

中华人民共和国反恐怖主义法（2018修正）

发 文 机 关 ： 全国人民代表大会
常务委员会

发 布 日 期 ： 2018.04.27

生 效 日 期 ： 2018.04.27

时 效 性 ： 现行有效

Promulgated by:

Standing Committee of the National
People's Congress

Promulgation Date:

2018.04.27

Effective Date:

2018.04.27

Validity Status:

valid

中华人民共和国反恐怖主义法

（2015年12月27日第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委
员会第十八次会议通过根据2018年4月27日第十三
届全国人民代表大会常务委
员会第二次会议《关于修改〈中华人
民共和国国境卫生检疫法〉等六部
法律的决定》修正）

Anti-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China (Amended in 2018)

(Adopted at the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the
12th National People's Congress on December 27, 2015, and
amended in accordance with the Decision on Revising the Border
Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China and
Five Other Laws adopted at the Second Session of the Standing
Committee of the 13th National People's Congress on April 27,
2018)

第一章 总 则

Chapter 1 General Principles

第一条 为了防范和惩治恐怖
活动，加强反恐怖主义工作，维护
国家安全、公共安全和人民生命财
产安全，根据宪法，制定本法。

Article 1 This law is formulated according to the Constitution
Law of the People's Republic of China in order to prevent and
punish terrorist activities, strengthen anti-terrorism work, and
safeguard national security, public safety and people's lives
and property.

第二条 国家反对一切形式的
恐怖主义，依法取缔恐怖活动组织
，对任何组织、策划、准备实施、
实施恐怖活动，宣扬恐怖主义，煽

Article 2 China opposes all forms of terrorism and bans
terrorist organisations according to law; China will investigate
and hold offenders liable for organising, planning, preparing
and implementing terrorist activities, promoting the terrorism,
inciting the implementation of terrorist activities, organising,
leading, and participating in terrorist organisations, and

动实施恐怖活动，组织、领导、参加恐怖活动组织，为恐怖活动提供帮助的，依法追究法律责任。

国家不向任何恐怖活动组织和人员作出妥协，不向任何恐怖活动人员提供庇护或者给予难民地位。

第三条 本法所称恐怖主义，是指通过暴力、破坏、恐吓等手段，制造社会恐慌、危害公共安全、侵犯人身财产，或者胁迫国家机关、国际组织，以实现其政治、意识形态等目的的主张和行为。

本法所称恐怖活动，是指恐怖主义性质的下列行为：

（一）组织、策划、准备实施、实施造成或者意图造成人员伤亡、重大财产损失、公共设施损坏、社会秩序混乱等严重社会危害的活动的；

（二）宣扬恐怖主义，煽动实施恐怖活动，或者非法持有宣扬恐怖主义的物品，强制他人在公共场

providing assistance for terrorist activities. China does not compromise to any terrorist organisations and personnel, nor provide asylum for or give refugee status to any personnel of terrorist activities.

Article 3 For the purpose of this Law, "Terrorism" refers to the contention or behaviour of creating social panic, endangering public safety, violating personal property, or threatening state organs or international organisations through violence, destruction, intimidation and other means, in order to realize the political, ideological or other purposes thereof.

"Terrorist activities" refers to the following behaviours of terrorism nature:

(1) Organising, planning, preparing, and implementing activities that cause serious social harm such as casualties, significant property losses, damage to public facilities and social disorder, or intending to cause such harm,;

(2) Promoting the terrorism, inciting the implementation of terrorist activities, illegally possessing stuffs that promote the terrorism, and forcing others to wear clothes, accessories or marks in public that promote the terrorism;

(3) Organising, leading and participating in terrorist organisations;

(4) Providing support, assistance or convenience such as information, capital, goods, services, technology and venues for terrorist organisations, personnel of terrorist activities, the implementation of terrorist activities or trainings for terrorist activities; and

所穿戴宣扬恐怖主义的服饰、标志的；

（三）组织、领导、参加恐怖活动组织的；

（四）为恐怖活动组织、恐怖活动人员、实施恐怖活动或者恐怖活动培训提供信息、资金、物资、劳务、技术、场所等支持、协助、便利的；

（五）其他恐怖活动。

本法所称恐怖活动组织，是指三人以上为实施恐怖活动而组成的犯罪组织。

本法所称恐怖活动人员，是指实施恐怖活动的人和恐怖活动组织的成员。

本法所称恐怖事件，是指正在发生或者已经发生的造成或者可能造成重大社会危害的恐怖活动。

(5) Other terrorist activities.

"Terrorist organisations" refers to criminal organisations composed of more than 3 persons with a purpose to implement terrorist activities.

"Personnel of terrorist activities" refers to persons who implement terrorist activities and members of terrorist organisations.

"Terrorist events" refers to terrorist activities that are being carried out or have been carried out, which cause or may cause significant social harm.

第四条 国家将反恐怖主义纳入国家安全战略，综合施策，标本

Article 4 China has incorporated anti-terrorism into national security strategies; it comprehensively implements policies, treats both the symptoms and roots of the problem, enhances

兼治，加强反恐怖主义的能力建设，运用政治、经济、法律、文化、教育、外交、军事等手段，开展反恐怖主义工作。

国家反对一切形式的以歪曲宗教教义或者其他方法煽动仇恨、煽动歧视、鼓吹暴力等极端主义，消除恐怖主义的思想基础。

第五条 反恐怖主义工作坚持专门工作与群众路线相结合，防范为主、惩防结合和先发制敌、保持主动的原则。

第六条 反恐怖主义工作应当依法进行，尊重和保障人权，维护公民和组织的合法权益。

在反恐怖主义工作中，应当尊重公民的宗教信仰自由和民族风俗习惯，禁止任何基于地域、民族、宗教等理由的歧视性做法。

第七条 国家设立反恐怖主义工作领导机构，统一领导和指挥全国反恐怖主义工作。

capacity building for anti-terrorism, and uses political, economic, legal, cultural, educational, diplomatic, military and other means to carry out anti-terrorism work. China opposes all forms of extremism which incites hatred, encourages discrimination, or advocates violence through distorting religious doctrines or other methods, in order to eliminate ideological basis of the terrorism.

Article 5 We shall, in the anti-terrorism work, adhere to the principles of the combination of "dedicated work" and "relying on the people", the combination of punishment and prevention in which prevention is the focus, taking steps ahead of the enemy, and keeping proactive.

Article 6 The anti-terrorism work shall be carried out according to the law. In the anti-terrorism work, we shall respect and protect human rights, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and organisations. In the anti-terrorism work, we shall respect the citizens' freedom of religious believes and ethnic customs, and prohibit any discriminatory practices based on geographical, ethnic, religious and other grounds.

Article 7 China establishes leadership authorities to lead the anti-terrorism work which gives unified leadership and commands for the national anti-terrorism work. Local governments above the level of "municipalities with districts" shall establish leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work;

设区的市级以上地方人民政府设立反恐怖主义工作领导机构，县级人民政府根据需要设立反恐怖主义工作领导机构，在上级反恐怖主义工作领导机构的领导和指挥下，负责本地区反恐怖主义工作。

governments at county level may establish leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work according to their needs, which are in charge of the local anti-terrorism work under the leadership and commands of the superior leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work.

第八条 公安机关、国家安全机关和人民检察院、人民法院、司法行政机关以及其他有关国家机关，应当根据分工，实行工作责任制，依法做好反恐怖主义工作。

Article 8 Public security organs, state security organs, People's Procuratorates, People's Courts, judicial and administrative authorities and other relevant national authorities shall share the work, implement a responsibility system, and carry out anti-terrorism work properly according to the law. People's Liberation Army, People's Armed Police Force and the Militias shall prevent and deal with the terrorist activities in accordance with this Law, other relevant laws, administrative regulations, military regulations, orders of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, and under the deployment of leadership authorities for the anti-terrorism work.

中国人民解放军、中国人民武装警察部队和民兵组织依照本法和其他有关法律、行政法规、军事法规以及国务院、中央军事委员会的命令，并根据反恐怖主义工作领导机构的部署，防范和处置恐怖活动。

Relevant authorities shall establish a linkage mechanism, and rely on and encourage the villagers' committees, residents' committees, enterprises, public institutions and social organisations to jointly carry out anti-terrorism work.

有关部门应当建立联动配合机制，依靠、动员村民委员会、居民委员会、企业事业单位、社会组织，共同开展反恐怖主义工作。

第九条 任何单位和个人都有

Article 9 Any entities and individuals have the duties to assist

协助、配合有关部门开展反恐怖主义工作的义务，发现恐怖活动嫌疑或者恐怖活动嫌疑人员的，应当及时向公安机关或者有关部门报告。

the relevant authorities in carrying out anti-terrorism work, and to timely report to the police or the relevant authorities in finding suspected terrorist activities or suspects of terrorist activities.

第十条 对举报恐怖活动或者协助防范、制止恐怖活动有突出贡献的单位和个人，以及在反恐怖主义工作中作出其他突出贡献的单位和个人，按照国家有关规定给予表彰、奖励。

Article 10 Honour and reward shall be given according to relevant state regulations to entities and individuals who have outstanding contributions to the whistle-blowing of terrorist activities, the assistance in preventing or stopping terrorist activities, or have other prominent contributions in the anti-terrorism work.

第十一条 对在中华人民共和国领域外对中华人民共和国国家、公民或者机构实施的恐怖活动犯罪，或者实施的中华人民共和国缔结、参加的国际条约所规定的恐怖活动犯罪，中华人民共和国行使刑事管辖权，依法追究刑事责任。

Article 11 China has criminal jurisdiction over and will investigate for criminal liability for offences of terrorist activities conducted against China, Chinese citizens or Chinese organisations outside the territory of China, or terrorist activities against international treaties that China has entered into.

第二章

恐怖活动组织和人员的认定

Chapter 2 Identification of Terrorist Organisations and Personnel

第十二条 国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构根据本法第三条的规定，认定恐怖活动组织和人员，由国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构的办事

Article 12 The leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall identify terrorist organisations and personnel according to Article 3 hereof, and announce such organisations and personnel through the office of the national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work.

