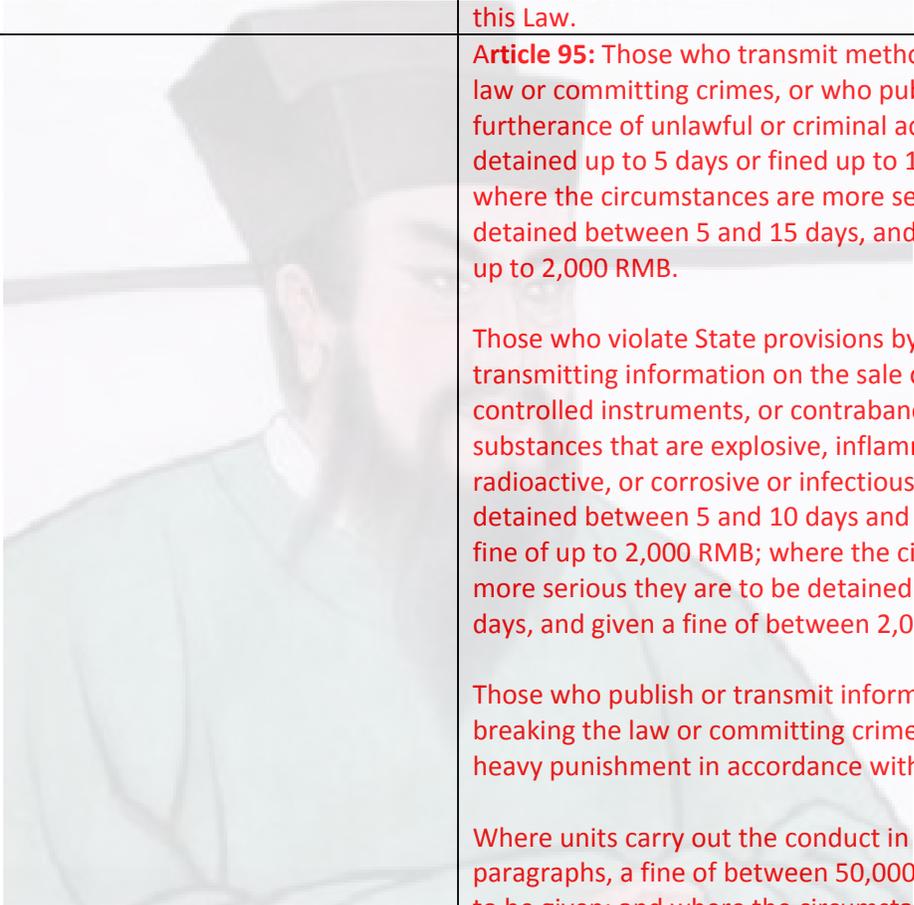
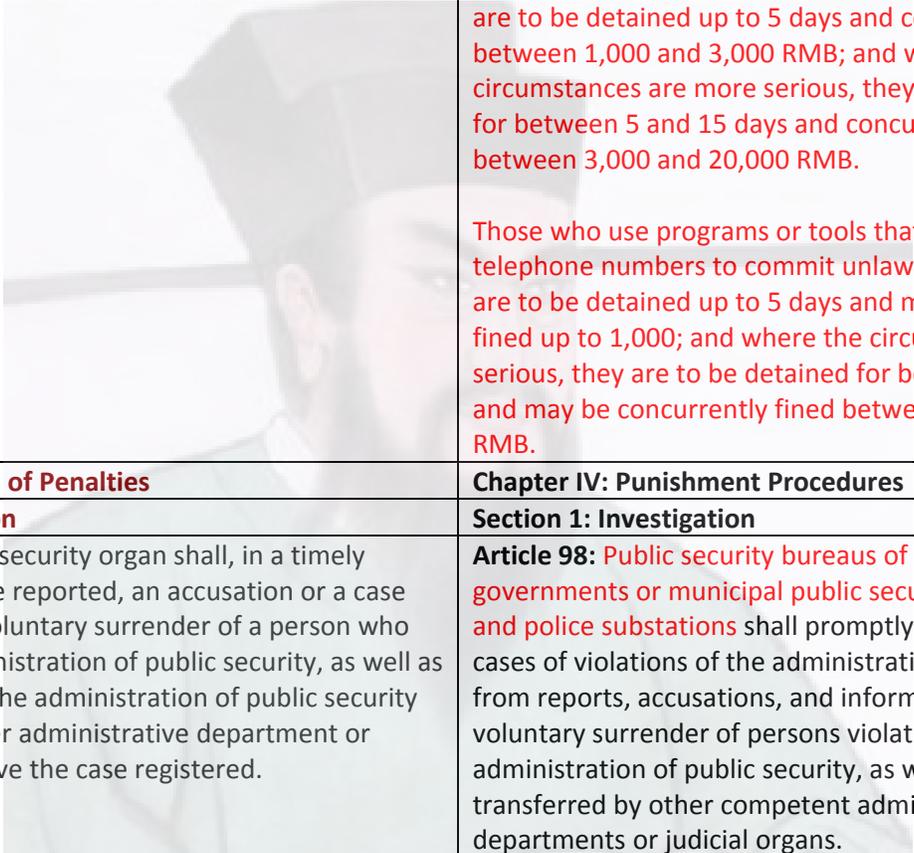
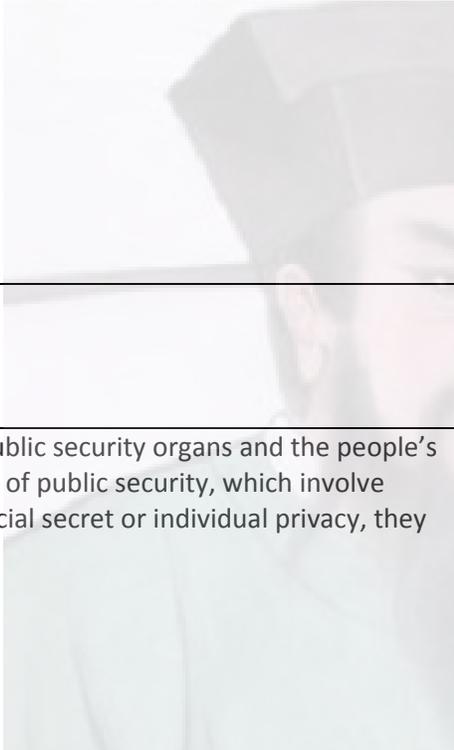


<p>A person who provides conditions to people while clearly knowing that they are engaged in the activities specified in the preceding paragraph shall be penalized in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.</p>	<p>(3) participating in group licentious activities.</p> <p>Those who provide conditions to others while clearly knowing that they are engaged in the activities specified in the preceding paragraph are to be penalized in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.</p>
<p>Article 70 A person who provides conditions for gambling for the purpose of making profits, or participates in gambling with a relatively big amount of money, shall be detained for not more than five days or be fined not more than 500 yuan; and if the circumstances are serious, he shall be detained for not less than 10 days but not more than 15 days and shall, in addition, be fined not less than 500 yuan but not more than 3,000 yuan.</p>	<p>Article 88: Those who, for the purpose of making profits, provide conditions for gambling or participates in gambling for higher stakes, are to be detained for up to 5 days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for not less than 10 days but up to 15 days and shall, in addition, be fined between 1,000 and 5,000 RMB.</p> <p>Where units provide conditions for gambling, a fine of between 10,000 and 50,000 RMB is to be given; and where the circumstances are more serious, a fine of between 50,000 and 200,000 RMB is given, and they may be concurrently ordered to stop production and operations;; where they still to not make corrections, the department that issued their licenses is to revoke them.</p>
<p>Article 71 A person who commits one of the following acts shall be detained for not less than 10 days but not more than 15 days and may, in addition, be fined not more than 3,000 yuan; and if the circumstances are relatively minor, he shall be detained for not more than five days or be fined not more than 500 yuan:</p> <p>(1) illegally cultivating opium poppies of less than 500 plants or a small number of mother plants of other narcotic drugs;</p> <p>(2) illegally buying, selling, transporting, carrying or possessing a small quantity of the seeds or seedlings of the mother plants of narcotic drugs, such as the opium poppy, which have not been inactivated; or</p> <p>(3) illegally transporting, buying, selling, storing or using a small quantity of opium poppy shells.</p> <p>A person who commits the act specified in Subparagraph (1) of the preceding paragraph uproots the plants, of his own accord, before they are ripe shall not be penalized.</p>	<p>Article 89: Any of the following acts are punished by detention of between 10 and 15 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 5,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they may be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB:</p> <p>(1) illegally cultivating opium poppies or any other plant precursors of drugs;</p> <p>(2) illegally buying, selling, transporting, carrying or possessing the seeds or seedlings of the precursor plants of drugs, such as the opium poppies, which have not been inactivated;</p> <p>(3) illegally transporting, buying, selling, storing or using a opium poppy shells.</p> <p>Where units carry out the conduct in the preceding paragraph, a fine of between 10,000 and 50,000 RMB is to be given; and where the circumstances are more serious, a fine of between 50,000 and 200,000 RMB is given, and they may be concurrently ordered to stop production and operations;; where they still to not make corrections, the department that issued their relevant licenses is to revoke them.</p> <p>Those who commit the acts specified in item (1), but uproot the plants of their own accord before they are matured, are not to be penalized.</p>

