

中华人民共和国 反恐怖主义法

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第一章 总则

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。

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。

Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China*

Promulgating Entity: Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
Date of Promulgation: December 27, 2015 (amended April 27, 2018)
Date of Legal Effect: January 1, 2016

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Chapter One: General Provisions

Article 1

This Law was drafted in accordance with the Constitution in order to prevent and punish terrorist activities, strengthen counter-terrorism efforts and to safeguard the security of the state, the public, and the lives and properties of the people.

Article 2

The State opposes all kinds of terrorism, bans terrorist organizations according to law, and pursues legal responsibilities of anyone who organizes, plots, prepares to carry out, or carry out terrorist activities; or who advocates terrorism, incites to commit terrorist activities, organizes, leads, joins terrorist organizations, or aids terrorist activities.

The State does not make compromises to terrorist organizations or offer asylum or give refugee status to any terrorist activity personnel.

Article 3

“Terrorism” as used in this Law refers to propositions and actions that create social panic, endanger public safety, violate person and property, or coerce national organs or international organizations, through methods such as violence, destruction, intimidation, so as to achieve their political, ideological, or other objectives.

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。

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。

“Terrorist Activities” as used in this law refers to the following acts of a terrorist nature:

(1) Activities that seriously harm society such as organizing, planning, preparing for, or carrying out any of the following conduct so as to cause injuries to persons, major property damage, damage to public facilities, or havoc in public order;

(2) Advocating terrorism, inciting others to commit terrorist activities, unlawfully possessing items that advocate terrorism, or compelling others to wear or bear clothes or symbols that advocate terrorism in a public place;

(3) Organizing, leading, or participating in a terrorist organization;

(4) Providing information, capital, funding, labor, technology, venues or other support, assistance or facilitation for terrorist organizations, terrorist activity personnel, or the commission of terrorist activities;

(5) Other terrorist activities.

“Terrorist organization” as used in this Law refers to a criminal organization of three persons or more which has been formed to carry out terrorist activities.

“Terrorist personnel” as used in this Law refers to people who carry out terrorist activities and members of terrorist organizations.

“Terrorist incident” used in this Law refers to terrorist activity in the process of occurring or which has already occurred and which has caused or may cause significant harm to society.

Article 4

The state includes counter-terrorism in the national security strategy, comprehensive strategizing to address both the symptoms and root causes, strengthening the establishment of capacity to fight terrorism; and using political, economic, legal, cultural, educational, diplomatic and military means, to carry out counter-terrorism efforts.

The state opposes all forms of using distorted religious teachings or other means to incite hatred or discrimination, to

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。

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。

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。

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、中央军委的命令，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。

advocate violence and other extremism; eliminating terrorism's ideological basis.

Article 5

Counter-terrorism efforts adhere to the principles of combining specialized efforts with the mass line, emphasizing prevention, combining punishment and prevention, and anticipating the enemy's moves, and remaining proactive.

Article 6

Counter-terrorism work shall be conducted in accordance with law, respect and protect human rights, and preservation of citizens' and organizations' lawful rights and interests.

Citizens' freedom of religious belief and ethnic customs shall be respected in counter-terrorism efforts, and any practices discriminating on the basis of geography, ethnicity or religion is prohibited.

Article 7

The State establishes a leading institution on counter-terrorism efforts, unifying leadership and command of counter-terrorism efforts for the entire nation.

The people's governments of directly governed localities and above establish leading institutions on counter-terrorism efforts; county level people's governments accordingly must establish leading institutions on counter-terrorism efforts; the responsible localities' anti-terrorism efforts are under the leadership and command of higher-level leading institutions on counter-terrorism efforts.

Article 8

Public security organs, national security organs and people's procuratorates, people's courts, judicial-administrative organs and other relevant state organs shall perform counter-terrorism efforts well in accordance with their division of labor and implement work accountability systems.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Chinese People's armed police forces and people's militia organizations prevent and handle terrorist activities under the deployment of leading institutions for counter-terrorism efforts and following this Law

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。

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。

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。

第二章 恐怖活动组织和人员的认定

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机构予以公告。

and other relevant laws, administrative regulations, military regulations and the decrees of the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

Relevant departments shall establish a joint coordination mechanism that relies upon and mobilizes villagers' committees, residents' committees, enterprises and public institutions, and societal organizations to jointly develop counter-terrorism efforts.

Article 9

All units and individuals have the obligation to assist and cooperate with relevant government authorities in carrying out counter-terrorism efforts, and where discovering suspected terrorist activities or suspected terrorist individuals, shall promptly report to the public security organs or relevant departments.

Article 10

In accordance with relevant state regulations, the government will give commendation and rewards to those individuals or units who make an outstanding contribution to the reporting of terrorist activities or assisting in prevention of terrorist activities.

Article 11

The People's Republic of China exercises criminal jurisdiction and lawfully pursues criminal responsibility for terrorist activity crimes committed against the State of the People's Republic of China, or the citizens or organizations thereof outside the territory of the People's Republic of China, and terrorist activity crimes committed that are stipulated in international treaties concluded with or joined by the People's Republic of China.

Chapter Two: Designation of Terrorist Organizations and Personnel

Article 12

The national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts designates terrorist organizations and personnel on the basis of the provisions of article 3 of this law, and this is announced by the administrative body of the national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts.

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 13

Departments for public security, national security, and diplomacy under the State Council, and provincial-level leading institutions for counter-terrorism efforts, shall apply to the national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts when needing a designation of terrorist organizations or personnel.

Article 14

Financial institutions and designated non-financial organizations, shall immediately freeze capital or other assets of terrorist organizations and personnel as announced by the administrative body of the national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts, and promptly follow provisions to report this to the State Council public security department, the Ministry of National Security and the administrative departments responsible for countering money laundering.