机构予以公告。

第十三条 国务院公安部门、国家安全部门、外交部门和省级反恐怖主义工作领导机构对于需要认定恐怖活动组织和人员的，应当向国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构提出申请。

第十四条 金融机构和特定非金融机构对国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构的办事机构公告的恐怖活动组织和人员的资金或者其他资产，应当立即予以冻结，并按照规定及时向国务院公安部门、国家安全部门和反洗钱行政主管部门报告。

第十五条 被认定的恐怖活动组织和人员对认定不服的，可以通过国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构的办事机构申请复核。国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构应当及时进行复核，作出维持或者撤销认定的决定。复核决定为最终决定。

国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构作出撤销认定的决定的，由国家反

Article 13 The State Council's public security department, national security department, diplomatic service and provincial leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall file an application with the national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work if they need to identify terrorist organisations and personnel.

Article 14 Financial institutions and certain non-financial institutions shall immediately freeze the capital or other assets of terrorist organisations and personnel that have been announced by the national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work, and shall report to the State Council's public security department, national security department and anti-money laundering authorities in a timely manner in accordance with the relevant provisions.

Article 15 Where the identified terrorist organisations and personnel refuse to accept the identification, they may apply for a review through the office of the national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work. The national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall duly so review, and make a decision of maintaining or cancelling the identification. The review decision is final. If the national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work make a decision of cancelling the identification, the office of the national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall make an announcement; if capitals or assets have been frozen, the freezing shall be discharged.

恐怖主义工作领导机构的办事机构
予以公告；资金、资产已被冻结的
，应当解除冻结。

第十六条 根据刑事诉讼法的规定，有管辖权的中级以上人民法院在审判刑事案件的过程中，可以依法认定恐怖活动组织和人员。对于在判决生效后需要由国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构的办事机构予以公告的，适用本章的有关规定。

Article 16 The people's courts at intermediate or above level that have jurisdiction may, according to provisions of Criminal Procedure Law, identify terrorist organisations and personnel in accordance with law during the trial of criminal cases. If announcement shall be made after the entry into force of the judgment by the office of the national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work, the relevant provisions hereof shall apply.

第三章 安全防范

Chapter 3 Security and Prevention

第十七条 各级人民政府和有关部门应当组织开展反恐怖主义宣传教育，提高公民的反恐怖主义意识。

Article 17 Governments at all levels and relevant departments shall organise anti-terrorism publicity and education, and raise the citizens' anti-terrorism awareness. Education and human resources administrative departments, schools, and vocational training institutions shall incorporate the knowledge of prevention of terrorist activities and the emergency responses into education, teaching and training.

教育、人力资源行政主管部门和学校、有关职业培训机构应当将恐怖活动预防、应急知识纳入教育、教学、培训的内容。

News, radio, television, culture, religion, internet and other relevant entities shall carry out targeted publicity and education on anti-terrorism to the public.

新闻、广播、电视、文化、宗教、互联网等有关单位，应当有针对性地向社会进行反恐怖主义宣

Villagers' committees and residents' committees shall assist the People's governments and relevant departments to strengthen anti-terrorism publicity and education.

传教育。

村民委员会、居民委员会应当协助人民政府以及有关部门，加强反恐怖主义宣传教育。

第十八条 电信业务经营者、互联网服务提供者应当为公安机关、国家安全机关依法进行防范、调查恐怖活动提供技术接口和解密等技术支持和协助。

Article 18 Telecommunications operators and internet service providers shall provide technical support and assistance such as technical interfaces and decryption for the prevention and investigation of terrorist activities by the public security organs and national security organs according to law.

第十九条 电信业务经营者、互联网服务提供者应当依照法律、行政法规规定，落实网络安全、信息内容监督制度和安全技术防范措施，防止含有恐怖主义、极端主义内容的信息传播；发现含有恐怖主义、极端主义内容的信息的，应当立即停止传输，保存相关记录，删除相关信息，并向公安机关或者有关部门报告。

网信、电信、公安、国家安全等主管部门对含有恐怖主义、极端主义内容的信息，应当按照职责分工，及时责令有关单位停止传输、

Article 19 Telecommunications operators and internet service providers shall implement the supervision systems for network security and information content, and the technical safety precautions in accordance with laws and administrative regulations, to prevent the dissemination of information involving the terrorism and extremism; if such information is found, the data transmission shall be immediately stopped, relevant records shall be saved, relevant information shall be deleted, and a report shall be made to the public security organs or related departments. Cyberspace, telecommunications, public security, national security and other authorities in charge shall timely order the relevant entities to stop transmission of information involving the terrorism and extremism, delete the relevant information, shut down the relevant sites, and cease the related services according to the division of their duties. Relevant entities shall implement the order immediately, save the relevant records and assist in the investigation. For cross-border transmission of information involving the terrorism and extremism on the Internet, the telecommunications administrations shall take technical measures to interrupt transmission.

删除相关信息，或者关闭相关网站、关停相关服务。有关单位应当立即执行，并保存相关记录，协助进行调查。对互联网上跨境传输的含有恐怖主义、极端主义内容的信息，电信主管部门应当采取技术措施，阻断传播。

第二十条 铁路、公路、水上、航空的货运和邮政、快递等物流运营单位应当实行安全查验制度，对客户身份进行查验，依照规定对运输、寄递物品进行安全检查或者开封验视。对禁止运输、寄递，存在重大安全隐患，或者客户拒绝安全查验的物品，不得运输、寄递。

前款规定的物流运营单位，应当实行运输、寄递客户身份、物品信息登记制度。

第二十一条 电信、互联网、金融、住宿、长途客运、机动车租赁等业务经营者、服务提供者，应当对客户身份进行查验。对身份不明或者拒绝身份查验的，不得提供

Article 20 Logistics operators for shipping, postal services and express delivery via railways, highways, water and aviation shall implement safety inspection system, check the customers' identity, carry out safety check on the transported or delivered goods or open the seal to inspect the items in accordance with relevant provisions. It is not allowed to carry out transportation or delivery of items prohibited from transportation or delivery, having significant security risks, or on which the customers refuse to go through safety inspection. Logistics operators prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall implement the registration system for the transportation and delivery customers' identities and the information about the items.

Article 21 Telecommunications, internet, finance, accommodation, long-distance passenger transport, motor vehicle leasing business operators and service providers shall check the identities of customers. No services shall be provided to unidentified customers or those who reject identity check.

服务。

第二十二条 生产和进口单位应当依照规定对枪支等武器、弹药、管制器具、危险化学品、民用爆炸物品、核与放射物品作出电子追踪标识，对民用爆炸物品添加安检示踪标识物。

运输单位应当依照规定对运营中的危险化学品、民用爆炸物品、核与放射物品的运输工具通过定位系统实行监控。

有关单位应当依照规定对传染病病原体等物质实行严格的监督管理，严密防范传染病病原体等物质扩散或者流入非法渠道。

对管制器具、危险化学品、民用爆炸物品，国务院有关主管部门或者省级人民政府根据需要，在特定区域、特定时间，可以决定对生产、进出口、运输、销售、使用、报废实施管制，可以禁止使用现金、实物进行交易或者对交易活动作出其他限制。

Article 22 Manufacturers and importing entities shall make electronic tracking identification on guns and other weapons, ammunition, controlled appliance, dangerous chemicals, civil explosives, nuclear and radioactive materials in accordance with relevant provisions, and shall add security tracer markers to civilian explosives. Transport operators shall monitor the vehicles for the transported hazardous chemicals, civil explosive, nuclear and radioactive materials through the positioning system in accordance with relevant provisions.

Relevant entities shall conduct strict supervision and management on substances such as infectious pathogens in accordance with the regulations, and take strict precautions against the spreading or entry into illegal channels of infectious pathogens and other substances.

For controlled appliance, dangerous chemicals and civil explosives, the competent departments of the State Council or provincial governments may, according to the needs, decide to implement controls on their production, import, export, transport, sale, use, and retirement within a specific area and a specific time, may prohibit the use of cash in transactions or in-kind transactions, or make other restrictions on trading activities.

第二十三条 发生枪支等武器、弹药、危险化学品、民用爆炸物品、核与放射物品、传染病病原体等物质被盗、被抢、丢失或者其他流失的情形，案发单位应当立即采取必要的控制措施，并立即向公安机关报告，同时依照规定向有关主管部门报告。公安机关接到报告后，应当及时开展调查。有关主管部门应当配合公安机关开展工作。

任何单位和个人不得非法制作、生产、储存、运输、进出口、销售、提供、购买、使用、持有、报废、销毁前款规定的物品。公安机关发现的，应当予以扣押；其他主管部门发现的，应当予以扣押，并立即通报公安机关；其他单位、个人发现的，应当立即向公安机关报告。

第二十四条 国务院反洗钱行政主管部门、国务院有关部门、机构依法对金融机构和特定非金融机构履行反恐怖主义融资义务的情况

Article 23 Where firearms and other weapons, ammunition, dangerous chemicals, civil explosives, nuclear and radioactive materials, infectious pathogens and other substances are stolen, robbed, lost, or disappear under other circumstances, the involved entities shall immediately take necessary control measures, immediately report to the public security organs, and shall report to the related authorities in charge according to the relevant authorities. After the public security organs receive the report, investigations shall be promptly conducted. Relevant authorities in charge shall cooperate with public security organs to carry out the work. No entities or individuals may conduct illegal manufacture, production, storage, transportation, import and export, sale, offer, purchase, use, possession, retirement or destruction of the items provided in the previous paragraph. If the public security organs have discovered such conduct, relevant items shall be seized; if other departments in charge have discovered such conduct, relevant items shall be seized, and the departments in charge shall immediately inform the public security organs; if other entities or individuals have discovered such conduct, they shall immediately inform the public security organs.

Article 24 The State Council's anti-money laundering administrative department, and relevant departments and organizations shall carry out the supervision and management on financial institutions and certain non-financial institutions of their performance of anti-terrorism financial obligations. The State Council's anti-money laundering administrative department may lawfully conduct investigations, and

进行监督管理。

take temporary freezing measures if they have discovered suspected terrorism financing.

国务院反洗钱行政主管部门发现涉嫌恐怖主义融资的，可以依法进行调查，采取临时冻结措施。

第二十五条 审计、财政、税务等部门在依照法律、行政法规的规定对有关单位实施监督检查的过程中，发现资金流入流出涉嫌恐怖主义融资的，应当及时通报公安机关。

Article 25 Auditing, finance, taxation and other departments, in the process to implement supervision and inspection on the relevant entities in accordance with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations, shall promptly inform the public security organs if they have found the inflow and outflow of funds suspected of terrorism financing.