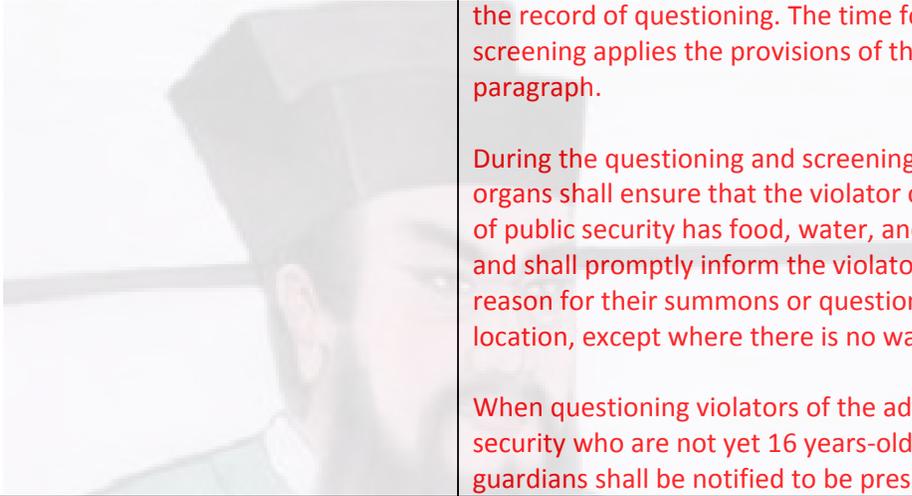
<p>Article 72 A person who commits one of the following acts shall be detained for not less than 10 days but not more than 15 days and may, in addition, be fined not more than 2,000 yuan; and if the circumstances are relatively minor, he shall be detained for not more than five days or be fined not more than 500 yuan:</p> <p>(1) illegally possessing opium of less than 200 grams, heroin or methamphetamine of less than 10 grams or a small amount of other narcotic drugs;</p> <p>(2) providing another person with narcotic drugs;</p> <p>(3) ingesting or injecting narcotic drugs; or</p> <p>(4) coercing a medical worker to prescribe narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or cheating the worker into doing the same.</p>	<p>Article 90: Any of the following acts are punished by detention of between 5 and 10 days, and may be concurrently fined up to 3,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB:</p> <p>(1) unlawful possession of drugs;</p> <p>(2) providing others with drugs;</p> <p>(3) ingesting or injecting drugs;</p> <p>Where people are gathered or organized for the ingestion or injection of drugs, the principals and organizers are to be given a heavy penalty in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>Where drugs are ingested or injected, an injunction may also be made for a period of 6 months to 1 year prohibiting entry into entertainment venues or contact with persons involved with drug crimes or violations. Where the injunction is violated, they are to be detained for up to five days or be fined up to 1,000 RMB.</p>
<p>Article 73 A person who instigates, lures or cheats another person to or into drug ingestion or injection shall be detained for not less than 10 days but not more than 15 days and shall, in addition, be fined not less than 500 yuan but not more than 2,000 yuan.</p>	<p>Article 91: Those who coerce, instigate, lure or trick others into ingesting or injecting drugs are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days, and concurrently fined between 1,000 and 5,000 RMB.</p>
<p>Article 74 When the public security organ investigates and deals with drug ingestion or injection, gambling, prostitution or whoring activities, a worker of the hotel industry, catering trade, cultural and recreational industry, taxi trade, etc. providing the information to a person who commits a crime in violation of law shall be detained for not less than 10 days but not more than 15 days.</p>	<p>DELETED PROVISIONS</p>
<p>Article 75 A person who raises animals, which disturbs the daily life of another person, shall be given a warning; if he fails to make amends after the warning is given, or connives at his animals, scaring another person, he shall be fined not less than 200 yuan but not more than 500 yuan.</p> <p>A person who unleashes his animal to hurt another person shall be penalized in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 43 of this Law.</p>	<p>DELETED PROVISIONS</p>
<p>Article 76 Where a person who commits an act specified in Articles 67, 68 and 70 refuses to make amends despite repeated admonition, compulsory educational measures may be adopted in accordance with State regulations.</p>	<p>DELETED PROVISIONS</p>
	<p>Article 92: Those who violate State provisions by illegally producing, trading in, purchasing, or transporting raw materials or reagents used for making drugs; they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days.</p>
	<p>Article 93: Where during the public security organs'</p>

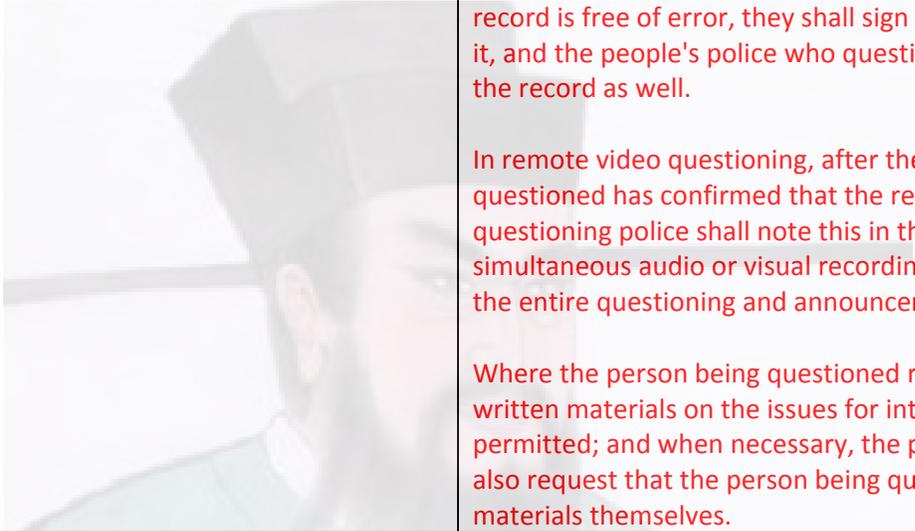
	<p>investigation of unlawful or criminal conduct, violators or criminals covertly tip others off, they are to be detained between 10 and 15 days; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days or fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB.</p>
	<p>Article 94: Where during the public security organs' investigation of unlawful or criminal conduct, violators or criminals covertly tip others off, they are to be detained between 10 and 15 days; and where the circumstances are more minor, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days or fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB.</p> <p>Where animals are driven so as to hurt others, it is to be punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 53 of this Law.</p>
	<p>Article 95: Those who transmit methods for breaking the law or committing crimes, or who publish information in furtherance of unlawful or criminal activities, are to be detained up to 5 days or fined up to 1,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained between 5 and 15 days, and concurrently fined up to 2,000 RMB.</p> <p>Those who violate State provisions by publishing or transmitting information on the sale of guns, ammunition, controlled instruments, or contraband; or dangerous substances that are explosive, inflammable, toxic, radioactive, or corrosive or infectious pathogens; are to be detained between 5 and 10 days and given a concurrent fine of up to 2,000 RMB; where the circumstances are more serious they are to be detained between 10 and 15 days, and given a fine of between 2,000 and 5,000 RMB.</p> <p>Those who publish or transmit information on methods for breaking the law or committing crimes are to be given a heavy punishment in accordance with paragraph 1.</p> <p>Where units carry out the conduct in the preceding three paragraphs, a fine of between 50,000 and 200,000 RMB is to be given; and where the circumstances are more serious, a fine of between 200,000 and 500,000 RMB is given, and they may be concurrently ordered to stop production and operations,; where they still to not make corrections, the department that issued their relevant licenses is to revoke them.</p>
	<p>Article 96: Those who provide internet access, server maintenance, network storage, communication transmissions, or other technical support, or assistance such as advertising and promotions, or bill payment, are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 10 and 15 days.</p>