Article 15

Organizations and personnel designated as terrorist that are dissatisfied with the designation, may apply for a review through the administrative body of the national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts. The national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts shall promptly conduct a review and make a decision to sustain or revoke the designation. Review decisions are final.

Where the national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts makes a decision to revoke a determination, its administrative body will make an announcement; where capital or assets have already been frozen, they shall be released.

Article 16

People's courts at the intermediate level or higher that have jurisdiction on the basis of provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law, may lawfully designate terrorist organizations and personnel in the course of hearing criminal cases. Where after a criminal judgment has become effective it is necessary for the administrative body of the national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts to make an announcement, apply the relevant provisions of this Chapter.

第三章 安全防范

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。

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。

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。

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、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

Chapter Three: Security and Prevention

Article 17

People's governments and relevant departments at all levels shall organize the initiation of counter-terrorism publicity and education, raising citizens' counter-terrorism awareness.

Administrative management departments for education and human resources, schools and relevant vocational training institutions shall include knowledge of prevention and response to terrorist activities within their teaching, studies and training content.

Relevant units such as for news, radio, television, culture, religion and the internet shall conduct pertinent counter-terrorism publicity and education aimed at the public.

Villagers' committees and residents' committees shall assist people's governments and related departments in strengthening counter-terrorism publicity and education.

Article 18

Telecommunications operators and internet service providers shall provide technical interfaces, decryption and other technical support assistance to public security organs and state security organs conducting prevention and investigation of terrorist activities in accordance with law.

Article 19

Telecommunications operators and internet service providers shall, according to provisions of law and administrative regulations, put into practice network security systems and information content monitoring systems, technical prevention and safety measures, to avoid the dissemination of information with terrorist or extremist content. Where information with terrorist or extremist content is discovered, its dissemination shall immediately be halted, relevant records shall be saved, and the relevant information deleted, and a report made to public security organs or to relevant departments.

Network communications, telecommunications, public security, state security and other such departments discovering information with terrorist or extremist content shall promptly order to the relevant units to stop their transmission and delete relevant information, or close relevant websites, and terminate relevant services. Relevant units shall immediately enforce [such orders] save relevant records, and assist in conducting investigations. Departments for network communications shall adopt technical measures to interrupt transmission of

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

information with terrorists or extremist content that crosses borders online.

Article 20

Railway, public road, maritime or aviation transport and post units, and courier, or logistics operations units, shall implement safety inspection systems, checking customer identities and conducting safety inspections of transported or delivery goods or opening them for visual inspection. Items for which transport or shipping is prohibited, that pose a major safety risk, or that customers refuse to allow a safety inspection of, must not be transported or shipped.

Logistics operations units as provided for in the preceding paragraph, shall carry out a registry system for transport and shipping customer identification, and item information.

Article 21

Business operations and service providers such as for telecommunications, internet, finance, lodging, long-distance passenger transport, and motor vehicle rentals, shall carry out check of customers' identities. Those whose identity is unclear or who refuse the check, must not be provided service.

Article 22

Production and import units shall follow provisions to make digital tracking markers for guns and other weapons, ammunition, dangerous chemicals, civil-use explosives, and nuclear or radioactive materials, and attach inspection markers to civil-use explosives.

Transport units shall follow provisions in the course of operations to conduct monitoring via a positioning system of the means of transport for hazardous chemicals, civil-use explosives, or nuclear or radioactive materials.

Relevant units shall follow provisions to conduct strict oversight and management of contagious disease pathogens and other such substances, rigidly preventing their spread or entering unlawful channels.

Competent departments under the State Council or provincial level people's governments may decide to implement controls within specified areas on the production, import, export, transport, sale, use, and disposal of controlled instruments,

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。

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进行监督管理。

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

hazardous chemicals or civil-use explosives; and may decide to prohibit the use of cash or in-kind trading for these items, or implement other restrictions on their trade.

Article 23

Where guns or other weapons, ammunition, hazardous chemicals, civil-use explosives, nuclear or radioactive materials, contagious disease pathogens or other such substances are stolen, robbed, lost or otherwise lost track of, the unit where the situation occurred shall immediately employ necessary control measures and immediately report to the public security organs; and concurrently follow provisions to report to the competent departments. After public security organs receiving reports, shall promptly conduct an investigation. The relevant competent authorities shall cooperate with the public security organs in carry out this work.

Units or individuals must not unlawfully make, production, store, transport, import, export, sell, provide, purchase, use, be in possession of, dispose of, or destroy goods provided for in the preceding paragraph. Where discovered by public security organs, they shall be seized; where discovered by other competent departments, they shall be seized and the public security organs shall be immediately notified, and where discovered by other units or individuals, the discovery shall be promptly reported to public security organs.

Article 24

Administrative departments of the State Council responsible for combating money laundering and relevant departments and institutions of the State Council conduct supervision and management of financial institutions and designated non-financial institutions' fulfillment of their duties to combat financing of terrorism in accordance with law.

Where State Council administrative management departments for combating money-laundering discover financing suspected of being related to terrorism, they may conduct an investigation in accordance with law, and employ temporary [asset] freezing measures.

Article 25

Where, in the course of conducting oversight and examination of relevant units in accordance with law and administrative regulations, departments such as for auditing, finance and

出涉嫌恐怖主义融资的，应当及时通报公安机关。

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。

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

taxation discover the inflow or outflow of funds suspected of involving terrorist financing, they shall promptly report it to the public security organs.

Article 26

Where, during supervision and management of incoming and outgoing travelers carrying liquid currency and bearer negotiable instruments, customs discovers suspected terrorist financing, they shall immediately notify administrative departments of the State Council responsible for combating money laundering and to the public security organs with jurisdiction.