第二十六条 海关在对进出境人员携带现金和无记名有价证券实施监管的过程中，发现涉嫌恐怖主义融资的，应当立即通报国务院反洗钱行政主管部门和有管辖权的公安机关。

Article 26 Customs shall immediately inform the State Council's anti-money laundering administrative department and public security organs that have the jurisdiction, if they have found suspected terrorism financing, during the supervision and management on entry and exit of persons who carry cash and bearer securities.

第二十七条 地方各级人民政府制定、组织实施城乡规划，应当符合反恐怖主义工作的需要。

地方各级人民政府应当根据需要，组织、督促有关建设单位在主要道路、交通枢纽、城市公共区域

Article 27 Local people's governments at all levels shall meet the needs of anti-terrorism work in the development and organisation of implementation of urban and rural planning. Local people's governments at all levels shall, according to the needs, organise and urge the relevant construction entities to equip and install video information systems for public safety and other prevention equipment and facilities by technology and materials against terrorist attacks in key parts of the main roads, transportation hubs, and city public areas.

的重点部位，配备、安装公共安全视频图像信息系统等防范恐怖袭击的技防、物防设备、设施。

第二十八条 公安机关和有关部门对宣扬极端主义，利用极端主义危害公共安全、扰乱公共秩序、侵犯人身财产、妨害社会管理的，应当及时予以制止，依法追究法律责任。

公安机关发现极端主义活动的，应当责令立即停止，将有关人员强行带离现场并登记身份信息，对有关物品、资料予以收缴，对非法活动场所予以查封。

任何单位和个人发现宣扬极端主义的物品、资料、信息的，应当立即向公安机关报告。

第二十九条 对被教唆、胁迫、引诱参与恐怖活动、极端主义活动，或者参与恐怖活动、极端主义活动情节轻微，尚不构成犯罪的人员，公安机关应当组织有关部门、村民委员会、居民委员会、所在单

Article 28 Public security organs and relevant departments shall timely stop and lawfully investigate any legal liability for activities of preaching extremism, using extremism to endanger public safety, disturbing public order, violating personal property, and obstructing social management. Public security organs shall order to immediately stop the extremist activities that are found, forcibly remove relevant persons from the site, register identity information thereof, capture related goods and materials, and seal up the venues for illegal activities.

Any entities or individuals shall immediately report to the public security organs if they have found items, materials or information for promoting extremism.

Article 29 For persons who have been abetted, coerced, and enticed to participate in terrorist activities and extremist activities, or persons whose participation in terrorist activities and extremist activities has minor circumstances and does not constitute an offence, the public security organs shall organise relevant departments, villagers' committees, residents' committees, their employers, attending schools, families and guardians to help in educating them. Prisons, detention centres and community correction institutions shall

位、就读学校、家庭和监护人对其进行帮教。

监狱、看守所、社区矫正机构应当加强对服刑的恐怖活动罪犯和极端主义罪犯的管理、教育、矫正等工作。监狱、看守所对恐怖活动罪犯和极端主义罪犯，根据教育改造和维护监管秩序的需要，可以与普通刑事罪犯混合关押，也可以个别关押。

第三十条 对恐怖活动罪犯和极端主义罪犯被判处徒刑以上刑罚的，监狱、看守所应当在刑满释放前根据其犯罪性质、情节和社会危害程度，服刑期间的表现，释放后对所居住社区的影响等进行社会危险性评估。进行社会危险性评估，应当听取有关基层组织和原办案机关的意见。经评估具有社会危险性的，监狱、看守所应当向罪犯服刑地的中级人民法院提出安置教育建议，并将建议书副本抄送同级人民检察院。

strengthen the management, education and correction on the criminals of terrorist activities and extremism offenders serving a sentence. Prisons and detention centres may imprison or detain criminals of terrorist activities and extremism offenders mixed with ordinary offenders, or imprison or detain them separately, depending on the needs of the education, reform and maintaining supervisory order.

Article 30 For offenders of terrorist activities and extremism who have been sentenced to imprisonment or more severe punishment, the prisons and detention centres shall carry out a social risk assessment before the expiry of the sentence and release of the offenders, according to the nature of the offence, circumstances, level of social harm, performance during the serving of sentence, and impact on the original residential community after release. The basic organisations and the original investigating authorities shall be consulted for the social risk assessment. If danger is found under the assessment, prisons and detention centres shall raise a placement and education proposal to the Intermediate People's Court where the offenders have served the sentence, and shall pass the copy of such proposal to the People's Procuratorate at the same level. The Intermediate People's Court where the offenders have served the sentence shall make a decision before the release ordering the offenders to accept the placement and education after the release, and shall pass the copy of such decision to the People's Procuratorate at the same level. If the persons receiving the order refuse to accept the decision, they

罪犯服刑地的中级人民法院对于确有社会危险性的，应当在罪犯刑满释放前作出责令其在刑满释放后接受安置教育的决定。决定书副本应当抄送同级人民检察院。被决定安置教育的人员对决定不服的，可以向上一级人民法院申请复议。

安置教育由省级人民政府组织实施。安置教育机构应当每年对被安置教育人员进行评估，对于确有悔改表现，不致再危害社会的，应当及时提出解除安置教育的意见，报决定安置教育的中级人民法院作出决定。被安置教育人员有权申请解除安置教育。

人民检察院对安置教育的决定和执行实行监督。

第三十一条 公安机关应当会同有关部门，将遭受恐怖袭击的可能性较大以及遭受恐怖袭击可能造成重大的人身伤亡、财产损失或者社会影响的单位、场所、活动、设施等确定为防范恐怖袭击的重点目

may apply for a review to the People's Court at next superior level.

Placement and education shall be organised and implemented by the provincial governments. The placement and educational institutions shall conduct an assessment on the persons under such placement and education each year, and shall timely propose to lift the decision of placement and education for persons who have true repentance and will not further harm the society; such proposal shall be reported to the Intermediate People's Court making the decision for approval. The persons under replacement and education are entitled to applying for the discharge of such placement and education.

The People's Procuratorate shall supervise the decision of placement and education and the implementation thereof.

Article 31 The public security organs shall, together with relevant departments, determine that the entities, venues, events and facilities which may be the most possible targets of terrorist attacks and for which terrorist attacks may cause serious personal injury, property damage or social impact as the key targets in prevention of terrorist attacks, and file them for record with the same-level leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work.

标，报本级反恐怖主义工作领导小组备案。

第三十二条 重点目标的管理

单位应当履行下列职责：

（一）制定防范和应对处置恐怖活动的预案、措施，定期进行培训和演练；

（二）建立反恐怖主义工作专项经费保障制度，配备、更新防范和处置设备、设施；

（三）指定相关机构或者落实责任人员，明确岗位职责；

（四）实行风险评估，实时监测安全威胁，完善内部安全管理；

（五）定期向公安机关和有关部门报告防范措施落实情况。

重点目标的管理单位应当根据城乡规划、相关标准和实际需要，对重点目标同步设计、同步建设、同步运行符合本法第二十七条规定

Article 32 The managing entities for the key targets shall have the following duties:

(1) Develop plans and measures for preventing and responding to terrorist activities, and carry out regular training and drills;

(2) Establishing a special fund system for anti-terrorism work, and install and update prevention and disposal equipment and facilities;

(3) Specify relevant institutions or designate responsible personnel, and clarify responsibilities of relevant positions;

(4) Implement risk assessment, conduct real-time monitoring of security threats, and improve internal security management; and

(5) Regularly report to the public security organs and relevant departments of the implementation of preventive measures.

The managing entities for the key targets shall synchronously design, construct and operate the equipment and facilities for prevention through technology and materials under Article 27 hereof for the key targets according to urban and rural plans, relevant standards and practical needs.

The managing entities for the key targets shall establish systems of on-duty monitoring of the video image information system for public security, information storage and use, and operation and maintenance, to ensure the normal operation of related systems. The period of keeping the captured video image information shall be no less than ninety days.

For public safety-related entities, places, events and facilities other than the key targets, the authorities in charge and managing entities shall establish a sound safety management system and implement security responsibilities in accordance with laws and administrative regulations.

的技防、物防设备、设施。

重点目标的管理单位应当建立公共安全视频图像信息系统值班监看、信息保存使用、运行维护等管理制度，保障相关系统正常运行。采集的视频图像信息保存期限不得少于九十日。

对重点目标以外的涉及公共安全的其他单位、场所、活动、设施，其主管部门和管理单位应当依照法律、行政法规规定，建立健全安全管理制度，落实安全责任。

第三十三条 重点目标的管理单位应当对重要岗位人员进行安全背景审查。对有不适合情形的人员，应当调整工作岗位，并将有关情况通报公安机关。

Article 33 The managing entities for the key targets shall conduct safety and background check on the key personnel. Adjustment of positions shall be made for personnel unsuitable to certain circumstances, which shall be reported to the public security organs.

第三十四条 大型活动承办单位以及重点目标的管理单位应当依照规定，对进入大型活动场所、机场、火车站、码头、城市轨道交通站、公路长途客运站、口岸等重点目标的人员、物品和交通工具进行

Article 34 The big-event organisers and the managing entities for the key targets shall, according to relevant provisions, carry out safety check on persons, items and vehicles entering the key targets such as the venues of the big events, airports, railway stations, docks, urban rail stations, long-distance coach terminals and ports. If prohibited and controlled items are found, they shall be seized and a report shall be immediately made to the public security organs; if persons are found suspected of crimes, a report shall be

安全检查。发现违禁品和管制物品，应当予以扣留并立即向公安机关报告；发现涉嫌违法犯罪人员，应当立即向公安机关报告。

immediately made to the public security organs.

第三十五条 对航空器、列车、船舶、城市轨道交通车辆、公共电汽车等公共交通运输工具，营运单位应当依照规定配备安保人员和相应设备、设施，加强安全检查和保卫工作。

Article 35 Operators of aircrafts, trains, ships, urban rail vehicles, buses and other public transport vehicles shall be equipped with security personnel and appropriate equipment and facilities in accordance with the regulations to strengthen safety checks and security work.