	<p>Where websites, chatrooms, forums, communications groups or other online platforms are set up to be used for committing illegal or criminal acts, it is to be given a heavy punishment in accordance with the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>Where units carry out the conduct in the preceding two paragraphs, a fine of between 30,000 and 100,000 RMB is given; and where the circumstances are more serious, a fine of between 100,000 and 300,000 RMB is given, and they may be concurrently ordered to stop production and operations,; where they still do not make corrections, the department that issued their licenses is to revoke them.</p>
	<p>Article 97: Those who publish, transmit, sell, or provide programs or tools that illegally change telephone numbers are to be detained up to 5 days and concurrently fined between 1,000 and 3,000 RMB; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 15 days and concurrently fined between 3,000 and 20,000 RMB.</p> <p>Those who use programs or tools that illegally change telephone numbers to commit unlawful or criminal acts are to be detained up to 5 days and may be concurrently fined up to 1,000; and where the circumstances are more serious, they are to be detained for between 5 and 10 days and may be concurrently fined between 1,000 and 2,000 RMB.</p>
<p>Chapter IV Procedure of Penalties</p>	<p>Chapter IV: Punishment Procedures</p>
<p>Section 1 Investigation</p>	<p>Section 1: Investigation</p>
<p>Article 77 A public security organ shall, in a timely manner, accept a case reported, an accusation or a case informed of, or the voluntary surrender of a person who acts against the administration of public security, as well as cases of acts against the administration of public security transferred by another administrative department or judicial organ, and have the case registered.</p>	<p>Article 98: Public security bureaus of county-level people's governments or municipal public security bureau branches and police substations shall promptly receive and register cases of violations of the administration of public security from reports, accusations, and informants, or the voluntary surrender of persons violating the administration of public security, as well as those transferred by other competent administrative departments or judicial organs.</p>
<p>Article 78 After accepting a case reported, an accusation or a case informed of, or a voluntary surrender, which the public security organ considers to be an act against the administration of public security, it shall immediately conduct investigation; otherwise, it shall notify the reporter, accuser or informant, or the person who surrenders himself to the police of the fact and explain the reasons.</p>	<p>Article 99: Where, after receiving cases through reports, accusations, informants, or voluntary surrender; the public security organs find that it is a violation of the administration of public security, they shall immediately conduct an investigation; where they find it is not a violation of the administration of public security, they shall inform the reporter, accuser or informant, or the persons who surrendered themselves, and explain the reasons.</p>
<p>Article 79 Public security organs and the people's police shall investigate cases of public security according to law. Extorting confessions by torture or collecting evidence by such illegal means as intimidation, enticement or deception is strictly prohibited.</p> <p>Evidence collected by illegal means shall not be taken as the basis of penalty.</p>	<p>Article 100: Public security organs and their people's police shall investigate public security cases in accordance with law.</p> <p>The use of violence, threats or other illegal methods to gather evidence is strictly prohibited. Statements made by the perpetrators or victims of violations of the</p>

	<p>administration of public security, and witness testimony, that is collected through violence, threats, or other illegal means, shall be excluded. Where the gathering of physical or documentary evidence, audiovisual materials, or electronic data, does not comply with legally prescribed procedures and might seriously influence judicial justice, supplementary evidence or a reasonable explanation shall be provided; where supplementary evidence or a reasonable explanation cannot be provided, the evidence shall be excluded, and must not serve as the basis for deciding a case.</p>
	<p>Article 101: Public security organs handling public security cases have the right to gather or collect evidence from relevant units or individuals. Relevant units and individuals shall truthfully provide evidence.</p> <p>When public security organs gather or collect evidence from relevant units or individuals, they shall inform them that evidence must be truthfully provided, and of the legal responsibility that shall be borne for fabricating, concealing, or destroying evidence or for providing false testimony.</p>
	<p>Article 102: Evidence already lawfully gathered during the course of handling criminal cases, or in cases transferred by other administrative law enforcement organs, may be used as evidence in public security administration cases.</p>
<p>Article 80 When public security organs and the people's police deal with cases of public security, which involve State secret, commercial secret or individual privacy, they shall keep the secret.</p>	<p>Article 103: When public security organs and their people's police handle public security cases, they shall preserve confidentiality where it touches upon State secrets, commercial secrets or individual privacy.</p>
<p>Article 81 Where a people's policeman comes under one of the following circumstances when dealing with a case of public security, he shall withdraw; and the person who commits an act against the administration of public security, the victim, their statutory representative shall have the right to demand the policeman's withdrawal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) being a party or a close relative of the party to the case; (2) he or a close relative of his has an interest in the case; or (3) having other relations with a party to the case, which may affect the impartial handling of the case. <p>The withdrawal of a people's policeman shall be decided by the public security organ which he belongs to; and the withdrawal of a leading person of a public security organ shall be decided by the public security organ at the next higher level.</p>	<p>Article 104: Where in the course of handling a public security case, people's police encounter any of the following circumstances, they shall be recused; and the person who violated the administration of public security, the victims or their legal representatives also have the right to request their recusal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) is a party or a close relative of a party in the case; (2) has, or close family members have, an interest in the case; (3) Has other connections with the case that might influence the fair disposition of the case. <p>The recusal of people's police is to be decided on by the public security organs to which they belongs; and the recusal of the responsible party at a public security organ</p>

	<p>is to be decided on by the public security organ at the level above.</p>
<p>Article 82 Where it is necessary to summon a person who commits an act against the administration of public security for investigation, the matter shall be subject to approval by the leading person of the department that handles the case under a public security organ, and a summons shall be used. Where a person committing an act against the administration of public security is discovered on the spot, he may be summoned orally after the people’s policeman shows his work certificate, which shall be noted in the written record of interrogation.</p> <p>The public security organ shall notify the person summoned of the reasons for and the basis of the summons. A person who refuses to accept a summons without justifiable reasons or evades a summons may compulsorily be summoned.</p>	<p>Article 105: Where it is necessary to summon violators of the administration of public security to undergo investigation, it is to be upon to approval of the responsible party of the public security organ's case-handling department, and a written summon is to be used. Persons violating the administration of public security who are discovered on the spot, may be summoned orally upon the people’s police presenting their identification, but this shall be noted in the record of questioning.</p> <p>Public security organ shall notify persons being summoned of the reasons for and the basis of the summons .Persons who refuse to accept a summons without legitimate reasons, or who evades a summons, may compulsorily be summoned upon approval by the responsible party for the public security organs' case-handling department. When making compulsory summons, police implements may be utilized in accordance with law.</p> <p>Where compulsory summons is carried out at the scene due to the urgency of the situation, the people's police shall report to the responsible party for the public security organ where they work's case-handling department immediately upon returning to their unit, and note this in the record of questioning. Where the responsible party for public security organs' case-handling departments fine there should not be compulsory summons, it shall be immediately released.</p>
	<p>Article 106: Persons who's behavior violated public security and have been apprehended or are appearing in court shall undergo a safety check. If, during the check, any prohibited items or control tools, easily flammable, explosive, or other dangerous materials, or any items that could be necessary and relevant evidence to the case are discovered, those items shall be seized.</p>

<p>Article 83 Immediately after the person who commits an act against the administration of public security answers the summons, the public security organ shall conduct interrogation and investigation, which shall not exceed eight hours; and if the circumstances are complicated and, according to the provisions of this Law, a penalty of administrative detention may be applied, the time for the interrogation and investigation shall not exceed 24 hours.</p> <p>The public security organ shall, without delay, notify the family members of the person summoned of the reasons for the summons and the place of detention.</p> 	<p>Article 107: After a violator of the administration of public security has been summoned, the public security organ shall promptly question and screen them, and the questioning and screening must not exceed 12 hours; but where the circumstances are complicated and, according to the provisions of Law, a penalty of administrative detention might be applied, the time for the questioning and screening must not exceed 24 hours.</p> <p>Public security organs shall immediately carry out questioning and screening of violators of the administration of public security who turn themselves in or are brought in by the public, and note how they were brought in, and the time of their arrival and departure, in the record of questioning. The time for questioning and screening applies the provisions of the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>During the questioning and screening, the public security organs shall ensure that the violator of the administration of public security has food, water, and necessary rest time, and shall promptly inform the violators' families of the reason for their summons or questioning and their location, except where there is no way to inform them.</p> <p>When questioning violators of the administration of public security who are not yet 16 years-old, their parents or guardians shall be notified to be present.</p>
<p>Article 84 The written record of interrogation shall be checked by the interrogated; and if the latter does not have the ability to read, the written record shall be read out to him. If there are omissions or errors in the record, the interrogated may request supplements or corrections to be made. When the interrogated confirms that the written record is free of error, he shall sign or affix his seal on it, and the people's policeman who does the interrogation shall sign the record as well.</p> <p>If the interrogated requests, of his own accord, to provide written materials on the matters interrogated, permission shall be given; and when necessary, the people's policeman may also request the interrogated to write down the materials himself.</p> <p>When a person who commits an act against the administration of public security and who has not attained to the age of 16 is to be interrogated, his parents or guardian shall be notified of the need to be present.</p>	<p>DELETED PROVISIONS</p> 
<p>Article 85 To interrogate a victim or other witness, the people's policeman may do it in the unit which he belongs to or at the place where he lives; and when necessary, the people's policeman may also notify the victim or witness that he comes to the public security organ to provide testimony.</p> <p>When a people's policeman interrogate a victim or</p>	<p>Article 108: People's police questioning victims or other witnesses, may do so at the scene, or may also conduct it at their unit, residence, or other location; when necessary, people's police may also notify them to come to the public security organ and provide testimony.</p> <p>Public security organs may request that the public security</p>