Article 27

Local people's governments at all levels formulating and organizing implementation urban and rural plans shall meet the requirement of counter-terrorism efforts.

Local people's Governments at all levels shall organize and supervise relevant construction units in allotting and installing public security video image information system and other equipment and facilities for the technical and physical prevention of terrorist attacks, at the key positions of main roads, transportation hubs and public areas of the city as needed.

Article 28

Public security organs and relevant departments shall stop and pursue legal responsibility of those advocating extremism or using extremism to endanger public security, disturb public order, encroach upon the safety of persons and property, or impede social administration.

Public security organs discovering extremist activities shall order them immediately stopped, and forcibly take relevant personnel away from the scene and register their identification information, take relevant items and materials and seal off the site of the illegal activity.

Any unit or individual that discovers items, materials or information advocating extremism shall immediately report it to the public security organs.

Article 29

Public security organs shall organize relevant departments, villagers' committees, residents' committees and workplaces, schools, families and guardians to conduct aid and education of persons incited, coerced or enticed into participating in terrorist

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。

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

or extremist activities or persons who participated in terrorist or extremist activities but where the circumstances were minor and do not constitute a crime.

Prisons, detention centers, and community corrections organizations shall strengthen management, education and corrections efforts for those convicted and serving a sentence for terrorist or extremist crimes. As necessary for education and reform and maintaining supervision and order, prisons and detention centers may include those convicted of terrorist or extremist crimes with the general population, or separately imprison them.

Article 30

For those convicted of terrorist or extremist crimes are sentenced to a term of imprisonment or higher sentence, before release at the completion of their sentence, prisons and detention centers shall conduct an assessment of their dangerousness to society on the basis of the nature, circumstances, and harm to society of their crime, their behavior while serving their sentence, and the impact of their release on their community. The comments of relevant basic level organizations and the organs that handled the case shall be heard in conducting the assessment of societal dangerousness. Where assessments show dangerousness to society, prisons and detention centers shall submit a recommendation for an education placement to the intermediate people's court for the place where the sentence was served, and also send a copy of the written recommendation to the people's procuratorate for the same level.

The intermediate people's court for the place where the sentence was served shall make a decision before the release on completion of sentence of those that are truly dangerous to society, ordering them to receive an educational placement after they are released on the completion of their sentence. A copy of the written decision shall be sent to the people's procuratorate at the same level. If the person subject to a decision for placement in education is dissatisfied with the decision, he may apply for a reconsideration to the people's court at the level above.

Education placements are organized and carried out by provincial level people's governments. Educational placement organizations shall conduct an annual assessment of people given educational placements, and shall promptly submit an opinion to the intermediate people's court that made the original educational placement decision, on releasing those who

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标，报本级反恐怖主义工作领导小组机构备案。

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

truly show repentance and reform and no longer endanger society from the placements. Persons in education placements have the right to apply for release from the educational placement.

People's procuratorate's carry out supervision of education placement decisions.

Article 31

Public security organs shall, jointly with relevant departments, confirm units, venues, activities, facilities and so forth as key targets, where the possibility of sustaining a terrorist attack is higher or where major harm to persons and property, or major social impact, might be caused by a terrorist attack, and shall record this with the leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts at that level.

Article 32

Units managing key targets shall perform the following duties:

(1) formulate prevention and response plans and measures for terrorist actions, and periodically conduct training and exercises;

(2) establish systems for ensuring funding for the special counter-terrorism efforts; allot and update prevention and handling facilities and equipment;

(3) Assign relevant organs, or put responsible persons into place, and clarify job responsibilities;

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

(5) Periodically report on the situation of implementing prevention measures to the public security organs and relevant departments

Units managing key targets shall follow the urban and rural plans, the relevant standards and actual needs, to synchronize design, construction and movement of equipment and facilities for technical and material defense precautions compliant with article 27 of this law.

Units managing key targets shall establish systems such as for the monitoring of the public security video information system, the storage and use of information, and operations protections; to ensure the regular operations of relevant systems. Gathered

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。

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。

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。

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。

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。

video or image information should be saved for no fewer than 90 days.

For units, venues, activities, and facilities other than key targets, the competent department and management unit shall follow provisions of the laws and administrative regulations to establish and improve security management systems and implement, put security accountability into practice.

Article 33

Units managing key targets conduct security background reviews of personnel in key posts. Personnel who have records with inappropriate circumstances, shall be transferred to other posts, and the relevant circumstances reported to the public security organs.

Article 34

Units organizing large-scale activities and units managing key targets shall follow provisions to conduct safety inspections of persons, items, and vehicles entering key targets such as venues for large-scale activities, airports, train stations, docks, municipal light rail stations, long-distance public transportation stations and ports. Contraband and controlled items that are discovered, shall be taken and immediately reported to the public security organs; Suspected offenders that are discovered shall be reported immediately to the police.

Article 35

Operating units shall follow provisions to allot security personnel and related equipment and facilities to strengthen security reviews and security work for aircraft, trains, boats, urban light rail, public transportation and other means of public transportation.

Article 36

Public security organs and relevant departments, shall understand the basic information and important trends of key targets, and guide and supervise the managing units in completing all duties of preventing and defending against terrorist attacks.

Public security organs and Chinese People's armed police forces shall follow relevant provisions in guarding, patrolling and inspecting key targets.

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。

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。

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、不予签发出入境证件或者宣布其出境入境证件作废。

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。

第四十一条

国务院外交、公安、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。

Article 37

Competent departments for air traffic control, civil aviation, and public safety shall follow the division of their professional responsibilities to strengthen management of airspace, aircraft, and flight activities, closely taking tight precautions against the use of aircraft or flight activities to carry out terrorist activities.

