WMC.

Chapter 3 Management and Supervision

Article 28 The WMC is solely responsible for the protection and exploitation of the Geo-Park and its mandates include:

1. Implementation of laws, rules and regulations;
2. Drafting, revision and implementation of plans;
3. Approving construction projects within the Geo-Park according to plan and in its power;
4. Developing rules and regulations and organize their implementation;
5. Management of and supervision on protection, utilization and development of the Geo-Park and tourism service in the Geo-Park;
6. Establishment and management of files and documents of the Geo-Park;
7. Handling offences according to provisions of the regulations.

Article 29 For approval of and documentation with the WMC required in the regulations, laws and regulations with specification of relevant process shall prevail. In case there are no such provisions, then the following shall prevail:

1. The applicant submits a written application to the WMC;
2. The WMC makes the acceptance/refusal decision within two days;
3. In the case of acceptance, the WMC makes the approval/disapproval decision within 20 days or the Yes/No decision to documentation applications within five days.

Article 30 WMC shall determine the environmental capacity of the scenic areas/spots according to overall planning and set out concrete action plan for the peak season to avoid overburden.

Article 31 The WMC shall strength the infrastructure building and management in the Geo-Park according to overall planning as to the environment, roads, road-signs, signboards, lighting, public toilets, garbage cans and other public facilities; control the number and supervise the activities of businesses and individuals engaged in the wholesale and retail, accommodation, catering, transportation, post and telecommunications, tourist services in the key area.

Article 32 The WMC shall take effective measures for sanitation within the Geo-Park: to offer charged service of unified garbage removal, dumping and detoxification in accordance with the relevant national and provincial provisions. Any residing organization or individual engaged in production and commercial activities shall take such effective environment protection measures as keeping waste discharge under limit and undertaking due green and clean obligations the residing quarters.

Visitors to the Geo-Park shall take good care of the infrastructure, keep clean and keep order, and abide by relevant regulations of the Geo-Park.

Article 33 Volcanic, earthquake, geological environment, environmental protection and other observatories located in the Geo-Park shall inform the WMC of the monitoring results on a regular basis.

Article 34 The WMC shall strength safety and security management within the Geo-Park for safe visits, intact heritage and good public order. Once into the Geo-Park, automobiles shall keep to the specified routes and parking lots.

Article 35 The WMC shall set higher standards for dissemination of knowledge as to the scenic areas/ spots, resource protection, science and public etiquette. The WMC shall aim for higher staff quality through intensified education and training.

Chapter 4 Legal Responsibilities

Article 36 The WMC or its functioning departments shall handle offence according to relevant provisions of state laws and regulations.

Article 37 For one of the following offenses by the WMC and its staff as to the abuse of power, neglect of duties and practice of favoritism, the person-in-charge and the person with direct responsibility shall be given due administrative punishments:

1. Failure to follow the overall planning;
2. Failure to undertake the administrative responsibilities;
3. Failure to handle offences detected timely;
4. Other acts in breach of provisions of the regulations.

Article 38 For one of the following offenses, the WMC shall order for immediate suspension or correction and punish the person with direct responsibility upon removal of the threats accordingly:

1. Offenders of Articles 10 and 15 shall be ordered to pay a fine ranging between 10000 and 100000 yuan for damage to the volcanic cone, lava, driblet cones (dishes) and lava caves;
2. Offenders of Articles 13 and 14 shall be ordered to make rehabilitative efforts and pay a fine ranging between 1000 and 10000 yuan for damage to the wildlife resources and the environment within the key area; if the damage is not restorable, then the offender shall cover the actual loss together with a fine twice of the

amount prescribed above.

3. Offenders of Articles 16 and 17 shall be ordered to pay a fine ranging between 10000 and 50000 yuan or 3 to 5 times of the amount earned for unauthorized exploitation and development of mineral water or damage and contamination of the mineral water resources;

4. Offenders of Articles 18 shall be ordered to pay a fine ranging between 1000 and 10000 yuan for unauthorized exploitation and transaction of mineral earth plus confiscation of the stuff and the income.

5. Offenders of Paragraph 2 of Articles 26 shall be ordered to pay a fine ranging between 1000 and 10000 yuan plus confiscation of the geological heritage articles, products and the income.

6. Offenders of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Articles 32 and Article 34 shall be ordered to pay a fine ranging between 200 and 1000 yuan. In case the offence is serious enough as to constitute a crime, the offender shall undertake criminal responsibility in accordance with law.

Chapter 5 Supplementary Provisions

Article 39 The regulations shall come into force from 1 January 2007.