第三十六条 公安机关和有关部门应当掌握重点目标的基础信息和重要动态，指导、监督重点目标的管理单位履行防范恐怖袭击的各项职责。

Article 36 Public security organs and relevant departments shall grasp the basic information and important developments of the key targets, guide and supervise the managing entities for the key targets to fulfil their responsibilities of preventing terrorist attacks. Public security organs and People's Armed Police Force shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions, carry out the guarding, patrolling and inspection for the key targets.

公安机关、中国人民武装警察部队应当依照有关规定对重点目标进行警戒、巡逻、检查。

第三十七条 飞行管制、民用航空、公安等主管部门应当按照职责分工，加强空域、航空器和飞行活动管理，严密防范针对航空器或者利用飞行活动实施的恐怖活动。

Article 37 The administration of flight control, civil aviation, public security and so on shall, according to the division of functions and duties, strengthen airspace, aircraft and flight activity management, and strictly prevent terrorist activities against the aircrafts or those conducted by using flight activities.

第三十八条 各级人民政府和军事机关应当在重点国（边）境地段和口岸设置拦阻隔离网、视频图像采集和防越境报警设施。

公安机关和中国人民解放军应当严密组织国（边）境巡逻，依照规定对抵离国（边）境前沿、进出国（边）境管理区和国（边）境通道、口岸的人员、交通运输工具、物品，以及沿海沿边地区的船舶进行查验。

Article 38 Governments at all levels and military organs shall set up facilities such as isolation fence, video image collection and alarm on illegally crossing the boundary in key border (boundary) area or ports. Public security organs and the People's Liberation Army shall strictly organise border (boundary) patrol, check and inspect the personnel, transportation vehicles as well as items arriving at or departing from the border (boundary) frontier, and exiting or entering the border (boundary) regions or the border (boundary) channels, and check and inspect the ships at the coastal border areas.

第三十九条 出入境证件签发机关、出入境边防检查机关对恐怖活动人员和恐怖活动嫌疑人员，有权决定不准其出境入境、不予签发出境入境证件或者宣布其出境入境证件作废。

Article 39 Travel documents issuance authorities and frontier inspection authorities have the power to reject entry or exit, decide not to issue travel documents, or announce such documents to be cancelled, for the personnel of terrorist activities and suspects of terrorist activities.

第四十条 海关、出入境边防检查机关发现恐怖活动嫌疑人员或者涉嫌恐怖活动物品的，应当依法扣留，并立即移送公安机关或者国家安全机关。

Article 40 Customs and border inspection authorities shall lawfully detain terrorist activities suspects or items suspected of terrorist activities, and transfer them to public security organs or national security organs.

第四十一条 国务院外交、公

Article 41 State Council's departments in charge of foreign

安、国家安全、发展改革、工业和信息化、商务、旅游等主管部门应当建立境外投资合作、旅游等安全风险评估制度，对中国在境外的公民以及驻外机构、设施、财产加强安全保护，防范和应对恐怖袭击。

第四十二条 驻外机构应当建立健全安全防范制度和应对处置预案，加强对有关人员、设施、财产的安全保护。

affairs, public security, national security, development and reform, industry and information technology, business and tourism shall establish security risk assessment system for overseas investment and cooperation or for tourism, and strengthen protection on Chinese citizens abroad as well as China's institutions, facilities and properties stationed abroad, in order to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks.

Article 42 Chinese agencies stationed abroad shall establish a sound security system and plans of responding measures to strengthen the protection on relevant personnel, facilities and properties.

第四章 情报信息

第四十三条 国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构建立国家反恐怖主义情报中心，实行跨部门、跨地区情报信息工作机制，统筹反恐怖主义情报信息工作。

有关部门应当加强反恐怖主义情报信息搜集工作，对搜集的有关线索、人员、行动类情报信息，应当依照规定及时统一归口报送国家反恐怖主义情报中心。

地方反恐怖主义工作领导机构

Chapter 4 Intelligence Information

Article 43 The national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall establish a national anti-terrorism intelligence centre, implement a work mechanism for trans-departments and trans-regional intelligence information, and carry out overall plans for the work on anti-terrorism intelligence information. Relevant departments shall strengthen the work in gathering anti-terrorism intelligence information, and shall timely report the collected intelligence information such as clues, personnel or activities to the national anti-terrorism intelligence centre in the centralised manner according to the relevant provisions.

Local leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall establish a work mechanism of cross-department intelligence information, organise the work for anti-terrorism intelligence information, timely report important intelligence information to the superior leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work, and promptly inform the related local authorities of any urgent intelligence information involving other localities.

应当建立跨部门情报信息工作机制，组织开展反恐怖主义情报信息工作，对重要的情报信息，应当及时向上级反恐怖主义工作领导机构报告，对涉及其他地方的紧急情报信息，应当及时通报相关地方。

第四十四条 公安机关、国家安全机关和有关部门应当依靠群众，加强基层基础工作，建立基层情报信息工作力量，提高反恐怖主义情报信息工作能力。

Article 44 The public security organs, national security organs and related departments shall rely on the People, strengthen basic work at basic level, establish work forces for intelligence information at basic level, and increase the working capabilities for anti-terrorism intelligence information.

第四十五条 公安机关、国家安全机关、军事机关在其职责范围内，因反恐怖主义情报信息工作的需要，根据国家有关规定，经过严格的批准手续，可以采取技术侦察措施。

Article 45 The public security organs, national security organs and military organs may carry out technical reconnaissance measures within the scope of their duties, based on the needs of the anti-terrorism intelligence information work, and upon strict approval formalities, according to the relevant national provisions. Materials acquired in accordance with the provisions prescribed in the preceding paragraph may only be used for anti-terrorism responding measures, or the investigation, prosecution and trial of offences on terrorist and extremist activities, and shall not be used for any other purposes.

依照前款规定获取的材料，只能用于反恐怖主义应对处置和对恐怖活动犯罪、极端主义犯罪的侦查、起诉和审判，不得用于其他用途。

第四十六条 有关部门对于在

Article 46 Relevant departments shall timely provide

本法第三章规定的安全防范工作中获取的信息，应当根据国家反恐怖主义情报中心的要求，及时提供。

information gathered in the precaution work provided in the Chapter 3 hereof according to the requirements of the national anti-terrorism intelligence centre.

第四十七条 国家反恐怖主义情报中心、地方反恐怖主义工作领导机构以及公安机关等有关部门应当对有关情报信息进行筛查、研判、核查、监控，认为有发生恐怖事件危险，需要采取相应的安全防范、应对处置措施的，应当及时通报有关部门和单位，并可以根据情况发出预警。有关部门和单位应当根据通报做好安全防范、应对处置工作。

Article 47 Relevant departments such as the national anti-terrorism intelligence centre, local leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work and the public security organs shall conduct screening, analysing, verification and monitoring on the intelligence information; if it is suspected that terrorist events may occur, and relevant precautions and responding measures shall be adopted, relevant departments and entities shall be timely informed, and a warning may be given according to the circumstances. Relevant departments and entities shall conduct proper preventions and responding measures based on the information.

第四十八条 反恐怖主义工作领导机构、有关部门和单位、个人应当对履行反恐怖主义工作职责、义务过程中知悉的国家秘密、商业秘密和个人隐私予以保密。

Article 48 The leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work, relevant departments, entities and individuals shall keep confidential for the state secrets, commercial secrets and individual privacy learned during the performance of their anti-terrorism work responsibilities and obligations. Legal liability will be lawfully investigated if state secrets, commercial secrets and individual privacy are disclosed in violation of the provisions.

违反规定泄露国家秘密、商业秘密和个人隐私的，依法追究法律责任。

第五章 调查

Chapter 5 Investigation

第四十九条 公安机关接到恐怖活动嫌疑的报告或者发现恐怖活动嫌疑，需要调查核实的，应当迅速进行调查。

Article 49 The public security organs shall quickly start investigation after receiving reports of or have discovered suspected terrorist activities, which need investigation and verification.

第五十条 公安机关调查恐怖活动嫌疑，可以依照有关法律规定对嫌疑人员进行盘问、检查、传唤，可以提取或者采集肖像、指纹、虹膜图像等人体生物识别信息和血液、尿液、脱落细胞等生物样本，并留存其签名。

Article 50 The public security organs may conduct cross-examination, inspection or summon on terrorist activities suspects according to relevant laws, may extract or collect portraits, fingerprints, iris images, and other biometric information, or blood, urine, and exfoliated cells and other biological samples, and signature of the suspects shall be kept, in the investigation of suspected terrorist activities. The public security organs may notify relevant persons who have the related information to accept inquiries at the public security organs or other locations in the investigation of suspected terrorist activities.

公安机关调查恐怖活动嫌疑，可以通知了解有关情况的人员到公安机关或者其他地点接受询问。

第五十一条 公安机关调查恐怖活动嫌疑，有权向有关单位和个人收集、调取相关信息和材料。有关单位和个人应当如实提供。

Article 51 The public security organs have the power to collect and gather related information and materials from relevant entities and individuals in the investigation of suspected terrorist activities. Such entities and individuals shall provide such information truthfully.

第五十二条 公安机关调查恐怖活动嫌疑，经县级以上公安机关负责人批准，可以查询嫌疑人员的存款、汇款、债券、股票、基金份额等财产，可以采取查封、扣押、

Article 52 The public security organs may, upon the approval of the public security organs above the county level, query the deposits, remittances, bonds, stocks, fund shares and other assets of the suspects, or take measures of seizing, detention or freezing in the investigation of suspected terrorist activities. The period of seizing, detention or freezing shall not exceed 2 months; if the circumstances are

冻结措施。查封、扣押、冻结的期限不得超过二个月，情况复杂的，可以经上一级公安机关负责人批准延长一个月。

complicated, the period may be extended by 1 month, upon the approval of the persons in charge of the superior public security organs.

第五十三条 公安机关调查恐怖活动嫌疑，经县级以上公安机关负责人批准，可以根据其危险程度，责令恐怖活动嫌疑人员遵守下列一项或者多项约束措施：

（一）未经公安机关批准不得离开所居住的市、县或者指定的处所；

（二）不得参加大型群众性活动或者从事特定的活动；

（三）未经公安机关批准不得乘坐公共交通工具或者进入特定的场所；

（四）不得与特定的人员会见或者通信；

（五）定期向公安机关报告活动情况；

Article 53 In the investigation of suspected terrorist activities, the public security organs may, upon the approval of the persons in charge of the public security organs above the county level, order terrorist activities suspects to observe one or more of the following restraint measures, depending on the degree of danger thereof: (1) Not leaving the city or county of residence, or specified domicile without the approval of the public security organs;

(2) Not attending large-scale mass events or engaging in specific activities;

(3) Not using public transportation or entering into specific premises without the approval of the public security organs;

(4) Not meeting or communicate with certain persons;

(5) Regularly reporting to the public security organs of their activities; and

(6) Submitting the travel documents including passports, the identity documents, and the driving license to be kept by the public security organs.