Article 38

All levels of people's government and military organs shall create obstruction dividers, video capture equipment and alarms for illegal border crossing, at national (territory) border passages and ports.

Public security organs and the Chinese People's Liberation Army frontier forces shall closely organize patrols of the national (frontier) borders; and follow provisions to conduct inspections of areas near national (frontier) borders, national (frontier) border crossings and passages, port staff, means of conveyance and materials, and boats setting off from coastal regions.

Article 39

Organs issuing exit/entry documents, and organs conducting border inspections have the right to deny terrorist personnel and persons suspected of terrorist activities entry or exit across border, and to not issue documents for entering or exiting the borders, or to declare their entry and exit documents cancelled.

Article 40

When discovering personnel suspected of terrorist activities or articles suspected of being involved in terrorist activities, customs or exit-entry frontier inspection departments shall detain [them] according to law, and transfer [them] to public security organs or national security organs immediately.

Article 41

Departments of the State Council such as for foreign affairs, public security, national security, development and reform, industry and informatization, commerce, or tourism shall establish risk assessment systems for overseas investment cooperation and travel, and increase security protections for Chinese citizens abroad, and organizations, facilities or assets based outside the mainland territory, to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks.

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。

Article 42

Organizations based abroad shall establish and complete security protection systems and advance response planning, and strengthen security protections for relevant personnel and property.

第四章 情报信息

Chapter Four: Intelligence Information

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。

Article 43

The National Leading Institution for counter-terrorism Efforts establishes a national counter-terrorism intelligence center, implements cross-departmental intelligence information working mechanisms and overall planning on counter-terrorism intelligence information work.

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。

Relevant departments shall strengthen efforts to collect counter-terrorism intelligence information, and shall follow provisions to uniformly send all leads related to intelligence information, such as regarding personnel or activities, to the national counter-terrorism intelligence information center.

地方反恐怖主义工作领导机构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。

Local leading institutions for counter-terrorism efforts shall establish cross-departmental intelligence information working mechanisms, organize the development of counter-terrorism intelligence information efforts, and shall promptly report important intelligence information to the leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts at the level above, and shall promptly inform relevant locations of urgent intelligence information related to those areas.

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

Public security organs, state security organs and relevant departments shall rely on the public to increase efforts at the base level foundation, establish forces for basic level intelligence information efforts, and raise the capacity for counter-terrorism intelligence information efforts.

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

As needed for counter-terrorism intelligence information work, and on the basis of national provisions, public security organs, state security organs and military organs may employ technological investigative measures upon strict formalities for approval.

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。

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。

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。

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

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。

Materials obtained in accordance with the preceding paragraph may only be used in the response to and handling of terrorist activities and in the investigation, indictment and trial of terrorist activity or extremist crimes, and must otherwise be used.

Article 46

Relevant departments shall promptly provide information obtained during safety and protection efforts provided for in Chapter III of this law, on the basis of requests by the national counter-terrorism intelligence information center.

Article 47

The national counter-terrorism intelligence information center, local leading institutions for counter-terrorism efforts, and also public security organs and other relevant departments shall screen, scrutinize, verify and monitor relevant intelligence information, and where finding a threat of a terrorist incident occurring, and that it is necessary to employ corresponding safety precautions and response measures, shall promptly report this to the relevant departments and units, and may issue alerts according to the situation. Relevant departments and units shall complete safety precautions and response handling efforts in accordance with the report.

Article 48

Leading agencies for counter-terrorism efforts and relevant departments, units and individuals shall maintain confidentiality of information touching on state secrets, commercial secrets and personal privacy acquired during the course of performing counter-terrorism duties or obligations, providing services, or cooperating in counter-terrorism efforts.

Where state secrets, commercial secrets or personal privacy are disclosed in violation of provisions, legal responsibility is pursued in accordance with la

Chapter Five: Investigation

Article 49

Public security organs receiving a report of suspected terrorist activity, or discovering suspected terrorist activity, that requires investigation and verification, they shall quickly conduct an investigation.

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。

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，有权向有关单位和人员收集、调取相关信息和材料。有关单位和人员应当如实提供。

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、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。

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；

Article 50

Public security organs investigating suspected terrorist activities may follow relevant legal provisions to interrogate, check on, or summon suspected persons, and may collect or gather images, finger prints, iris imaging, and other physiological identifying information, and also blood, urine, exfoliated skin cells and other biological samples, and store their signature.

Public security organs investigating suspected terrorist activity may notify persons that understand the relevant circumstances to come to the public security organ or other location for questioning.

Article 51

Public security organs investigating suspected terrorist activities have the right to gather and collect relevant information and materials from relevant units and individuals. Relevant units and individuals shall truthfully provide it.

Article 52

Upon approval by a public security organ at the county level or above, public security organs investigating suspected terrorist activities may make inquiries into suspects' deposits, remittances, bonds, stocks, fund shares and other assets, and may employ measures to seal, seize or freeze them. The period for sealing, seizure, or freezing must not exceed 2 months, but where the circumstances are complicated, this may be extended by one month upon the approval of the responsible party for the public security organ at the level above.

Article 53

Upon approval by the responsible party for a public security organ at the county level or above, public security organs investigating suspected terrorist activities may order persons suspected of terrorist activities to comply with one or more of the following restrictive measures, based on the extent of the threat:

(1) Must not leave their city or county of residence, or designated residence, without permission of a public security organ;

(2) must not participate in large scale mass activities, or engage in specified activities;

（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；

（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。

第六章 应对处置

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。

(3) must not ride on public transportation or enter specified venues without approval by the public security organs;

(4) must not meet or communicate with specified persons;

(5) periodically report on activities to the public security organs;

(6) hand over passports or other entry and exit documents, id cards or drivers licenses to the public security organs organ for keeping.