<p>other witness outside of the public security organ, he shall show his work certificate.</p> <p>The provisions of Article 84 of this Law are, at the same time, applicable to the interrogation of a victim or other witness.</p>	<p>organs in other areas conduct questioning of victims and witnesses in those other areas on their behalf, and, upon the consent of the person being questioned, may also question them through remote video.</p> <p>When people’s police question victim or other witnesses outside of the public security organs, they shall present their police identification.</p>
	<p>Article 109: The record of questioning shall be given to the person being questioned for review; and where they cannot read, it shall be read out to them. Where there are omissions or errors in the record, the person being questioned may propose supplements or corrections. When the person being questioned confirms that the written record is free of error, they shall sign or affix their seal to it, and the people's police who questioned them shall sign the record as well.</p> <p>In remote video questioning, after the person being questioned has confirmed that the record is error free, the questioning police shall note this in the record, and simultaneous audio or visual recording shall be made of the entire questioning and announcement process.</p> <p>Where the person being questioned requests to provide written materials on the issues for interrogated, it shall be permitted; and when necessary, the people’s police may also request that the person being questioned to write out materials themselves.</p>
<p>Article 86 If the person committing an act against the administration of public security, the victim or other witness who is deaf-mute is interrogated, assistance shall be provided by persons who have a good command of the sign language, which shall be noted clearly in the written record of the interrogation.</p> <p>If the person committing an act against the administration of public security, the victim or other witness who is not familiar with the spoken or written language common in use in the locality is interrogated, interpreters shall be provided, which shall be noted clearly in the written record of the interrogation.</p>	<p>Article 110: Where questioning violators of the administration of public security, victims or other witnesses who are deaf-mutes, , assistance shall be provided by persons who have a good command of sign language, and this is to be noted in the record.</p> <p>Where questioning violators of the administration of public security, victims, or other witnesses, who are not familiar with the spoken or written language in common use in the place of questioning, interpreters shall be provided, and this is to be noted in the record.</p>
<p>Article 87 The public security organ may inspect the place, articles and person related to an act against the administration of public security. For such inspection, there shall be two policemen at least, and they shall show their work certificates and the certifying document for inspection issued by public security organ under the people’s government at or above the county level. Where it is really necessary to conduct inspection immediately, the policemen may, upon showing their work certificates, conduct inspection on the spot; however, to inspect the domicile of a citizen, they shall show the certifying document for inspection issued by the public security</p>	<p>Article 111: Public security organs may inspect venues, objects, or individuals related to violations of the administration of public security. When inspecting, there must not be less than two police, and they shall present their police identification.</p> <p>Where inspecting venues, it is to be upon to approval of the responsible party of the public security organ's case-handling department, and an inspection certificate is to be used. Where it is truly necessary to conduct inspections immediately, the police, upon showing their police identification, may conduct on-site inspections; but shall</p>

<p>organ under the people’s government at or above the county level.</p> <p>Inspecting the person of a woman shall be done by female workers.</p>	<p>present an inspection certificate for inspections of citizens' residences.</p> <p>Inspections of women's person shall be conducted by female personnel or doctors.</p>
	<p>Article 112: To verify certain characteristics, injuries, or the physiological states of violators of the administration of public security and victims, upon the approval of the responsible party for the public security organs' case-handling department, images, finger prints, iris imaging, and other physiological identifying information, as well as blood, urine, hairs, and exfoliated skin cells and other biological samples, may be collected. Information already obtained at security inspections and on-site inspections is not to be recollected or gathered.</p> <p>Where violators of the administration of public security refuse inspections, extractions or collection, and the people's police find it is necessary, they may compel the inspection, collection or extraction.</p>
<p>Article 88 A written record of the inspection shall be made, which shall be signed by or affixed with the seals of the inspectors, the inspected and the witnesses; and if the inspected refuses to sign his name, the people’s police shall state the fact clearly in the written record.</p>	<p>Article 113: An inspection record shall be made on the circumstances of inspections, and the inspectors and the inspected, or their relatives, or other witnesses, are to sign it, affix their seals, or leave a fingerprint; where the person inspected is not at the scene, or where the inspected person or a witness refuses to sign, the police shall note this in the inspection record.</p>
<p>Article 89 For handling a case of public security, the public security organ may distrain the articles that are related to the case and need to be taken as evidence; and it shall not distrain the property lawfully possessed by the victim or the bona-fide third party, but shall have such property registered. It shall not distrain articles that are not related to the case.</p> <p>The number of the articles distrained shall be checked accurately together with the witnesses on the spot and the person who possesses those articles, and a list of such articles shall be prepared in duplicate on the spot, which shall be signed, by or affixed with the seals of, the inspectors, witnesses and the possessor, and of which one copy shall be given to the possessor and the other shall be attached to the file of case for the reference.</p> <p>The articles distrained shall be preserved properly and not be used for other purposes; and the articles unsuitable to be kept for a long period of time shall be disposed of in accordance with relevant regulations. The articles proved to be unrelated to the case upon investigation shall be returned immediately; the articles that belong to the lawful property of another person upon verification shall be immediately returned after they are registered; and if at the expiration of six months nobody lays claim to such</p>	<p>Article 114: Public security organs handling public security cases, may seize articles that are related to the case and need to be taken as evidence; and where assets lawfully possessed by victims or the third parties in good faith, as well as high-value items or items whose seizure might seriously impact normal livelihood or other production business, they must not be seized but shall be registered, except in situations where the evidence might be destroyed or will be difficult to collect later. Where they are related to the case and must be evaluated, they may be seized in accordance with law, and immediately released after the evaluation. Items that are not related to the case must not be seized.</p> <p>Where items that need to be seized are in another area, and not immediately seizing them might result in their destruction or difficulty in seizing them, the public security organs for that area may be retained to conduct the seizure, and formalities for transfer of the items are to be completed within 15 days of the seizure.</p> <p>The carrying out of seizures or registration and storage shall be reported to the responsible person for public security organs' case-handling departments; where due to urgent circumstances it is necessary to carry these out at the scene, the people's police shall report to the public</p>

<p>property or there is no way of identifying the obligees, the articles shall be publicly sold by auction or be disposed of in accordance with the relevant regulations of the State, and the proceeds therefrom shall be handed over to the State Treasury.</p>	<p>security organs' case-handling department within 24 hours, and supplement the formalities. Where the responsible party for public security organs' case-handling departments finds that there should not be seizure or registration and storage, it shall be immediately released.</p> <p>Seized items shall be preserved properly and must not be used for other purposes; and items unsuitable long-term storage, are to be handled in accordance with relevant provisions. Items which, upon investigation, are found to be unrelated to the case, or to be the property of the victims or others, shall be immediately returned after they are registered; where, at the expiration of six months, nobody has laid claim to such property or there is no way of identifying the owners, the items shall be publicly sold at auction or be disposed of in accordance with the relevant State provisions, and the proceeds therefrom shall be handed over to the national treasury.</p>
	<p>Article 115: People's police may allow violators of the administration of public security, victims, or other witnesses to identify items, venues, or or violators related to violations of the administration of public security.</p> <p>A record shall be made of the identification process and results, and the police and those making identifications are to sign it, affix their seals, or leave a fingerprint.</p>
<p>Article 90 Where it is necessary to solve the special problems in dispute in a case for the purpose of finding out the truth of the case, persons with special knowledge shall be designated or invited to make appraisal; and after appraisal, the experts shall write down their opinions and sign their names.</p>	<p>Article 116: Where it is necessary to solve the specialized issues in dispute in a case in order to find out the truth of the case, persons with special knowledge shall be appointed or hired to make an evaluation; and after the evaluation, the experts shall write out their opinions and sign their names.</p>
	<p>Article 117: Where public security organs carry out mediation, questioning, seizure, or identifications, they may have a single police carry them out, supported by auxiliary support staff; where the mediation, questioning, seizure, or identifications, are carried out in the public security organs' law-enforcement case-handling venue, a single police officer may conduct them.</p> <p>Where the provisions of the preceding paragraph are followed to conduct mediation or investigations, a simultaneous audio or visual recording of the entire shall be made.</p>
<p>Section 2 Decision</p>	<p>Section 2: Decisions</p>
<p>Article 91 Penalties for administration of public security shall be decided on by public security organs under the people's government at or above the county level, among which, a warning or a fine of not more than 500 yuan may</p>	<p>Article 118: Public security administrative punishments are to be decided upon by the public security bureaus of county-level people's governments, and municipal public security bureau branches; police substations may make</p>