The public security organs may supervise the observance of the restraint measures by way of electronic monitoring or random checks.

The period for the restraint measures mentioned in the previous two paragraphs shall not exceed 3 months. Restraint measures that are unnecessary to be continued shall be timely discharged.

（六）将护照等出入境证件、身份证件、驾驶证件交公安机关保存。

公安机关可以采取电子监控、不定期检查等方式对其遵守约束措施的情况进行监督。

采取前两款规定的约束措施的期限不得超过三个月。对不需要继续采取约束措施的，应当及时解除。

第五十四条 公安机关经调查，发现犯罪事实或者犯罪嫌疑人的，应当依照刑事诉讼法的规定立案侦查。本章规定的有关期限届满，公安机关未立案侦查的，应当解除有关措施。

Article 54 After investigation, if the public security organs have found facts of offence or suspects, a case shall be filed and investigation shall be started according to the Criminal Procedure Law. If related period provided in this Chapter has expired, but the public security organs have not filed a case for investigation, relevant measures shall be discharged.

第六章 应对处置

Chapter 6 Responding Measures

第五十五条 国家建立健全恐怖事件应对处置预案体系。

国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构应当针对恐怖事件的规律、特点和可能造成的社会危害，分级、分类

Article 55 China establishes a sound system for the plans of terrorist events responding measures. The national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall develop level-based national plans of responding measures according to the regular patterns, characteristics and potential social damages of terrorist events, which shall specify the organisation and command system for terrorist events responding measures, the prevention of terrorist events, the procedures for responding measures, and the post-

制定国家应对处置预案，具体规定恐怖事件应对处置的组织指挥体系和恐怖事件安全防范、应对处置程序以及事后社会秩序恢复等内容。

有关部门、地方反恐怖主义工作领导机构应当制定相应的应对处置预案。

第五十六条 应对处置恐怖事件，各级反恐怖主义工作领导机构应当成立由有关部门参加的指挥机构，实行指挥长负责制。反恐怖主义工作领导机构负责人可以担任指挥长，也可以确定公安机关负责人或者反恐怖主义工作领导机构的其他成员单位负责人担任指挥长。

跨省、自治区、直辖市发生的恐怖事件或者特别重大恐怖事件的应对处置，由国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构负责指挥；在省、自治区、直辖市范围内发生的涉及多个行政区域的恐怖事件或者重大恐怖事件的应对处置，由省级反恐怖主义工作领导机构负责指挥。

event social order restoration.

Relevant departments and local leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall develop appropriate plans of responding measures.

Article 56 To respond to terrorist events, the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work at all levels shall set up the headquarters attended by the relevant authorities, which implements a system of "overall responsibility by the commander". The persons in charge of the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work, the persons in charge of public security organs or the persons in charge of other member entities of the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work may be appointed as the commander. The national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work are responsible for the command for responding measures for cross-provinces, cross-autonomous regions or cross municipalities terrorist events, or particularly significant terrorist events; the provincial leadership authorities shall be responsible for the command for responding measures for terrorist events that occur within the scope of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and involve various administrative regions, or significant terrorist events.

第五十七条 恐怖事件发生后，发生地反恐怖主义工作领导机构应当立即启动恐怖事件应对处置预案，确定指挥长。有关部门和中国人民解放军、中国人民武装警察部队、民兵组织，按照反恐怖主义工作领导机构和指挥长的统一领导、指挥，协同开展打击、控制、救援、救护等现场应对处置工作。

上级反恐怖主义工作领导机构可以对应对处置工作进行指导，必要时调动有关反恐怖主义力量进行支援。

需要进入紧急状态的，由全国人民代表大会常务委员会或者国务院依照宪法和其他有关法律规定的权限和程序决定。

第五十八条 发现恐怖事件或者疑似恐怖事件后，公安机关应当立即进行处置，并向反恐怖主义工作领导机构报告；中国人民解放军、中国人民武装警察部队发现正在实施恐怖活动的，应当立即予以控

Article 57 After the terrorist events have occurred, the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work at the place of occurrence shall immediately launch the terrorist event plans of responding measures, and determine the commander. Relevant departments, the People's Liberation Army, the People's Armed Police Force and the Militia shall jointly carry out on-spot responding work such as combat, control, rescue and first aid, under the unified lead and command of the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work and the commander. The superior leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work may give guidance to the work of responding measures, and arrange relevant anti-terrorism forces to provide support if necessary.

The entering into state of emergency may be decided according to needs, by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or the State Council, according to the Constitution and the authority and procedures provided by other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 58 The public security organs shall immediately deal with terrorist events or suspected terrorist events upon discovery thereof, and shall make a report to the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work; the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police Force shall immediately control the terrorist activities that are being implemented, and timely transfer such cases to public security organs. If no commander has been appointed for the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work, the person who has the highest rank in the

制并将案件及时移交公安机关。

反恐怖主义工作领导机构尚未确定指挥长的，由在场处置的公安机关职级最高的人员担任现场指挥员。公安机关未能到达现场的，由在场处置的中国人民解放军或者中国人民武装警察部队职级最高的人员担任现场指挥员。现场应对处置人员无论是否属于同一单位、系统，均应当服从现场指挥员的指挥。

指挥长确定后，现场指挥员应当向其请示、报告工作或者有关情况。

第五十九条 中华人民共和国在境外的机构、人员、重要设施遭受或者可能遭受恐怖袭击的，国务院外交、公安、国家安全、商务、金融、国有资产监督管理、旅游、交通运输等主管部门应当及时启动应对处置预案。国务院外交部门应当协调有关国家采取相应措施。

中华人民共和国在境外的机构、人员、重要设施遭受严重恐怖袭

public security organs at the scene shall undertake the work as on-spot temporary commander. If public security organs have not arrived at the scene, the person who has the highest rank in the People's Liberation Army or the People's Armed Police Force shall undertake the work as on-spot temporary commander. Personnel at the scene conducting responding measures shall follow the instructions of the on-spot temporary commander, whether or not they work in the same work unit or the same system.

After the commander has been appointed, the on-spot temporary commander shall consult the commander, report the relevant work or relevant situation.

Article 59 Where Chinese institutions, personnel or key facilities located outside China have suffered or may suffer terrorist attacks, the State Council's departments in charge of foreign affairs, public security, national security, business, finance, state-owned assets supervision and management, tourism and transport shall promptly launch plans of responding measures. The foreign Affairs department of the State Council shall coordinate with the relevant countries to take appropriate measures. If Chinese institutions, personnel or key facilities located outside China have suffered severe terrorist attacks, upon the consent of relevant countries after relevant consultation, the national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work may organise departments of foreign affairs, public security and national security to dispatch personnel to carry out work of responding measures overseas.

击后，经与有关国家协商同意，国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构可以组织外交、公安、国家安全等部门派出工作人员赴境外开展应对处置工作。

第六十条 应对处置恐怖事件，应当优先保护直接受到恐怖活动危害、威胁人员的人身安全。

第六十一条 恐怖事件发生后，负责应对处置的反恐怖主义工作领导机构可以决定由有关部门和单位采取下列一项或者多项应对处置措施：

（一）组织营救和救治受害人员，疏散、撤离并妥善安置受到威胁的人员以及采取其他救助措施；

（二）封锁现场和周边道路，查验现场人员的身份证件，在有关场所附近设置临时警戒线；

（三）在特定区域内实施空域、海（水）域管制，对特定区域内的交通运输工具进行检查；

Article 60 The personal security of the personnel directly under the harm and threat of the terrorist activities shall be the priority in the protection by terrorist event responding measures.

Article 61 After a terrorist event has occurred, the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work in charge of responding measures may decide that relevant departments and entities take one or more of the following responding measures: (1) Organise the rescue and treatment of injured personnel, evacuate, withdraw and proper place staff under threat, and take other relief measures;

(2) Seal off the scene and the surrounding roads, check identity documents of on-spot persons, and set up temporary cordon near the premises concerned;

(3) Control the airspace, or the sea (water) area in a specific region, and inspect the transport vehicles in a specific region;

(4) Implement the internet, radio and communications control in specific areas;

(5) Conduct immigration control in specific areas or for specific persons;

(6) Prohibit or restrict the use of relevant equipment and facilities, close or restrict the use of relevant premises, and suspend activities intensive of persons or production and business activities

- (四) 在特定区域内实施互联网、无线电、通讯管制;
- (五) 在特定区域内或者针对特定人员实施出境入境管制;
- (六) 禁止或者限制使用有关设备、设施, 关闭或者限制使用有关场所, 中止人员密集的活动或者可能导致危害扩大的生产经营活动;
- (七) 抢修被损坏的交通、电信、互联网、广播电视、供水、排水、供电、供气、供热等公共设施;
- (八) 组织志愿人员参加反恐怖主义救援工作, 要求具有特定专长的人员提供服务;
- (九) 其他必要的应对处置措施。
- that may cause expansion of harm;
- (7) Conduct urgent repairs for damaged public facilities such as transport, telecommunications, internet, radio, television, water supply, drainage, electricity, gas and heating;
- (8) Organise volunteers to participate in anti-terrorism rescue work, and require persons with specific expertise to provide services; and
- (9) Other necessary responding measures.
- The responding measures provided in items 3 to 5 of the preceding paragraph shall be decided or approved by the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work above the provincial level; the responding measures provided by item 6 of the previous Clause shall be decided by the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work above the level of the municipalities with districts. The responding measures shall have a clear period and geographic scope of application, and shall be publicised to the public.