Public security organs may employ electronic surveillance, random inspections and other methods to monitor compliance with restrictive conditions.

The period for restrictive measures provided for in the preceding two paragraphs must not exceed 3 months. Where it is not necessary to continue employing restrictive measures, they shall be promptly removed.

Article 54

Public security organs discovering criminal facts or suspects through investigation, shall follow the Criminal Procedure Law file and investigate the case. Where the time periods provided for in this chapter are completed but the public security organs have not filed a case for investigation, relevant measures shall be removed.

Chapter Six: Response and Handling

Article 55

The State establishes and completes a terrorist incident response plan system.

The national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts shall target patterns, characteristics and potential societal harms of different types of terrorist incident, and formulate a response plan based on level and category, specifically providing a system for organization direction in responding to terrorist incidents, safety precautions, response and handling procedures, post-incident social recovery, and other such content.

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。

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。

Relevant departments and local leading institutions for counter-terrorism efforts shall formulate corresponding response plans.

Article 56

In responding to terrorist incidents, all levels of leading institution on counter-terrorism efforts shall establish a command institution in which relevant departments participate, and implement a system where the commander is responsible. The responsible person of the leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts may serve as commander, or the responsible person of public security organs or of member units of the leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts may be designated to serve as commander.

The national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts is responsible for commanding the response to terrorist incidents that occur across provinces, autonomous regions, or directly governed municipalities, or especially serious terrorist incidents; the provincial level leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts takes command of the response to terrorist incidents that involve multiple administrative regions within provincial, autonomous region, or directly governed municipality or are especially serious.

Article 57

After terrorist incidents occur, the leading institution on counter-terrorism efforts for the affected region shall immediately activate the terrorist incident response plan and determine a commander. Relevant departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chinese People's armed police forces, and militia organizations assist in on-site response efforts such as combat, control, rescues and aid, following the uniform leadership and command of the leading institution on counter-terrorism efforts and the commander.

Higher level leading institutions for counter-terrorism efforts may conduct guidance of response efforts, and when necessary transfer relevant counter-terrorism forces for support.

Where it is necessary to enter into a state of emergency, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or the State Council follow the scope of authority and procedures in the Constitution and relevant legal provisions to make a decision.

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小组报告；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，应当立即予以控制并将案件及时移交公安机关。

反恐怖主义工作领导小组尚未确定指挥长的，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击后，经与有关国家协商同意，国家反恐怖主义工作领导小组可以组织外交、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。

Article 58

After terrorist incidents or likely terrorist incidents are discovered, public security organs shall immediately handle them, and report to the leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts; Where the Chinese People's Liberation Army or armed police forces discover currently occurring terrorist activities, they shall immediately control them and promptly transfer the case to the public security organs.

Where leading institutions for counter-terrorism efforts have not designated a commander, the highest-ranking personnel of the public security organs active on site serve as the on-site commander. Where public security organs cannot appear at the scene, the highest-ranking personnel of the Chinese People's Liberation Army or armed police forces responding at the scene will serve as the on-site commander. Regardless of whether they come from different units or systems, on-scene personnel shall all follow the on-site commander's commands.

After a commander has been designated, the on-scene commanders shall ask for his instruction, and report to him on efforts or relevant circumstances.

Article 59

Where institutions, personnel or important facilities of the People's Republic of China that are outside of the mainland territory sustain, or might sustain, a terrorist attack, the competent State Council departments such as for foreign affairs, public security, national security, business, finance, supervision and management of state-owned assets, tourism, transportation and transport shall promptly initiate response plans. Foreign Affairs departments under the State Council shall coordinate with relevant countries to adopt corresponding measures.

After People's Republic of China organizations, personnel, or important facilities based abroad suffer a serious terrorist attack, upon discussion and consent of the concerned nation, the national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts may organize diplomatic, public security, national security and other such departments to appoint staff members to go abroad and develop response efforts.

Article 60

Response and handling of terrorist incidents shall prioritize protecting the personal safety of those directly harmed or endangered by the terrorist activities.

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；

（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。

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。

Article 61

After terrorist incidents occur, the leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts responsible for response and handling may decide to have relevant departments and units employ one or more of the following response measures:

(1) Organize rescue and treatment of injured persons, disperse, evacuate and appropriately place endangered persons and also employ other relief measures;

(2) Seal off the scene and surrounding roads, check the identity documents of the persons on site, and set up temporary security lines near relevant places.

(3) Implement airspace, maritime (water) space control within specific areas, and conduct inspections of transportation vehicles within specific areas;

(4) Implement Internet, radio, or communication control within specific areas;

(5) Implement exit-entry control within specific areas or directed at specific personnel;

(6) Prohibit or limit the use of relevant equipment, or facilities; close or limit the use of relevant venues, suspend activities with a high concentration of people, or production and operation activities that might increase the harm;

(7) Make emergency repairs to public facilities such as for transportation, telecommunications, internet, radio, television, public water, sewage, public electricity, gas service, and heating;

(8) Organize volunteers to participate in counter-terrorism rescue work, requesting that personnel with expertise provide services;

(9) other necessary response and handling measures.

Response and handling measures taken pursuant to Items 3 and 5 of the preceding paragraphs are decided or approved by leading institutions on counter-terrorism work at or above the provincial level; response and handling measures taken pursuant Item 6 of the preceding paragraph are decided by leading institutions on counter-terrorism work at or above districted municipal level. The applicable time and space limits of response and handling measures shall be made clear and released to the public.

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。

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、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。

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。

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

Article 62

People's police, people's armed police and other response personnel that are lawfully equipped with and carry weapons, may use their weapons against persons at the scene in possession of weapons such as guns and knives, or who are using other dangerous methods, who are committing violent acts or are preparing to commit violent acts, where warnings prove ineffective. In emergency situations or where giving a warning might cause a more serious harm, weapons may be used directly.