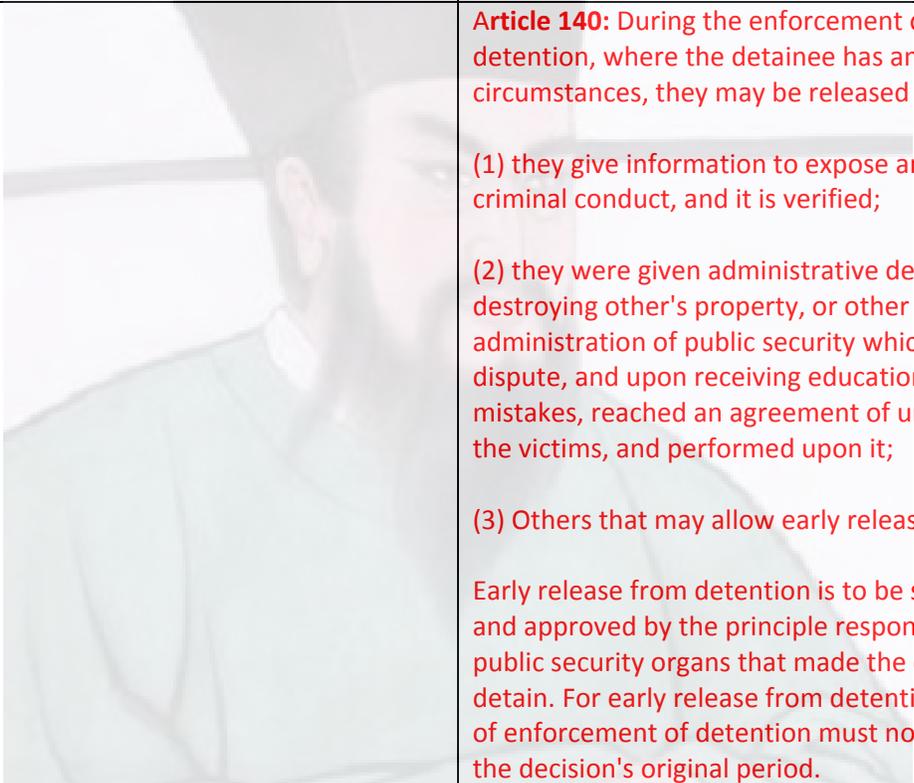
<p>be decided on by local police stations.</p>	<p>decisions on warnings, fines of up to 1,000 RMB for individuals, and fines of up to 10,000 RMB for units.</p>
<p>Article 92 With regard to a person, before the decision on a penalty of administrative detention is made, a compulsory measure for restricting his freedom of person has been adopted, the period of time for such measure shall be offset. One day of restricted freedom of person shall be offset against one day of administrative detention.</p>	<p>Article 119: With regard to persons who were under compulsory measures restricting their freedom before the decision on a penalty of administrative detention is made, the period for administrative detention is offset by the time under compulsory measures. One day of restricted personal liberty shall be offset against one day of administrative detention.</p>
<p>Article 93 In investigating and handling a case of public security, the public security organ may, in the absence of statements made by the offender, make a decision on a penalty for administration of public security, when the facts of the case can be proved by other evidence. However, where there are only statements made by the offender but no other evidence to prove the facts, the decision on a penalty for administration of public security shall not be made.</p>	<p>Article 120: In investigating and handling public security cases, where there is no statement made by the offender, but there is other evidence that can prove the facts of the case, the public security organs may make a public security administrative penalty decision. However, where there are only statements made by the offender but no other evidence to prove the facts, a public security administrative penalty cannot be made.</p>
<p>Article 94 Before making a decision on a penalty for administration of public security, the public security organ shall notify the person who commits an act against the administration of public security of the facts, reasons and basis for such penalty, as well as of the rights he enjoys according to law.</p> <p>A person who commits an act against the administration of public security shall have the right to make statements and defend himself. The public security organ must fully listen to the opinions of the said person and shall review the facts, reasons and evidence put forth by the person; and if the facts, reasons or evidence put forth by the person are tenable, the public security organ shall accept them.</p> <p>The public security organ shall not impose a heavier penalty on the person who commits an act against the administration of public security because the person has made his statements or defended himself.</p>	<p>Article 121: Before making public security administrative penalty decisions, the public security organs shall inform violators of the administration of public security of the facts, reasons and basis for such penalties, as well as of the rights he enjoys in accordance with law.</p> <p>Violators of the administration of public security have the right to make statements and to defend themselves. The public security organs must fully hear their opinions and shall review the facts, reasoning and evidence they put forth; and where the facts, reasoning and evidence put forth by the violator of the administration of public security are sustained, the public security organs shall accept them.</p> <p>The public security organ shall not impose a heavier penalty on the person who commits an act against the administration of public security because the person has made his statements or defended himself.</p>
<p>Article 95 After the investigation into a case of public security is concluded, the public security organ shall make a decision, on the merits of the case, as follows:</p> <p>(1) if the illegal act has certainly been committed for which a penalty for administration of public security should be imposed according to law, a decision to such an effect shall be made in light of the seriousness of the circumstances and actual situation;</p> <p>(2) if no penalty should be imposed according to law, or the fact about the illegal act are untenable, a decision on no penalty shall be made;</p> <p>(3) if the illegal act is suspected of being a crime, the case shall be transferred to a competent organ which shall investigate the criminal responsibility according to law; or</p> <p>(4) when finding that the person who commits an act</p>	<p>Article 122: After the investigation into public security cases is concluded, the public security organs shall make a decision based on the case situation, as follows:</p> <p>(1) Where there is truly unlawful conduct for which public security administration penalties shall be imposed in accordance with law, a punishment decision is to be made in light of the seriousness and specific circumstances;</p> <p>(2) Where no penalty is to be imposed in accordance with law, or the facts about the unlawful acts are not sustained, a decision to not punish is to be made;</p> <p>(3) Where the unlawful acts are suspected of being crimes, the case is to be transferred to a competent organ to</p>

