

水生野生动物保护 中国在行动

Aquatic wildlife Conservation
China is in action



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① 完善法律法规体系和标准建设

出台《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》《中华人民共和国渔业法》《中华人民共和国水生野生动物保护实施条例》《中华人民共和国水生野生动物利用特许办法》《中国水生生物资源养护行动纲要》等法律法规和政策措施，制定《水生哺乳动物饲养设施要求 (SC/T6073-2012)》《水族馆水生哺乳动物饲养水质 (SC/T9411-2012)》等行业标准。

1. Improve laws, regulations and standards

China has promulgated Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife, Fisheries Law of the People's Republic of China, Regulations of the People's Republic of China for the Implementation of Wild Aquatic Animal Protection and Measures of the People's Republic of China for Special Permits for Use of Aquatic Wild Animals, issued Programme of Action on the Conservation of Living Aquatic Resources of China and set industry standards such as Requirements for Aquatic Mammal Breeding Facility (SC/T6073-2012) and Water Quality for Aquatic Mammals in Aquariums (SC/T9411-2012).



② 加强水生生物栖息地保护

共建立国家级水生生物自然保护区25处、地方级水生生物自然保护区150多处，划定33处水生野生动物重要栖息地，基本构建了覆盖中国重要江河、湖泊、近海等水域的保护区体系，有效保护了珍稀濒危水生野生动植物及其栖息地。

2. Strengthen aquatic habitat protection

China has established 25 national aquatic reserves and over 150 such reserves at local level, and designated 33 important habitats for aquatic animals. This reserve system, which covers many important water bodies including rivers, lakes and coastal waters, has effectively protected rare and endangered aquatic animals and plants as well as their habitats.





③ 积极开展重点物种的保护

发布《中华鲟拯救行动计划

(2015—2030年)》《长江江豚拯救行动计划(2016—2025)》《斑海豹保护行动计划(2017—2026年)》《中华白海豚保护行动计划(2017—2026年)》和《长江鲟(达氏鲟)拯救行动计划(2018—2035年)》，并成立保护救助联盟，推动完善社会多方参与的保护机制。

3. Step up efforts to save key species

China has issued the action plans to save the Chinese sturgeon (*Acipenser sinensis*) (2015-2030), Yangtze Finless Porpoise (*Neophocaena asiaorientalis* ssp. *asiaorientalis*) (2016-2025), Spotted seal (*Phoca largha*) (2017-2026), Chinese White dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*) (2017-2026) and Yangtze sturgeon (*Acipenser dabryanus*) (2018-2035). Corresponding conservation and rescue alliances are also established to facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships for conservation.



④ 规范管理、严格执法

对水生野生动物的捕捉、人工繁育、经营利用、进出口等活动，在规范审批的基础上，强化事中事后监管。针对红珊瑚、大鲵等重点物种，研究制定专门管理规定，加强资源的保护，规范经营利用。加强执法检查，严厉打击违法行为，并进行严肃处理。加强与海关、工商、海警等部门间的执法合作，针对加湾石首鱼、海龟等重点关注物种开展专项执法行动。

4. Standardize management and enforce the law strictly

Besides standardizing permit approval, the regulation of activities such as catching, artificial breeding, operation and utilization, and import and export are further strengthened through continual supervision and regulation. Special management regulations have been developed for key species such as red coral (*Corallium rubrum*) and giant salamander (*Andrias davidianus*) to enhance resource protection and standardize utilization. China has continuously worked on its law enforcement and supervision, imposing severe punishment on illegal activities. Cooperation with other administrative departments, including the Customs, the Administration for Industry and Commerce and the Coast Guard, have been strengthened in law enforcement operations, focusing on most concerned species such as totoaba and sea turtles.

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5 认真履行国际公约

加强国际交流与合作，积极参与CITES动物委员会、常委会、缔约方大会等会议，及时传递中国声音。围绕欧洲鳗鲡、加湾石首鱼、鲨鱼和蝠鲼等CITES热点物种，组织开展履约专项执法行动。加强缔约方之间执法合作，就打击加湾石首鱼非法贸易问题与美国、墨西哥加强沟通合作，就欧洲鳗鲡非法贸易问题与欧盟进行沟通磋商。规范管理要求，制定欧洲鳗鲡溯源管理办法，及时对鲨鱼、蝠鲼等物种公约生效前库存进行清查。强化宣传教育，开展水生野生动物保护及履约执法培训。

5. Earnestly fulfill obligations to international conventions

China has strengthened international exchanges and cooperation, actively participating in the meetings of CITES animal committee, standing committee and the conference of the Parties for China's voice to be heard. CITES law enforcement operations have been carried out for most concerned species such as European eel, totoaba, sharks and rays. China is active in strengthening law enforcement cooperation with other parties, particularly with US and Mexico on cracking down illegal trading of European eel and then with EU on European eels. Management has been further standardized, with European eel traceability management regulations developed and stockpile surveys on pre-convention shark and ray products conducted. CITES law enforcement trainings are conducted and education on aquatic animal protection is also constantly being strengthened.



6 物种资源调查及保护研究

组织开展中华白海豚、长江江豚、中华鲟、大鲵等水生野生动物及其栖息地调查、监测。不断推进水生野生动物人工繁育、疫源疫病等研究工作，目前已实现大鲵、中华鲟、新疆大头鱼、松江鲈等濒危水生

野生动物全人工繁殖，海龟人工繁育研究也取得突破性进展。加强救助研究，基本形成了以科研机构、繁育基地、救护中心及水族馆等为主体的水生野生动物收容救护体系。

6. Species population survey and conservation research

China has organized and carried out wild aquatic animal population and habitat surveys to monitor for the Chinese white dolphin, Yangtze finless porpoise, Chinese sturgeon and Chinese giant salamander. Research on artificial breeding and epidemic diseases is prolific. At present, research on artificial breeding is complete for the endangered giant salamander, Chinese sturgeon, *Aspiorhynchus laticeps*, and *Trachidermus fasciatus*, and breakthrough progress in sea turtles is being done. Meanwhile, an aquatic wildlife rescue and rehabilitation system with a network of scientific research institutions, breeding bases, rescue centers, and aquariums has been formed.



7 广泛开展宣传教育

利用好“环境日”“地球日”等传统保护时间节点开展宣传活动。结合新设定的“水生野生动物保护宣传月”“中华白海豚日”，开展“进学区”“进社区”“进渔区”“进景区”等多种形式、多方参与的科普宣传教育活动。

7. Organize awareness and education activities

China celebrates World Environmental Day and Earth Day annually and one of the themes is wild aquatic animal conservation. The Aquatic Animal Conservation Awareness-raising Month and Chinese White Dolphin Day are newly set to raise public awareness on specific aquatic species. Numerous awareness education activities have been initiated via multi-stakeholder involvement to reach millions of people in schools, communities, fishing communities and scenic areas.