Article 63

Information on the occurrence, development, and response and handling of a terrorist incident is uniformly released by the provincial leading institution on counter-terrorism work of the place where the terrorist incident occurs; [that of] terrorist incidents that takes place across provinces, autonomous regions, or directly-governed municipalities is uniformly released by the designated provincial-level leading institution on counter-terrorism work.

No unit or person shall fabricate or transmit false terrorist incident information; nor report or transmit the details of implementation that could lead to the imitation of terrorist incidents; nor release the cruel or inhumane scenes of terrorist incidents; during the course of response and handling of terrorist incidents, except when news media are approved by the leading institutions on counter-terrorism work in charge of releasing information, [they] shall not report or transmit the identity information of the staff on site or of the hostage(s) or the situations of the response and handling operations.

Article 64

After the response to terrorist incidents has concluded, all levels of people's government shall organize relevant departments to help effected units and individuals restore their lives and production as quickly as possible, stabilizing social order and public sentiment in the effected regions.

Article 65

The local people's governments shall promptly give appropriate compensation for losses to victims of terrorist incidents and their families, and provide housing and basic living necessities to victims and their families who have lost basic life requirements. Departments for areas such as health and healthcare security shall provide psychological, medical, legal

事件受害人员及其近亲属提供心理、医疗等方面的援助。

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小组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小组报告。

第七章 国际合作

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。

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。

and other assistance to victims of terrorist incidents and their families.

Article 66

Public security organs shall promptly file a case and investigate terrorist incidents, clarifying the reasons it occurred, what happened and its conclusion, looking into the criminal responsibility of terrorist organizations and personnel.

Article 67

Leading institutions for counter-terrorism efforts shall conduct a comprehensive analysis and overall appraisal of the occurrences and handling of terrorist incidents, putting forth measures to improve defense and responses, and reporting to the leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts at the level above.

Chapter Seven: International Cooperation

Article 68

On the basis of international treaties which it has concluded or participates in, or on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual-benefit, the People's Republic of China develops cooperation on counter-terrorism with other nations, regions, and international organizations.

Article 69

The relevant departments of the State Council, as authorized by the State Council, represent the Chinese government in counter-terrorism policy dialogues and exchanges of intelligence information, enforcement cooperation, and international financial monitoring with foreign nations and relevant international organizations.

Provided that it does not violate Chinese law, the people's governments at the county level or above in border regions and their competent departments, may initiate exchanges of counter-terrorism intelligence information, cooperative enforcement and monitoring of international funds with neighboring nations and regions upon approval by the State Council or relevant central government departments.

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，依照有关法律的规定执行。

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。

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。

第八章 保障措施

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。

Article 70

Judicial assistance, extradition, and transfer of sentenced offenders in criminal cases relating to terrorist activity, is done in accordance with the provisions of laws.

Article 71

Upon reaching an agreement with relevant nations and reporting to the State Council for approval, the State Council Public Security Department and national security department may assign people to leave the country on counter-terrorism missions.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army and Chinese People's armed police forces may assign people to leave the country on counter-terrorism missions as approved by the central military commission.

Article 72

Materials acquired through international cooperation on counter-terrorism may be used as evidence in administrative punishment and criminal proceedings, except where our side has promised that they will not be so used.

Chapter Eight: Safeguard Measures

Article 73

The State Council and all levels of people's government at the county level or above shall follow the division of labor to place costs for counter-terrorism efforts within the financial budget for that level.

The State gives necessary financial support to key counter-terrorism sites, and gives financial assurances to areas that respond to large scale terrorist incidents.

Article 74

Public security organs, national security organs, and relevant departments, as well as the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Chinese People's armed police forces shall follow duties provided by law to establish specialized counter-terrorism forces, strengthen specialized training, and allot the necessary specialized counter-terrorism equipment, and facilities.

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。

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，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。

On the basis of work needs, county and township level people's Governments guide relevant departments, villagers' committees and residents' committees to establish counter-terrorism forces and a volunteer corps, to assist and cooperate with relevant departments carrying out counter-terrorism efforts.

Article 75

Corresponding benefits are given in accordance with relevant national provisions to personnel injured or killed as a result of performing counter-terrorism efforts, or assisting and cooperating with relevant departments in carrying out counter-terrorism efforts.

Article 76

Where the personal safety of individuals or their close relatives face danger because they have reported or stopped terrorist activities, have testified in a terrorist activity criminal case, or have engaged in counter-terrorism work; public security organs or relevant departments shall take one or more of the following protective measures upon the application of the person or the close relatives:

- (1) Don't disclose their true name, address, workplace, or other personal information;
- (2) Prohibit specified persons from approaching the protected person;
- (3) Adopt special measures to protect their person and residence;
- (4) Change the name of the person being protected, and arrange for a new residence and workplace;
- (5) Other necessary protective measures.

Public security organs, state security organs, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese People's armed police forces may, in case of urgent need encountered while performing counter-terrorism duties, requisition the property of units and individuals in accordance with relevant provisions.

Article 77

The State encourages and supports scientific research and technological innovations to counter terrorism, and develops and spreads the use of advanced technology or equipment to counter terrorism.

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。

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

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。

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：

（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；

（二）制作、传播、非法持有宣扬恐怖主义、极端主义的物品的；

Article 78

Public security organs, state security organs, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese People's armed police forces may, in case of urgent need encountered while performing counter-terrorism duties, requisition the property of units and individuals in accordance with relevant provisions. After the tasks are finished, it shall return or restored, and corresponding expenses paid in accordance with regulations; where damage is caused, is shall be compensated.