<p>against the administration of public security has committed other illegal acts, it shall, while making a decision on penalty for the said act, notify the relevant administrative department in charge for handling the case.</p>	<p>pursue criminal responsibility in accordance with law.</p> <p>(4) where it is found that violators of the administration of public security have committed other unlawful acts, the competent administrative department is to be informed, for their handling, at the same time that a penalty decision is made as to the violation of the administration of public security.</p>
<p>Article 96 When the public security organ makes a decision on penalty for administration of public security, it shall make a written decision on such penalty. In the written decision the following shall clearly be stated:</p> <p>(1) the name, sex, age, title and number of identity card, and address of the person penalized;</p> <p>(2) facts and evidence of the illegal act committed;</p> <p>(3) type and basis of the penalty;</p> <p>(4) means for executing the penalty and the period of time of the penalty;</p> <p>(5) channels and time limit for making an application for administrative reconsideration or for bringing an administrative suit if a person is dissatisfied with the decision on penalty; and</p> <p>(6) name of the public security organ that makes the decision on penalty and the date on which such a decision is made.</p> <p>The seal of the public security organ that makes the decision on penalty shall be affixed to the written decision.</p>	<p>Article 123: Where public security organs make a public security administration penalty decision, they shall make a written document. In the written decision the following shall clearly be indicated:</p> <p>(1) the name, sex, age, type and number of identity card, and address of the person penalized;</p> <p>(2) facts and evidence of the unlawful acts committed;</p> <p>(3) types and basis of the penalties;</p> <p>(4) enforcement methods and time periods for the penalties;</p> <p>(5) channels and time limits for making an application for administrative reconsideration or for bringing an administrative lawsuit where a person is dissatisfied with the penalty decision; and</p> <p>(6) the name of the public security organ making the penalty decision and the date on which it was made.</p> <p>The seal of the public security organ that makes the penalty decision shall be affixed to the written decision.</p>
<p>Article 97 The public security organ shall read out the written decision on penalty for administration of public security to the person penalized, and hand it over to him on the spot; and where there is no way of reading it out to such person on the spot, the written decision shall be served on the person within two days. Where a decision on penalty of administrative detention is made, the family members of the person penalized shall be notified without delay.</p> <p>Where there is a victim in the case, the public security organ shall send a duplicate of the written decision to the victim.</p>	<p>Article 124: Public security organs shall read out the written administration of public security penalty decision to the person penalized, and hand it over to him on site; where there is no way of reading it out to them on the spot, the written decision shall be served on the person within 2 days. Where a penalty decision of administrative detention is made, the family members of the person penalized shall be notified without delay.</p> <p>Where there are victims, the public security organs shall send the written decision to the victims.</p>
<p>Article 98 Before deciding to revoke the license or to impose a fine of not less than 2,000 yuan as a penalty for the administration of public security, the public security organ shall notify the person who commits an act against the administration of public security that he has the right to demand the holding of a hearing; and where the said person demands a hearing, the public security organ shall, in a timely manner, hold the hearing according to law.</p>	<p>Article 125: Before making public security administrative penalty decisions for qualifications punishments such as ordering the stop of production or operations, or revoking permits, or for fining individuals more than 4,000 RMB or fining units more than 100,000 RMB, or making injunctions, the public security organ shall inform the violators of the administration of public security that they have the right to demand a hearing be held; and where they demands a hearing, the public security organs shall promptly hold the hearing in accordance with law.</p>
<p>Article 99 The period of time for the public security organ to handle a case of public security shall not exceed</p>	<p>Article 126: The period of time for the public security organ to handle public security cases must not exceed 30</p>

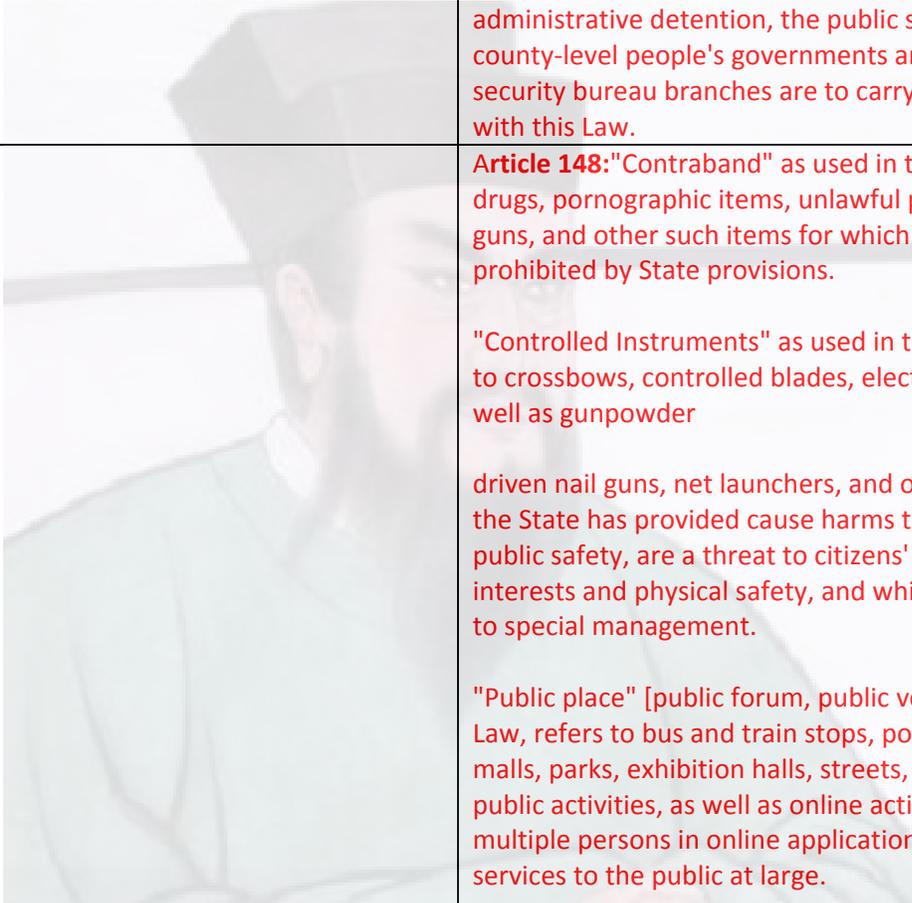
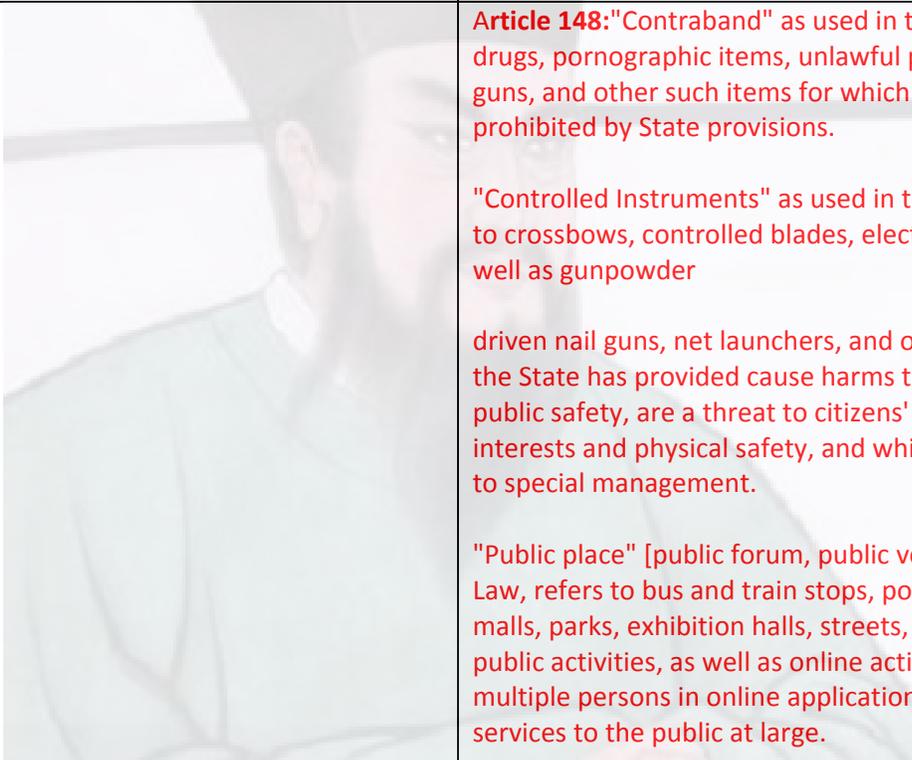
<p>30 days from the date it accepts case; and where it is a major and complicated case, the period of time may be extended for another 30 days upon approval by the public security organ at the next higher level.</p> <p>The time for making evaluation in order to find out the facts about a case shall not be counted into the period of time for handling a case of public security.</p>	<p>days from the date they accept the case; and where it is a major and complicated case, the period of time may be extended for another 30 days upon approval by the public security organ at the next higher level. Cases handled by public security police substations are under the approval of the public security organs.</p> <p>Where there is no way to make a handling decision during the period provided in the preceding paragraph, the public security organs shall explain the situation to the victims, and continue to conduct an investigation, and promptly make a handling decision.</p> <p>The time for making evaluations in order to find out the facts about a case is not counted into the period of time for handling public security cases.</p> <p>Where jurisdiction of public security cases is transferred, the period for question and screening, seizures, and other measures is newly calculated.</p>
<p>Article 100 Where the facts about the act committed against the administration of public security are clear and the evidence is irrefutable, for which a warning is to be given or a fine of not more than 200 yuan is to be imposed, the decision on such a penalty for administration of public security may be made on the spot.</p>	<p>Article 127: Where the facts about violations of the administration of public security are clear and the evidence is irrefutable, and where a warning or a fine of up to 500 RMB is to be given, the public security administration penalty decision may be made at the scene.</p>
<p>Article 101 Where a decision on a penalty for administration of public security is made on the spot, the people’s policeman shall show his work certificate to the person who commits an act against the administration of public security, and fill out a written decision on the penalty. The written decision on the penalty shall, on the spot, be handed over to the person penalized; and where there is a victim in the case, the duplicate of the written decision shall be sent to him.</p> <p>In the written decision on the penalty mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall clearly be stated the name of the person penalized, the illegal act, the basis for the penalty, the amount of the fine, the date, place, and the title of the public security organ, and the written decision shall be signed by, or affixed with the seal of, the people’s policeman who handles the case.</p> <p>Where the decision on a penalty for administration of public security is made on the spot, the people’s policeman who handles the case shall, within 24 hours, report the matter for the record to the public security organ which he belongs to.</p>	<p>Article 128: Where public security administrative penalty decisions are made at the scene, the people’s police shall present their police identification to violators of the administration of public security, and fill out a written penalty decision. The written penalty decision shall, at the scene, be handed over to the person penalized; and where there are victims in the case, the written decision shall be sent to them.</p> <p>The written penalty decision provided for in the preceding paragraph shall clearly indicate the name of the persons being penalized, the unlawful conduct, the basis for the penalty, the amount of fines the date, place, and the name the public security organ, and it is to be signed by, or affixed with the seal of, the people’s police who handle the case.</p> <p>Where the decision on public security administration penalties is made at the scene, the people’s policeman who handles the case shall, within 24 hours, report the matter for the record to the public security organ which he belongs to.</p>
<p>Article 102 Where the person penalized is not satisfied with the decision on penalty for administration of public security, he may apply for administrative reconsideration or bring an administrative suit according to law.</p>	<p>Article 129: Where those penalized is not satisfied with public security administrative penalty decisions, they may apply for an administrative reconsideration or bring an administrative suit in accordance with law.</p>
<p>Section 3 Execution</p>	<p>Section 3: Enforcement</p>