采取前款第三项至第五项规定的应对处置措施, 由省级以上反恐怖主义工作领导机构决定或者批准

；采取前款第六项规定的应对处置措施，由设区的市级以上反恐怖主义工作领导机构决定。应对处置措施应当明确适用的时间和空间范围，并向社会公布。

第六十二条 人民警察、人民武装警察以及其他依法配备、携带武器的应对处置人员，对在现场持枪支、刀具等凶器或者使用其他危险方法，正在或者准备实施暴力行为的人员，经警告无效的，可以使用武器；紧急情况下或者警告后可能导致更为严重危害后果的，可以直接使用武器。

Article 62 The People's Police, People's Armed Police and other personnel for responding measures, who are legally equipped with and carrying weapons, may use their weapons on the persons who are holding firearms, knives and other weapons or using other dangerous methods on the scene, and are carrying out violent activities or preparing to do so, after the warnings have been ignored by them; Under emergency or if warnings may result in more serious harmful consequences, weapons can be directly used.

第六十三条 恐怖事件发生、发展和应对处置信息，由恐怖事件发生地的省级反恐怖主义工作领导机构统一发布；跨省、自治区、直辖市发生的恐怖事件，由指定的省级反恐怖主义工作领导机构统一发布。

任何单位和个人不得编造、传播虚假恐怖事件信息；不得报道、

Article 63 The information of occurrence, development and measures responding to terrorist events shall be announced in a unified manner by the provincial leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work where the terrorist events have occurred; certain provincial leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall be specified to announce the terrorist events that have occurred cross-provincial, autonomous regions or municipalities. No entities or individuals may fabricate or spread false information about terrorist events, report or spread details that may cause imitation of terrorist activities, or release the cruel and inhuman scene of the terrorist events; during the implementation of responding measures for terrorist events, unless the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work in charge of information disclosure have so approved, the relevant news media may not report or release information of the personnel or hostage,

传播可能引起模仿的恐怖活动的实施细节；不得发布恐怖事件中残忍、不人道的场景；在恐怖事件的应对处置过程中，除新闻媒体经负责发布信息的反恐怖主义工作领导机构批准外，不得报道、传播现场应对处置的工作人员、人质身份信息和应对处置行动情况。

or the situation of the implementation of responding measures at the scene.

第六十四条 恐怖事件应对处置结束后，各级人民政府应当组织有关部门帮助受影响的单位和个人尽快恢复生活、生产，稳定受影响地区的社会秩序和公众情绪。

Article 64 After the responding measures for terrorist events have completed, governments at all levels shall organise relevant departments to help entities and individuals who have been affected to restore life and production, and to stabilise the social order and the moods of the public in the affected areas.

第六十五条 当地人民政府应当及时给予恐怖事件受害人员及其近亲属适当的救助，并向失去基本生活条件的受害人员及其近亲属及时提供基本生活保障。卫生、医疗保障等主管部门应当为恐怖事件受害人员及其近亲属提供心理、医疗等方面的援助。

Article 65 Local governments shall promptly give terrorist events victims and their close relatives the appropriate assistance, and shall provide basic living conditions for the victims and their close relatives who have lost the basic living conditions. Health and medical security departments shall provide psychological, medical and other assistance for victims of terrorist events and their close relatives.

第六十六条 公安机关应当及时对恐怖事件立案侦查，查明事件

Article 66 The public security organs shall timely file and investigate the terrorist events, identify the cause, process and results of the events, and lawfully hold the terrorist organisations and personnel criminally liable.

发生的原因、经过和结果，依法追究恐怖活动组织、人员的刑事责任。

第六十七条 反恐怖主义工作领导机构应当对恐怖事件的发生和应对处置工作进行全面分析、总结评估，提出防范和应对处置改进措施，向上一级反恐怖主义工作领导机构报告。

Article 67 The leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work shall carry out comprehensive analysis, summary and assessment on the occurrence of terrorist events and the work of responding measures, propose prevention and improvement measures for the responding measures and report to the superior leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work.

第七章 国际合作

Chapter 7 International Cooperation

第六十八条 中华人民共和国根据缔结或者参加的国际条约，或者按照平等互惠原则，与其他国家、地区、国际组织开展反恐怖主义合作。

Article 68 The People's Republic of China carries out anti-terrorism cooperation with other countries, regions or international organisations according to international treaties that China has concluded or acceded, or in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

第六十九条 国务院有关部门根据国务院授权，代表中国政府与外国政府和有关国际组织开展反恐怖主义政策对话、情报信息交流、执法合作和国际资金监管合作。

在不违背我国法律的前提下，边境地区的县级以上地方人民政府

Article 69 Relevant departments of the State Council represent Chinese Government to carry out anti-terrorism policy dialogue, intelligence information exchange, law enforcement cooperation and international financial supervision cooperation with foreign governments and relevant international organisations in accordance with the authorisation of the State Council. Provided it is not against Chinese law, local governments above the county level located at Chinese boundaries and their competent departments, upon the approval of the State Council or relevant Central Authorities, may carry out anti-terrorism intelligence information exchange, law enforcement cooperation and international financial supervision

及其主管部门，经国务院或者中央有关部门批准，可以与相邻国家或者地区开展反恐怖主义情报信息交流、执法合作和国际资金监管合作。

cooperation with neighbouring countries or regions.

第七十条 涉及恐怖活动犯罪的刑事司法协助、引渡和被判刑人移管，依照有关法律规定执行。

Article 70 The judicial assistance, extradition and the transfer of sentenced persons involving offences of terrorist activities shall be carried out in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

第七十一条 经与有关国家达成协议，并报国务院批准，国务院公安部门、国家安全部门可以派员出境执行反恐怖主义任务。

Article 71 Upon an agreement with the relevant countries, and the approval by the State Council, the State Council's public security department and the national security department may dispatch personnel abroad to carry out anti-terrorism missions. When the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police Force dispatch personnel abroad to carry out anti-terrorism missions, the approval of Central Military Commission is required.

中国人民解放军、中国人民武装警察部队派员出境执行反恐怖主义任务，由中央军事委员会批准。

第七十二条 通过反恐怖主义国际合作取得的材料可以在行政处罚、刑事诉讼中作为证据使用，但我方承诺不作为证据使用的除外。

Article 72 Materials obtained through international anti-terrorism cooperation may be cited in the administrative penalties and the criminal proceedings as evidence, unless China has promised not to use such materials as evidence.

第八章 保障措施

Chapter 8 Supporting Measures

第七十三条 国务院和县级以上地方各级人民政府应当按照事权

Article 73 The State Council and local people's governments above the county level shall, according to the division of powers, respectively include the fees for anti-terrorism work

划分，将反恐怖主义工作经费分别列入同级财政预算。

国家对反恐怖主义重点地区给予必要的经费支持，对应对处置大规模恐怖事件给予经费保障。

第七十四条 公安机关、国家安全机关和有关部门，以及中国人民解放军、中国人民武装警察部队，应当依照法律规定的职责，建立反恐怖主义专业力量，加强专业训练，配备必要的反恐怖主义专业设备、设施。

县级、乡级人民政府根据需要，指导有关单位、村民委员会、居民委员会建立反恐怖主义工作力量、志愿者队伍，协助、配合有关部门开展反恐怖主义工作。

第七十五条 对因履行反恐怖主义工作职责或者协助、配合有关部门开展反恐怖主义工作导致伤残或者死亡的人员，按照国家有关规定给予相应的待遇。

at the same-level fiscal budget. The State shall give necessary financial support to the anti-terrorism key areas, and shall guarantee the funding for responding measures of large-scale terrorist events.

Article 74 The public security organs, national security organs, relevant departments, the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police Force shall establish professional anti-terrorism forces, strengthen professional trainings, and be equipped with necessary professional equipment and facilities for anti-terrorism, according to the duties provided by law. Governments at county or township level shall guide relevant entities, villagers' committees and residents' committees to establish anti-terrorism work force and volunteers' team according to the needs thereof, to assist and cooperate with the relevant departments to carry out anti-terrorism work.

Article 75 Appropriate treatments shall be given to persons who are disabled or have died because of performing duties for anti-terrorism work and assisting or cooperating with relevant departments to carry out anti-terrorism work.

第七十六条 因报告和制止恐怖活动，在恐怖活动犯罪案件中作证，或者从事反恐怖主义工作，本人或者其近亲属的人身安全面临危险的，经本人或者其近亲属提出申请，公安机关、有关部门应当采取下列一项或者多项保护措施：

（一）不公开真实姓名、住址和工作单位等个人信息；

（二）禁止特定的人接触被保护人员；

（三）对人身和住宅采取专门性保护措施；

（四）变更被保护人员的姓名，重新安排住所和工作单位；

（五）其他必要的保护措施。

公安机关、有关部门应当依照前款规定，采取不公开被保护单位的真实名称、地址，禁止特定的人接近被保护单位，对被保护单位办公、经营场所采取专门性保护措施

Article 76 The public security organs and relevant departments shall adopt one or more of the following protective measures for persons or their close relatives whose personal safety is at risk because of reporting or stopping terrorist activities or serving as witness for offences of terrorist activities, upon the application of such persons or their close relatives: (1) Not disclosing real names, address, employers and other personal information;

(2) Stopping certain persons from contacting protected persons;

(3) Adopting special protective measures for personal safety and domiciles;

(4) Changing names of the protected persons, or relocate domiciles and employers for the protected persons; and

(5) Other necessary protective measures.

The public security organs and relevant departments shall adopt protective measures such as not disclosing real names and addresses of the protected entities, not allowing certain persons to approach the protected entities, adopting special protective measures for the offices and business venues of the protected entities, and other necessary protective measures, according to the provisions in the preceding paragraph.

，以及其他必要的保护措施。

第七十七条 国家鼓励、支持反恐怖主义科学研究和技术创新，开发和推广使用先进的反恐怖主义技术、设备。

Article 77 China encourages and supports the anti-terrorism science and technology innovation, and development, promotion and use of advanced anti-terrorism technology and equipment.

第七十八条 公安机关、国家安全机关、中国人民解放军、中国人民武装警察部队因履行反恐怖主义职责的紧急需要，根据国家有关规定，可以征用单位和个人的财产。任务完成后应当及时归还或者恢复原状，并依照规定支付相应费用；造成损失的，应当补偿。

Article 78 The public security organs, national security organs, the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police Force may expropriate properties for use which belong to entities or individuals, out of urgent needs in the performance of anti-terrorism duties, according to relevant national laws. After the completion of mission thereof, the properties shall be timely returned or reinstated; relevant fees shall be paid according to relevant provisions; loss shall be compensated. If the legitimate rights of relevant entities or individuals have been jeopardised because of carrying out anti-terrorism work, compensation and indemnity shall be given according to law. Such entities and individuals are entitled to applying for compensation and indemnity.