Where the lawful rights and interests of relevant units or individuals are harmed as the result of counter-terrorism efforts, compensation or indemnification shall be made in accordance with law. Relevant units and individuals have the right to demand compensation or indemnification in accordance with law.

Chapter Nine: Legal Responsibility

Article 79

Pursue criminal responsibility in accordance with law of those who organize, plan, prepare to implement, or carry out terrorist activities; or who advocate terrorism, who incite the carrying out of terrorist activities; who illegally possess items advocating terrorism; who force others to wear clothes or symbols advocating terrorism in public places; who organize, lead, or join terrorist organizations; who provide aid to terrorist organizations, terrorist personnel, the execution of terrorist activities or terrorist activity training.

Article 80

The public security organs will impose 10 to 15 days detention, and may give a concurrent fine of up to 10,000 yuan for participation in any of the following activities where the circumstances are minor and do not constitute a crime:

(1) Advocating terrorism or extremism, or inciting the commission of terrorist or extremist acts;

(2) manufacturing, disseminating, or unlawfully possessing items that advocate terrorism or extremism;

（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；

（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；

(3) Compelling others to wear or bear clothes or symbols that advocate terrorism or extremism in a public place;

(4) Supplying support, aid, or facilitation to the advocacy of terrorism or extremism or the commission of terrorist or extremist activities, such as by providing information, financing, supplies, labor services, technologies, or venues.

Article 81

Where extremism is exploited to carry out any of the following conduct, and the circumstances are minor and do not constitute a crime, the public security organs will impose 10 to 15 days detention, and may give a concurrent fine of up to 10,000 yuan:

(1) Forcing others to participate in religious activities, or forcing others to supply properties or labor services to religious activity venues or religious or clerical personnel;

(2) Using methods such as intimidation or harassment to drive personnel of other ethnicities or having other faiths away from their places of residence;

(3) Using methods such as intimidation or harassment to interfere with others having contact with or living with persons of other ethnicities or persons who believe in other religions;

(4) Using methods such as intimidation or harassment to interfere in the habits and ways of life of other persons, or in production or management;

(5) Obstructing the lawful performance of duties by state organ personnel;

(6) Distorting or demeaning State policies, laws, or administrative regulations, or inciting or abetting the boycott of the lawful administration by the people's governments;

(7) Inciting or coercing the public to deface, or intentionally defacing national legal documents such as resident identification cards, household registers or Renminbi;

(8) Inciting or coercing others to hold religious ceremonies in place of marriage or divorce registration;

(9) Inciting or coercing minors to not receive compulsory education;

(十) 其他利用极端主义破坏国家法律制度实施的。

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。

第八十三条

金融机构和特定非金融机构对国家反恐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。

第八十四条

电信业务经营者、互联网信息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；

(10) Other acts of using extremism to obstruct the implementation of the national legal system.

Article 82

Public security organs will impose 10 to 15 days detention, and may give a concurrent fine of up to 10,000 yuan to those who conceal or harbor others while fully aware of their terrorist or extremist criminal activities, where the circumstances are minor, and do not constitute a crime; or to those who refuse to comply when judicial organs make inquiries to them about relevant situations or try to collect relevant evidence from them.

Article 83

Where financial institutions and specified non-financial institutions do not immediately freeze capital or other assets of organizations or individuals that the national leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts has announced are terrorist organizations or terrorist activity personnel, a fine of between 200,000 to 500,000 yuan is given by the public security organs, and a fine of up to 100,000 yuan is given to directly responsible trustees, high level managers and other directly responsible personnel; where circumstances are serious, the fine is up to 500,000 yuan [for the institution], and between 100,000 and 500,000 yuan for the directly responsible trustees, high level managers and , and other directly responsible personnel, and 5-15 days of detention may be concurrently given.

Article 84

In any of the following circumstances, the competent departments shall fine telecommunications operators or internet service providers between 200,000 and 500,000 yuan, and fine directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel up to 100,000 yuan; where circumstances are serious, the fine is 500,000 or more, and directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel are fined between 100,000 and 500,000 yuan, and the public security organs may detain directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel for between 5 and 15 days:

(1) Not providing technical interfaces, decryption and other technical support assistance to public security organs and state security organs conducting prevention and investigation of terrorist activities in accordance with law.

（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。

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：

（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、机动车租赁等业务经营者、服务提供者有前款规定情形

(2) not following a competent department's request to stop transmission, delete information that has terrorist or extremist content, store relevant records, or to close down relevant websites, or shut down related services;

(3) Not putting into place systems for network security and supervision of information content, technological security precautionary measures, causing the transmission of information with terrorist or extremist content; where the circumstances are serious.

Article 85

In any of the following circumstances, the competent departments shall fine railway, public highway, maritime, and aviation units shipping, post, courier and other logistics operations, between 100,000 and 500,000 yuan, and fine directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel up to 100,000 yuan:

(1) Not implementing safety inspection systems and checking customer identities or not conducting safety inspections of transported or delivered goods or opening them for visual inspection.

(2) transporting or shipping items for which transport or shipping is prohibited, that pose a major safety risk, or that customers refuse to allow a safety inspection of;

(3) Not carrying out a registry system for transport and shipping customer identification, and item information.

Article 86

Where telecommunications, internet, and financial business operations or service providers do not follow provisions to conduct checks of customer identification or provide service to those whose identity is unclear or who refuse to allow inspection of their identification; the competent departments shall order corrections, and where corrections are refused, give a fine of between 200,000 and 500,000 yuan, and fine directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel up to 100,000 yuan; where circumstances are serious, the fine is 500,000 or more, and directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel are fined between 100,000 and 500,000 yuan.