<p>Article 103 The person on whom the penalty for administrative detention is imposed upon decision shall be delivered by the public security organ to the house of detention for execution of the decision it made.</p>	<p>Article 130: Persons on whom administrative detention penalty decisions are imposed are to be delivered by the public security organ to the jail for enforcement.</p> <p>Where persons on whom administrative detention penalty decision are imposed are caught in other areas or have other circumstances that require that administrative detention be enforced in another location, on approval of the public security organs in charge of the other area's jail, it may be enforced in that other area.</p>
<p>Article 104 The person on whom a fine is imposed as a penalty shall pay the fine to a designated bank within 15 days from the date he receives the written decision on the penalty. However, under one of the following circumstances, the people's policeman may collect the fine on the spot:</p> <p>(1) if the amount of the fine imposed is not more than 50 yuan and the person penalized has no objection to the fine;</p> <p>(2) if in an outlying area, or on water, or in a place not easily accessible where the public security organ or the people's policeman makes a decision on a fine in accordance with the provisions of this Law, the person penalized makes such a proposal because it is really difficult for him to pay the fine to the designated bank; or</p> <p>(3) if it is difficult to enforce the penalty unless the fine is collected on the spot, because the person penalized has no permanent dwelling place in the locality.</p>	<p>Article 131: Persons on whom fines are imposed shall pay the fine to a designated bank within 15 days from the date he receives the written penalty decision. However, in any of the following circumstances, the people's police may collect the fine on the scene:</p> <p>(1) where the amount of the fine imposed is up to 200 RMB, and the person penalized has no objection to the fine;</p> <p>(2) Where after the public security organ or the people's police decide to give a fine in accordance with the provisions of this Law, and it is in a remote area, on water, in a place not easily accessible, on a passenger train, or port; the person being penalized makes such a proposal because it is really difficult for him to pay the fine to the designated bank;</p> <p>(3) Where it will be difficult to enforce the penalty unless the fine is collected at the scene, because the person penalized has no permanent dwelling place in the area.</p>
<p>Article 105 The people's policeman who collects a fine on the spot shall, within two days from the date he collects the fine, hand the fine over to the public security organ which he belongs to; if a fine is collected on the spot on water or aboard a train, he shall, within two days from the date he arrives at the port or railway station, hand the fine over to the public security organ which he belongs to; and the public security organ shall, within two days from the date it receives the fine, hand the fine over to the designated bank.</p>	<p>Article 132: People's police who collect fines at the scene shall, within two days from the date they collect the fine, hand the fine over to the public security organ which they belong to; where a fine is collected at the scene on water or aboard a passenger train, they shall, within two days from the date he arrives at a port or railway station, hand the fine over to the public security organ which he belongs to; and the public security organ shall, within two days from the date it receives the fine, hand the fine over to the designated bank.</p>
<p>Article 106 When a people's policeman collects a fine on the spot, he shall produce to the person penalized a voucher for the fine which is uniformly printed and issued by the finance department of the people's government of a province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government; and if no such voucher is produced, the person penalized shall have the right to refuse to pay the fine.</p>	<p>Article 133: Where people's police collect a fine at the scene, they shall issue the person being penalized a receipt for the fine which is uniformly printed and issued by the finance department of the people's government of a province, autonomous region, or directly governed municipality; and where no such voucher is issued, the person penalized has the right to refuse to pay the fine.</p>

	<p>Article 134: Where the person being punished does not pay the fine within the period provided in article 131 of this Law, the public security organs that made the administrative punishment decision may employ the following measures:</p> <p>(1) Add an additional daily fine of 3% the value of the fine, but the total amount of additional fines must not exceed the value of the original fine.</p> <p>(2) Where the measure in item (1) is employed, but they still refuse to perform, and where the person being punished has savings, remittances, or fixed income; financial institutions or other departments holding them may be told to appropriate them upon the approval of the county-level public security bureau or municipal public security bureau branch.</p> <p>Public security organs shall inform credit reporting organizations of the person being punished's failure to pay the fines after being reminded, and the credit reporting organizations shall enter the information in their credit record.</p>
<p>Article 107 Where a person penalized who refuses to accept the decision on a penalty of administrative detention applies for administrative reconsideration or bring an administrative suit, he may apply to the public security organ for a deferred enforcement of the administrative detention. If the public security organ believes that such deferment will not create danger to the society, and after the person penalized or his close relative proposes a guarantor who conforms to the conditions provided for in Article 108 of this Law, or after the bail is paid at the rate of 200 yuan per day for the administrative detention, the decision on the penalty of administrative detention shall be deferred from enforcement.</p>	<p>Article 135: Where those being penalized is dissatisfied with a decision for administrative detention, and apply for administrative reconsiderations or bring administrative lawsuits, they may apply to the public security organs for deferred enforcement of the administrative detention. Where public security organs believe that suspended enforcement of administrative detention will not create a danger to the society, and after the penalized person or his close relatives propose a guarantor who meets the requirements provided for in Article 136 of this Law, or after a guarantee deposit of 200 RMB per day of administrative detention is provided, the administrative detention decision is to have its enforcement suspended.</p>
<p>Article 108 A guarantor shall meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) being not involved in the case concerned; (2) enjoying political rights, and his freedom of person being not restricted; (3) having a registered permanent residence and a permanent dwelling locally; and (4) having the ability to perform the obligations of a guarantor. 	<p>Article 136: Guarantors shall meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) not implicated in the case ; (2) enjoying political rights, and their physical liberty not being restricted; (3) having a regular place of residence and a fixed residence locally; and (4) having the capacity to perform the obligations of a guarantor.
<p>Article 109 A guarantor shall guarantee that the person guaranteed will not escape from the enforcement of the penalty of administrative detention.</p> <p>Where the guarantor fails to perform his obligations, so that the person guaranteed escapes from the enforcement of the penalty of administrative detention, the public security organ shall impose on him a fine of not more than</p>	<p>Article 137: A guarantor shall guarantee that the person guaranteed will not abscond from the enforcement of administrative detention.</p> <p>Where guarantors fail to perform their obligations, so that the person guaranteed absconds from the enforcement of administrative detention, the public security organs are to</p>