因开展反恐怖主义工作对有关单位和个人的合法权益造成损害的，应当依法给予赔偿、补偿。有关单位和个人有权依法请求赔偿、补偿。

第九章 法律责任

Chapter 9 Legal Liability

第七十九条 组织、策划、准备实施、实施恐怖活动，宣扬恐怖主义，煽动实施恐怖活动，非法持

Article 79 Criminal liability will be investigated for organising, planning, preparing, and implementing terrorist activities, promoting the terrorism, inciting the implementation of terrorist activities, illegally possessing stuffs that promote the terrorism, and forcing others to wear clothes, accessories or

有宣扬恐怖主义的物品，强制他人在公共场所穿戴宣扬恐怖主义的服饰、标志，组织、领导、参加恐怖活动组织，为恐怖活动组织、恐怖活动人员、实施恐怖活动或者恐怖活动培训提供帮助的，依法追究刑事责任。

marks in public that promote the terrorism, organising, leading and participating in terrorist organisations, and providing assistance for the terrorist organisations, the personnel of terrorist activities, the implementation of terrorist activities or the training for terrorist activities.

第八十条 参与下列活动之一，情节轻微，尚不构成犯罪的，由公安机关处十日以上十五日以下拘留，可以并处一万元以下罚款：

Article 80 For persons who participate in one of the following activities, in which the circumstances are minor and no offence is constituted, the public security organs shall impose a detention ranging of 10 to 15 days, and may impose a fine up to 10,000 yuan in combination: (1) Promoting the terrorism or extremism, or inciting the implementation of terrorist activities and extremism;

（一）宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义或者煽动实施恐怖活动、极端主义活动的；

(2) Manufacturing, spreading or illegally possessing items that promote the terrorism and extremism;

（二）制作、传播、非法持有宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的物品的；

(3) Forcing others to wear clothes, accessories or marks in public that promote the terrorism and extremism; and

（三）强制他人在公共场所穿戴宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的服饰、标志的；

(4) Providing information, capital, goods, services, technology, venues and other support to help facilitate the promotion of terrorism and extremism or implementation of the terrorism and extremism activities.

（四）为宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义或者实施恐怖主义、极端主义

活动提供信息、资金、物资、劳务、技术、场所等支持、协助、便利的。

第八十一条 利用极端主义，实施下列行为之一，情节轻微，尚不构成犯罪的，由公安机关处五日以上十五日以下拘留，可以并处一万元以下罚款：

（一）强迫他人参加宗教活动，或者强迫他人向宗教活动场所、宗教教职人员提供财物或者劳务的；

（二）以恐吓、骚扰等方式驱赶其他民族或者有其他信仰的人员离开居住地的；

（三）以恐吓、骚扰等方式干涉他人与其他民族或者有其他信仰的人员交往、共同生活的；

（四）以恐吓、骚扰等方式干涉他人生活习俗、方式和生产经营的；

（五）阻碍国家机关工作人员

Article 81 The public security organs shall impose detention of 5 to 15 days, and fines up to 10,000 yuan in combination,

for the implementation of one of the following activities by using extremism, in which the circumstances are minor and no offence has been constituted:

(1) Forcing others to participate in religious activities, or forcing others to provide capital, properties or services to religious venues or religious personnel;

(2) Driving other ethnic groups or people of other faiths to leave the place of residence by way of intimidation and harassment;

(3) Interfering in other persons' matters on relating with or living together with other ethnic groups or persons of other beliefs by way of intimidation and harassment;

(4) Interfering in the customs and the way of the lives of others, or the production and operation of others by way of intimidation and harassment;

(5) Obstructing state personnel from performing their duties;

(6) Distorting or defaming national policies, laws and administrative regulations, or inciting or instigating the resistance against the governmental administration according to law;

(7) Inciting or coercing the public to destroy or willingly damage the resident identity cards, household registry and other legal documents or the Chinese currencies;

(8) Inciting and coercing others to replace the registration of marriage and divorce by religious ceremonies;

(9) Inciting or coercing minors not to receive compulsory

依法执行职务的；

（六）歪曲、诋毁国家政策、法律、行政法规，煽动、教唆抵制人民政府依法管理的；

（七）煽动、胁迫群众损毁或者故意损毁居民身份证、户口簿等国家法定证件以及人民币的；

（八）煽动、胁迫他人以宗教仪式取代结婚、离婚登记的；

（九）煽动、胁迫未成年人不接受义务教育的；

（十）其他利用极端主义破坏国家法律制度实施的。

education; and

(10) Other use of extremism to undermine the implementation of national legal systems.

第八十二条 明知他人有恐怖活动犯罪、极端主义犯罪行为，窝藏、包庇，情节轻微，尚不构成犯罪的，或者在司法机关向其调查有关情况、收集有关证据时，拒绝提供的，由公安机关处十日以上十五日以下拘留，可以并处一万元以下罚款。

Article 82 When persons know that others have committed an offence of terrorist activities or extremist acts, but harbour and shield them, in which the circumstances are minor and no offence is constituted, or, when judicial organs are investigating relevant situations or collecting relevant evidences from them, they refuse to so provide, the public organs shall impose detention of 10 to 15 days, and may impose a fine up to 10,000 yuan in combination.

第八十三条 金融机构和特定

非金融机构对国家反恐怖主义工作领导机构的办事机构公告的恐怖活动组织及恐怖活动人员的资金或者其他资产，未立即予以冻结的，由公安机关处二十万元以上五十万元以下罚款，并对直接负责的董事、高级管理人员和其他直接责任人员处十万元以下罚款；情节严重的，处五十万元以上罚款，并对直接负责的董事、高级管理人员和其他直接责任人员，处十万元以上五十万元以下罚款，可以并处五日以上十五日以下拘留。

Article 83 Where financial institutions and certain non-financial institutions have not immediately freeze the funds or other assets of terrorist organisations and the "personnel of terrorist activities" announced by the office of the national leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work, the public security organs shall impose fines ranging from 200,000 to 500,000 yuan, and shall impose a fine up to 100,000 yuan on the directly responsible directors, senior managers and other directly responsible personnel; if the circumstances are serious, the fine shall be more than 500,000 yuan on the institutions, and between 100,000 yuan and 500,000 yuan on the directors and senior managers directly in charge and other directly liable personnel, in addition, a detention of 5 to 15 days may be imposed in combination.

第八十四条 电信业务经营者

、互联网服务提供者有下列情形之一的，由主管部门处二十万元以上五十万元以下罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处十万元以下罚款；情节严重的，处五十万元以上罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处十万元以上五十万元以下罚款，可以由公安机关对其直接负责

Article 84 When the telecommunications operators and internet service providers have one of the following circumstances, the authorities in charge shall impose a fine between 200,000 and 500,000 yuan, and impose a fine up to 100,000 yuan on their executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons; if the circumstances are serious, the fine shall be more than 500,000 yuan on the entities, and between 100,000 and 500,000 yuan on the executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons, which may be combined with a detention of 5 to 15 days: (1) Having failed to provide technical support and assistance such as technical interfaces and decryption for the prevention and investigation of terrorist activities by the public security organs and national security organs according to law.

(2) Having failed to stop transmission, delete information involving

的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，
处五日以上十五日以下拘留：

（一）未依照规定为公安机关、国家安全机关依法进行防范、调查恐怖活动提供技术接口和解密等技术支持和协助的；

（二）未按照主管部门的要求，停止传输、删除含有恐怖主义、极端主义内容的信息，保存相关记录，关闭相关网站或者关停相关服务的；

（三）未落实网络安全、信息内容监督制度和安全技术防范措施，造成含有恐怖主义、极端主义内容的信息传播，情节严重的。

the terrorism and extremism, keep relevant records, shut down relevant websites, or cease relevant services, according to the requirements of relevant authorities; and

(3) Having failed to implement network safety, information monitoring system or safety precautions, having caused the dissemination of information involving the terrorism and extremism, and the circumstances are serious.

第八十五条 铁路、公路、水上、航空的货运和邮政、快递等物流运营单位有下列情形之一的，由主管部门处十万元以上五十万元以下罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处十万元以下罚款：

Article 85 When logistics operators of shipping and postal services via railways, highways, water or aviation, or express delivery services and other logistics businesses have one of the following circumstances, the authorities in charge may impose a fine between 100,000 and 500,000 yuan, and a fine up to 100,000 yuan on the executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons: (1) Having failed to implement the safety inspection system, check the customer identity, conduct safety check on transported or delivered goods, or open and view such goods in accordance with the provisions;

(2) Having transported or delivered goods which are forbidden to

（一）未实行安全查验制度，对客户身份进行查验，或者未依照规定对运输、寄递物品进行安全检查或者开封验视的；

（二）对禁止运输、寄递，存在重大安全隐患，或者客户拒绝安全查验的物品予以运输、寄递的；

（三）未实行运输、寄递客户身份、物品信息登记制度的。

第八十六条 电信、互联网、金融业务经营者、服务提供者未按规定对客户身份进行查验，或者对身份不明、拒绝身份查验的客户提供服务的，主管部门应当责令改正；拒不改正的，处二十万元以上五十万元以下罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处十万元以下罚款；情节严重的，处五十万元以上罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处十万元以上五十万元以下罚款。

住宿、长途客运、机动车租赁

be transported or delivered, which contain serious safety risks, or which have been refused by the customers for safety inspection; and

(3) Having failed to carry out information registration system for the identities of customers, or the information on goods in the transportation or delivery.

Article 86 Where telecommunications, internet, financial services operators and service providers fail to check the identity of the client, or have provided services to customers whose identity is unknown or who have rejected the identity check, the authorities in charge shall order a rectification; if they refuse to so correct, a fine ranging from 200,000 to 500,000 yuan shall be imposed, and the executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons shall be imposed of a fine up to 100,000 yuan; if the circumstances are serious, the fine shall be more than 500,000 yuan, and the fine for executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons shall be between 100,000 and 500,000 yuan. If operators or service providers for accommodation, long-distance passenger transport and motor vehicle leasing have the circumstances in the previous Clause, the authorities in charge may impose a fine ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 yuan, and the executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons shall be imposed of a fine up to 100,000 yuan.