Where lodging, long-distance passenger transport, or motor vehicle rental business operators and service providers have any

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，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；

of the situations provided in the preceding paragraph, the competent departments shall give a fine of between 100,000 and 500,000 yuan, and fine directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel up to 100,000 yuan

Article 87

In any of the following circumstances where there are violations of this law, the competent departments will be given a warning and order corrections; where corrections are refused, a fine of 100,000 yuan is given, and the principle responsible person and other directly responsible personnel are fined 10,000 yuan:

(1) Provisions were not followed to make digital tracking markers for guns and other weapons, ammunition, dangerous chemicals, civil-use explosives, and nuclear or radioactive materials, and attach inspection markers to civil-use explosives;

(2) Provisions were not followed in the course of operations to conduct monitoring via a positioning system of the means of transport for hazardous chemicals, civil-use explosives, or nuclear or radioactive materials.

(3) Provisions were not followed to conduct strict oversight and management of contagious disease pathogens and other such substances, and the circumstances are serious;

(4) Competent departments under the State Council or provincial level people's government's decisions on controls or trade restriction measures for controlled instruments, hazardous chemicals or civil-use explosives were violated.

Article 88

In any of the following circumstances where units managing or operating key targets for protection against terrorist attacks, violate provisions of this law, the public security organs will give a warning and order corrections; where corrections are refused a fine of up to 100,000 yuan is given, and the directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel are fined up to 10,000 yuan:

(1) Plans and measures for preventing and responding to terrorist activities have not been formulated;

(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。

第八十九条

恐怖活动嫌疑人员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。

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

(2) systems for ensuring funding for the special counter-terrorism have not been established; or prevention and handling equipment and facilities have not been allotted.

(3) working institutions or responsible personnel have not been put in place.

(4) background investigations of personnel in key posts have not been conducted or personnel with inappropriate circumstances, have not had their position adjusted.

(5) Security personnel, and related equipment and facilities, were not allotted for public transport in accordance with provisions.

(6) systems ensuring the normal operations of the public security video information systems such as for monitoring, storing and using information, operations and maintenance were not established.

Where units organizing large-scale activities and management units for key targets have not followed provisions to conduct safety inspections of persons, items, and transports entering key targets such as large-scale venues, airports, railway stations, docks, municipal light rail stations, and long-distance passenger stations, or ports, the public security organs shall order corrections, and where corrections are refused give fines of up to 100,000 and fine directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel up to 10,000 yuan.

Article 89

Where suspected terrorist personnel violate public security organs' orders that they obey restrictive measures, the public security organs give warnings and order rectification; where rectification is refused, the punishment is between five and fifteen days detention.

Article 90

Where news media and other units create or disseminate false information on terrorist incidents, report or transmit details on the implementation of terrorist activities that might lead to their imitation, release gruesome or inhumane scenes from terrorist incidents, or, without permission, report or transmit the identity information of on-scene response personnel or hostages and response activity, the public security organs give a fine of up to 200,000 yuan, detain directly responsible managers and other

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。

directly responsible personnel between 5-15 days, and may give concurrent fines of up to 50,000 yuan.

Where individuals exhibit the conduct in the preceding paragraph, the public security organs will impose 10 to 15 days detention, and may give a concurrent fine of up to 10,000 yuan.

Article 91

Refusal to cooperate with relevant departments' counter-terrorism safety precautions, or intelligence information, investigation, or emergency response efforts, is to be given a fine of up to 2,000 yuan by the relevant departments; where serious consequences are caused, 5-15 days of detention is given, and a fine of up to 10,000 yuan may be given concurrently.

Where units have the conduct provided for in the preceding paragraph, a fine of up to 50,000 yuan is given by the relevant departments, and where serious consequences are caused, the fine is up to 100,000; the principle responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel are fined in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article 92

Where relevant departments are obstructed in initiating counter-terrorism efforts, between 5 to 15 days of detention is given by the public security organs, and a fine of up to 50,000 yuan may be given concurrently.

Where units have the conduct provided for in the preceding paragraph, a fine of up to 200,000 yuan is given by the public security organs, and the principle responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel are fined in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Obstructing the people's police, people's liberation army or people's armed police in the lawful performance of their duties, is given harsh punishment.

Article 93

Where units violate the provisions of this law and the circumstances are serious, they are ordered to stop engaging in the relevant business or provision of services, or to stop production and operations by the competent departments; and where serious consequences are caused, licenses are revoked or registration withdrawn.

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。

第十章 附则

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 94

Where personnel of leading institutions for counter-terrorism efforts abuse their power, neglect their duties or misuse their power for individual benefit, have conduct such as disclosing state secrets, commercial secrets or individuals' private information in violation of the regulations; if a crime is constituted, pursue criminal responsibility in accordance with law, and if no crime was constituted give a sanction.

Where leading institution for counter-terrorism efforts or relevant departments, as well as their staffs, abuse their power, neglect their duties or misuse their power for individual benefit or have other conduct violating laws or discipline, all units and individuals have the right to report it or make an accusation to the competent department. After relevant departments receive a report or accusation, they shall promptly handle it and respond to the informant or accuser.

Article 95

Where it is discovered that items, capital and so forth sealed, seized, frozen, held or taken in accordance with the provisions of this law have no relation to terrorism, the relevant measures shall be promptly released and they shall be returned.

Article 96

Where relevant units or individuals are unsatisfied with a decision under this law to give administrative punishment or impose administrative compulsory measures, they may apply for an administrative reconsideration or raise an administrative lawsuit in accordance with law.

Chapter Ten: Supplementary Provisions

Article 97

This Law takes effect from January 1, 2016. The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Relevant Questions Concerning the Strengthening of Counter-Terrorist Work, passed by the 23rd Session of the Standing Committee of the 11th National People's Congress on October 29, 2011, is abolished at the same time.