3,000 yuan.	detain them up to 5 days or fine them up to 3,000 RMB.
<p>Article 110 Where a person on whom the penalty of administrative detention is imposed upon decision escapes from the enforcement of the penalty after payment of the bail for deferred execution of the administrative detention, the bail shall be confiscated and handed over to the State Treasury, and the decision already made on the penalty of administrative detention shall be executed all the same.</p>	<p>Article 138: Where persons on whom an administrative detention decision is imposed escape from the enforcement of administrative detention after payment of a guarantee deposit and suspension of the administrative detention's enforcement, the guarantee deposit is to be confiscated and handed over to the national treasury, and administrative detention decision is still to be enforced.</p>
<p>Article 111 Where the decision on penalty of administrative detention is withdrawn, or the penalty of administrative detention begins to be executed, the bail collected by the public security organ shall be returned to the payer without delay.</p>	<p>Article 139: Where administrative detention decisions are withdrawn, or enforcement of administrative detention begins, the guarantee deposit collected by the public security organ shall be promptly returned to the person who paid it.</p>
	<p>Article 140: During the enforcement of administrative detention, where the detainee has any of the following circumstances, they may be released early from detention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) they give information to expose and stop unlawful or criminal conduct, and it is verified; (2) they were given administrative detention for fighting, destroying other's property, or other such violations of the administration of public security which arose out of a civil dispute, and upon receiving education have rectified their mistakes, reached an agreement of understanding with the victims, and performed upon it; (3) Others that may allow early release from detention. <p>Early release from detention is to be suggested by the jail and approved by the principle responsible person for the public security organs that made the decision to detain. For early release from detention, the actual period of enforcement of detention must not be less than 1/2 of the decision's original period.</p>
<p>Chapter V Law Enforcement Supervision</p>	<p>Chapter V: Supervision of Enforcement</p>
<p>Article 112 Public security organs and the people's police shall handle cases of public security according to law and in an impartial, strict and highly efficient manner, and enforce laws with civility, and they shall not engage in malpractices for private gain.</p>	<p>Article 141 : Public security organs and their people's police shall handle public security cases in accordance with law and in an just, strict and highly efficient manner, and enforce laws with civility; and they must distort the law for private gain.</p>
<p>Article 113 In handling cases of public security, public security organs and the people's police are forbidden to beat, abuse, mistreat or humiliate the persons who commit acts against the administration of public security.</p>	<p>Article 142: In handling public security cases, public security organs and their people's police are forbidden to beat, abuse, mistreat or humiliate violators of the administration of public security.</p>
<p>Article 114 In handling cases of public security, public security organs and the people's police shall voluntarily accept supervision by the society and citizens. Where a public security organ and people's policeman</p>	<p>Article 143: In handling public security cases, public security organs and their people's police shall conscientiously accept supervision from society and citizens.</p>

<p>fails to strictly enforce laws in handling cases of public security or commits an act in violation of laws or rules of discipline, any unit or individual shall have the right to report to or lodge an accusation before a public security organ or the people's procuratorate or an administrative supervisory organ; and the organ that receives such report or accusation shall, without delay, handle it in compliance with its duties.</p>	<p>Where public security organs and people's police do not strictly enforce laws in handling public security cases or commit acts in violation of laws or discipline, all units or individuals have the right to report or lodge an accusation before a public security organ, the people's procuratorate or an administrative supervisory organ; and the organ that receives such report or accusation shall promptly handle it in accordance with its duties.</p>
<p>Article 115 When executing the penalty of a fine according to law, the public security organ shall, in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and administrative regulations, separate the decision-making on fines from the collection of fines; and all the fines collected shall be handed over to the State Treasury.</p>	<p>Article 144: When enforcing fines in accordance with law, the public security organ shall, in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and administrative regulations, separate the decision-making on fines from the collection of fines; and all the fines collected shall be handed over to the national treasury.</p>
<p>Article 116 If when handling cases of public security, a people's policeman commits one of the following acts, he shall be given an administrative sanction according to law; and if a crime is constituted, he shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) extorting a confession by torture, or physically punishing, maltreating or humiliating another person; (2) exceeding the period of time set for interrogation, investigation and verification, thus restricting the freedom of person; (3) failing to carry out the system of separating the decision on fines from the collection of fines or failing to hand the fines collected or the property confiscated over to the State Treasury in accordance with the provisions or failing to dispose of such property according to law; (4) privately dividing, seizing, misappropriating or intentionally damaging the money or things of value collected or distrained; (5) in violation of regulations, using or failing to return the property or things of value to the victim; (6) in violation of the provisions, failing to return the bails in a timely manner; (7) taking the advantage of the position to accept or receive the property or things of value from another person or seek other benefits; (8) failing to produce a voucher for a fine collected on the spot or failing to truthfully fill out the amount of a fine; (9) failing to dispatch the police to the scene as soon as receiving a request for stopping an act against the administration of public security; (10) sending secret messages to a person who violates the law or commits a crime, when investigating and handling activities against the administration of public security; or (11) other acts involving engagement in malpractices for personal gain, abuse of power or failure to perform the statutory duties according to law. 	<p>Article 145 : Where people's police handling public security cases commit any of the following acts, they are to be given an administrative penalty in accordance with law; and where a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility is pursued in accordance with law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) extortion of confessions by torture, or physically punishing, maltreating or humiliating another person; (2) exceeding the period of time set for questioning, investigation and screening, thus restricting physical liberty; (3) failing to carry out the system of separating the decision on fines from the collection of fines or failing to hand the fines collected or the property confiscated over to the State Treasury in accordance with the provisions or failing to dispose of such property in accordance with law; (4) privately dividing, seizing, misappropriating or intentionally damaging the assets collected or seized; (5) violating regulations by using or failing to return assets to the victim; (6) violating provisions, by failing to promptly return guarantee deposits; (7) exploiting one's position to accept or receive assets from other or to seek other benefits; (8) failing to produce a receipt for a fine collected at the scene or failing to truthfully fill out the amount of a fine; (9) failing to dispatch the police to the scene as soon as receiving a request for stopping a violation of the administration of public security; (10) sending covert messages to those who violate the law or commit crimes, while investigating and handling activities against the administration of public security; or (11) other acts of twisting the law for personal gain, abuses of power, or failures to perform the legally prescribed duties in accordance with law. <p>Where in handling public security cases, a public security organ commits any of the acts mentioned in the preceding</p>

<p>Where in handling cases of public security, a public security organ commits one of the acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the persons directly in charge and the other persons directly responsible shall be given appropriate administrative sanctions.</p>	<p>paragraph, the directly responsible managers and other directly responsible personnel are to be given appropriate administrative penalties.</p>
<p>Article 117 Where public security organs and the people's police unlawfully exercise their functions and powers and infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, legal persons or other organizations, they shall make apologies; and where damages are caused, they shall bear the responsibility for compensation according to law.</p>	<p>Article 146:Where public security organs and people's police unlawfully exercise their functions and powers and infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, legal persons or other organizations, they shall make apologies; and where damages are caused, they shall bear the responsibility for compensation in accordance with law.</p>
<p>Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions</p>	<p>Chapter VI: Supplementary Provisions</p>
	<p>Article 147:Where other laws provide for giving administrative detention, the public security bureaus of county-level people's governments and municipal public security bureau branches are to carry it out in accordance with this Law.</p>
	<p>Article 148:"Contraband" as used in this Law refers to drugs, pornographic items, unlawful propoganda, replica guns, and other such items for which possession is prohibited by State provisions.</p> <p>"Controlled Instruments" as used in these provisions refers to crossbows, controlled blades, electric shock devices, as well as gunpowder</p> <p>driven nail guns, net launchers, and other such items that the State has provided cause harms to social order and public safety, are a threat to citizens' lawful rights and interests and physical safety, and which need to be subject to special management.</p> <p>"Public place" [public forum, public venue] as used in this Law, refers to bus and train stops, ports, piers, airports, malls, parks, exhibition halls, streets, and other venues for public activities, as well as online activity sites used by multiple persons in online applications that provide services to the public at large.</p> <p>"Public transport" [Public transportation vehicles] as used in this Law, refers to vehicles engaged in passenger transportation such as all kinds of buses, large- or medium-sized taxis, trains, metros, light rail, ships, and planes, and does not include small-sized taxis. Large and medium sized vehicles that do not have a commercial operating license, but are actually engaged in passenger transportation, as well as workplace buses, school buses, and other such vehicles, can be designated as "public transport".</p>

<p>Article 118 The figures used following the terms of “not less than”, “not more than” or “within” in this Law include these figures themselves.</p>	<p>Article 149:“At least”, “up to” [between] or “within” as used in this Law include those numbers themselves.</p>
<p>Article 119 This Law shall go into effect as of March 1, 2006. The Regulations of the People’s Republic of China on Administrative Penalties for Public Security promulgated on September 5, 1986, and revised and promulgated on May 12, 1994 shall be nullified at the same time.</p>	<p>Article 150:This law is to take effect on __/__/__</p>