等业务经营者、服务提供者有前款规定情形的，由主管部门处十万元以上五十万元以下罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处十万元以下罚款。

第八十七条 违反本法规定，有下列情形之一的，由主管部门给予警告，并责令改正；拒不改正的，处十万元以下罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处一万元以下罚款：

（一）未依照规定对枪支等武器、弹药、管制器具、危险化学品、民用爆炸物品、核与放射物品作出电子追踪标识，对民用爆炸物品添加安检示踪标识物的；

（二）未依照规定对运营中的危险化学品、民用爆炸物品、核与放射物品的运输工具通过定位系统实行监控的；

（三）未依照规定对传染病病原体等物质实行严格的监督管理，

Article 87 The authorities in charge shall give a warning and order a correction for any violation of this Law which has one of the following circumstances; if correction is refused, a fine up to 100,000 yuan shall be imposed, and the executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons shall be imposed of a fine up to 10,000 yuan: (1) Having failed to make electronic tracking identification according to the provisions for firearms, weapons, ammunition, controlled appliance, dangerous chemicals, civil explosives and nuclear and radioactive materials, or having failed to add security tracing markers for civilian explosives;

(2) Having failed to monitor the vehicles transporting the dangerous chemicals, civil explosives, and nuclear and radioactive materials through the positioning system in accordance with the provisions;

(3) Having failed to conduct strict supervision and management on infectious pathogens and other substances in accordance with the regulations, and the circumstances are serious; and

(4) Having violated the measures of control or restriction of transaction provided by the relevant competent departments of the State Council or provincial governments on controlled appliance, hazardous chemicals or civil explosives.

情节严重的；

（四）违反国务院有关主管部门或者省级人民政府对管制器具、危险化学品、民用爆炸物品决定的管制或者限制交易措施的。

第八十八条 防范恐怖袭击重点目标的管理、营运单位违反本法规定，有下列情形之一的，由公安机关给予警告，并责令改正；拒不改正的，处十万元以下罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处一万元以下罚款：

（一）未制定防范和应对处置恐怖活动的预案、措施的；

（二）未建立反恐怖主义工作专项经费保障制度，或者未配备防范和处置设备、设施的；

（三）未落实工作机构或者责任人员的；

（四）未对重要岗位人员进行安全背景审查，或者未将有不适合

Article 88 Where the managing and operating entities of the key targets in prevention of terrorist attacks violate this Law, and have one of the following circumstances, the public security organs shall give a warning and order a correction; if correction is refused, a fine up to 100,000 yuan shall be imposed, and executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons shall be imposed of a fine up to 10,000

yuan: (1) Having failed to develop plans or measures for responding measures on prevention of terrorist activities;

(2) Having failed to establish a system to ensure special funds for anti-terrorism work, or having failed to equip preventive or handling devices and facilities;

(3) Having failed to designate working agencies or appoint responsible persons;

(4) Having failed to conduct background check on key personnel, or adjust positions for unsuitable personnel;

(5) Not equipped with security personnel and appropriate equipment and facilities for public transport vehicles in accordance with the regulations; and

(6) Having failed to establish management systems such as public security information system for on-duty video image monitoring, information storage and sue, or operation and maintenance.

If the big-event organisers and the managing entities for the key

情形的人员调整工作岗位的；

（五）对公共交通运输工具未依照规定配备安保人员和相应设备、设施的；

（六）未建立公共安全视频监控信息系统值班监看、信息保存使用、运行维护等管理制度的。

大型活动承办单位以及重点目标的管理单位未依照规定对进入大型活动场所、机场、火车站、码头、城市轨道交通站、公路长途客运站、口岸等重点目标的人员、物品和交通工具进行安全检查的，公安机关应当责令改正；拒不改正的，处十万元以下罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处一万元以下罚款。

targets fail to carry out safety check according to relevant provisions on persons, items and vehicles entering the key targets such as the venues of the big events, airports, railway stations, docks, urban rail stations, long-distance coach terminals and ports, the public security organs shall order a correction; if correction is refused, a fine up to 100,000 yuan shall be imposed, and the executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons may be imposed of a fine up to 10,000 yuan.

第八十九条 恐怖活动嫌疑人违反公安机关责令其遵守的约束措施的，由公安机关给予警告，并责令改正；拒不改正的，处五日以上十五日以下拘留。

Article 89 Where terrorist activities suspects violate the restrictive measures ordered by the public security organs, the public security organs shall give a warning and order a correction; if correction is refused, a detention between 5 and 15 days may be imposed in combination.

第九十条 新闻媒体等单位编造、传播虚假恐怖事件信息，报道、传播可能引起模仿的恐怖活动的实施细节，发布恐怖事件中残忍、不人道的场景，或者未经批准，报道、传播现场应对处置的工作人员、人质身份信息和应对处置行动情况的，由公安机关处二十万元以下罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处五日以上十五日以下拘留，可以并处五万元以下罚款。

个人有前款规定行为的，由公安机关处五日以上十五日以下拘留，可以并处一万元以下罚款。

第九十一条 拒不配合有关部门开展反恐怖主义安全防范、情报信息、调查、应对处置工作的，由主管部门处二千元以下罚款；造成严重后果的，处五日以上十五日以下拘留，可以并处一万元以下罚款。

单位有前款规定行为的，由主

Article 90 Where news media entities fabricate or spread false information about terrorist events, report or spread details that may cause imitation of terrorist activities, release the cruel and inhuman scene of the terrorist events, or report and release identity information of the personnel or hostage, or the situation of the implementation of responding measures at the scene without authorisation, the public security organs shall impose a fine up to 200,000 yuan, the executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons may be imposed of a detention of 5 to 15 days, and may be imposed a fine up to 50,000 yuan in combination. Individuals who have the behaviour of the previous Clause shall be imposed by the public security organs of a detention of 5 to 15 days, and may be imposed of a fine up to 10,000 yuan in combination.

Article 91 The authorities in charge may impose a fine up to 2,000 yuan on persons who refuse to cooperate with relevant departments to carry out work in relation to anti-terrorism prevention, intelligence information, investigation and responding measures; if serious circumstances are caused, a detention between 5 and 15 days shall be imposed, and a fine up to 10,000 yuan may be imposed in combination. The authorities in charge may impose a fine up to 50,000 yuan on entities which have the behaviour provided in the previous Clause; if serious circumstances are caused, a fine up to 100,000 yuan shall be imposed; for executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons, the provisions in the preceding paragraph shall apply.

管部门处五万元以下罚款；造成严重后果的，处十万元以下罚款；并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员依照前款规定处罚。

第九十二条 阻碍有关部门开展反恐怖主义工作的，由公安机关处五日以上十五日以下拘留，可以并处五万元以下罚款。

单位有前款规定行为的，由公安机关处二十万元以下罚款，并对其直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员依照前款规定处罚。

阻碍人民警察、人民解放军、人民武装警察依法执行职务的，从重处罚。

第九十三条 单位违反本法规定，情节严重的，由主管部门责令停止从事相关业务、提供相关服务或者责令停产停业；造成严重后果的，吊销有关证照或者撤销登记。

第九十四条 反恐怖主义工作领导机构、有关部门的工作人员在

Article 92 The public security organs shall impose a detention between 5 and 15 days on persons obstructing the relevant departments from carrying out anti-terrorism work, and a fine up to 50,000 yuan may be imposed in combination. The public security organs shall impose a fine up to 200,000 yuan on entities which have the behaviour of the previous Clause, and for the executives directly in charge and other directly liable persons, the provisions of the previous Clause shall apply.

Heavier punishment within the range of statutory penalties shall be used in case of obstructing the Peoples' Police, People's Liberation Army, and People's Armed Police from performing their duties according to law.

Article 93 Where entities violate the provisions of this Law, and the circumstances are serious, the authorities in charge shall order them to stop carrying out relevant business or providing related services, or order them to cease production and operation; if serious circumstances are caused, licenses shall be revoked and registration shall be cancelled.

Article 94 Where the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work and personnel of the related departments abuse their authority, commit dereliction of duty, exercise favouritism in the anti-terrorism work, or leak national secret, commercial

反恐怖主义工作中滥用职权、玩忽职守、徇私舞弊，或者有违反规定泄露国家秘密、商业秘密和个人隐私等行为，构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任；尚不构成犯罪的，依法给予处分。

反恐怖主义工作领导机构、有关部门及其工作人员在反恐怖主义工作中滥用职权、玩忽职守、徇私舞弊或者有其他违法违纪行为的，任何单位和个人有权向有关部门检举、控告。有关部门接到检举、控告后，应当及时处理并回复检举、控告人。

第九十五条 对依照本法规定查封、扣押、冻结、扣留、收缴的物品、资金等，经审查发现与恐怖主义无关的，应当及时解除有关措施，予以退还。

第九十六条 有关单位和个人对依照本法作出的行政处罚和行政强制措施决定不服的，可以依法申请行政复议或者提起行政诉讼。

secret or personal privacy in violation of relevant provisions, which have constituted an offence, criminal liability shall be investigated according to law; if no offence is constituted, relevant punishment shall be imposed. Any entities or individuals are entitled to reporting or whistleblowing to relevant departments if they have found that the leadership authorities for anti-terrorism work and personnel of the related departments abuse their authority, commit dereliction of duty, exercise favouritism in the anti-terrorism work, or have other illegal or non-compliance activities. Relevant departments shall timely reply to such whistle-blowers or reporters after they receive their reports.

Article 95 Relevant measures shall be duly lifted and relevant items or funds shall be returned, if it is found that the items or funds seized, detained, frozen or captured according to the provisions of this Law are irrelevant to the terrorism.

Article 96 Relevant entities or individuals who cannot accept the decisions of administrative penalties and administrative measures taken in accordance with this Law may apply for administrative reconsideration, or bring an administrative lawsuit according to law.

第十章 附 则

Chapter 10 Supplementary Provisions

第九十七条 本法自2016年1月1日起施行。2011年10月29日第十一届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十三次会议通过的《全国人民代表大会常务委员会关于加强反恐怖工作有关问题的决定》同时废止。

Article 97 This Law enters into force on January 1, 2016, repealing simultaneously the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Relevant Issues regarding Strengthening Anti-terrorism Work, which was adopted at the 23rd Session of the Standing Committee of the 11th National People's Congress on October 29, 2011.