



## **Coastal Guard Law of the People's Republic of China**

Article 1 This law is formulated in order to regulate and guarantee the performance of duties of coastal guard agencies, safeguard national sovereignty, security and coastal rights and interests, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, legal persons and other organizations.

Article 2 Coastal guard agencies shall uniformly perform coastal guard law enforcement duties.

Article 3 This law shall apply to coastal law enforcement activities carried out by coastal guard agencies in and above the sea areas under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the sea areas under China's jurisdiction)

Article 4 Coastal guard law enforcement work adheres to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, implements the overall national security concept, and follows the principles of legal management, comprehensive governance, standardized and efficient, fair and civilized.

Article 5 The basic tasks of coastal guard law enforcement are to carry out coastal security, maintain coastal security and order, combat coastal smuggling and illegal immigration, and supervise and inspect marine resource development and utilization, marine ecological environment protection, and marine fishery production operations within the scope of duties. To prevent, stop and punish illegal and criminal activities at sea.

Article 6 Coastal guard agencies and officers are protected by law when performing their duties in accordance with the law, and no organization or individual may illegally interfere, refuse or obstruct.



Article 7 The coastal guard officers shall abide by the Constitution and laws, uphold honor, be loyal to their duties, be disciplined, strictly enforce the law, and be honest and clean.

Article 8 The State establishes a coordination mechanism for land and sea coordination, division of labor, scientific and efficient coastal law enforcement cooperation. Relevant departments of the State Council, coastal local people's governments, relevant military departments and coastal guard agencies shall strengthen cooperation and cooperation with each other to do a good job in coastal law enforcement.

Article 9 Organizations and individuals that have made outstanding contributions to coastal guard law enforcement activities shall be commended and rewarded in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

Article 10 The State shall set up workstations in the coastal areas in accordance with administrative divisions and mission areas to be responsible for coastal guard law enforcement in the areas under their jurisdiction. The China Coast Guard shall lead its subordinate coast guard agencies to carry out coastal law enforcement in accordance with relevant national regulations.

Article 11 The jurisdiction of the coastal guard agency shall be reasonably delineated and adjusted according to the needs of coastal guard law enforcement, and may not be restricted by administrative divisions. The delimitation and adjustment of the jurisdiction of the coastal guard agency shall be announced to the public in a timely manner and the relevant agencies shall be notified.

Article 12 Coastal guard agencies shall perform the following duties according to law



(1) Carrying out patrols and vigilance in the waters under jurisdiction of China, guarding key islands and reefs, managing and protecting coastal boundaries, and preventing, stopping and eliminating acts that endanger national sovereignty, security and coastal rights and interests;

(2) Implement security protection for important coastal targets and major activities, and take necessary measures to protect the safety of key islands and reefs, as well as artificial islands, facilities and structures in the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf;

(3) Implement coastal security management, investigate and punish coastal violations of security management, entry and exit management, prevent and deal with coastal terrorist activities, and maintain coastal security order;

(4) Carrying out inspections of transportation vehicles or goods, articles, and persons suspected of smuggling at sea, and investigating and punishing illegal acts of smuggling at sea;

(5) Use of sea areas, protection of islands and development and utilization of uninhabited islands, exploration and development of marine mineral resources, laying and protection of submarine electrical (optical) cables and pipelines, marine survey and measurement, marine basic surveying and mapping, and foreign-related marine scientific research within the scope of responsibility Supervise and inspect other activities, investigate and deal with illegal acts;

(6) Supervise and inspect marine engineering construction projects, marine pollution damage caused by marine dumping of waste, and protection and utilization of the coastline of nature reserves to the sea within the scope of responsibility, investigate and deal with illegal acts, and participate in marine environmental pollution accidents in accordance with



the prescribed authority Emergency response and investigation and handling;

(7) Supervise and inspect activities such as fishery production operations, marine wildlife protection and other activities in the waters outside the prohibited fishing zone line of motor fishing boats and specific fishery resources, Investigate and deal with illegal acts, organize or participate in the investigation and handling of marine fishery production safety accidents and fishery production disputes in accordance with the law.

(8) Prevent, stop and investigate coastal criminal activities;

(9) Dealing with emergencies at sea in accordance with the relevant national division of responsibilities;

(10) In accordance with laws, regulations and international conventions that China has concluded and participated in, undertake relevant law enforcement tasks in areas outside China jurisdiction;

(11) Other duties stipulated by laws and regulations.

The division of responsibilities between the coastal guard agency and the competent departments of public security, natural resources, ecological environment, transportation, fishery administration, and customs shall be implemented in accordance with relevant national regulations.

Article 13 Coastal guard agencies shall promptly notify the relevant competent authorities when they receive urgent requests for assistance due to natural disasters, accidents and disasters at sea, and actively carry out emergency rescue and rescue.

Article 14 Central state agencies shall provide professional guidance for coastal guard law



enforcement in accordance with relevant state regulations.

Article 15 The China Coast Guard and its coastal division bureaus, in accordance with relevant national regulations, coordinate and guide coastal guard law enforcement teams to carry out relevant law enforcement work such as sea area use, island protection and development, marine ecological environment protection, and marine fishery management. According to the needs of coastal guard law enforcement, the China Coast Guard and its coastal divisions can coordinate and organize the ships and personnel of coastal law enforcement teams to participate in major coastal law enforcement actions.

Article 16 In order to maintain coastal safety and order, the coastal guard agency has the right to identify and verify foreign flag ships sailing, berthing, and operating in the waters under the jurisdiction of China, and to determine the basic information of the ship and its navigation and operations. For foreign flag ships suspected of violating the law, the coastal guard agency has the right to take measures such as tracking and monitoring.

Article 17 For foreign flag ships that illegally enter China's territorial waters and the waters within them, the coastal guard agency has the right to order them to leave immediately, or take measures such as detention, forced leaving, or forced towing.

Article 18 When performing coastal security tasks, the coastal guard agency may board and inspect ships sailing, berthing, and operating in the waters under the jurisdiction of China. When boarding and inspecting ships, the coastal guard agency shall pass clear instructions to require the inspected ships to stop for inspection. The inspected ship shall stop and accept the inspection in accordance with the instructions and provide necessary assistance; if it refuses to cooperate with the inspection, the coastal guard agency may



compulsory inspection; if it escapes from the scene, the coastal guard agency shall have the right to take necessary measures to intercept and pursue it. The coastal guard agency inspects ships and has the right to inspect the certificates, materials and personnel identity information related to ships and production operation permits, inspect ships and their cargo and articles, and investigate and collect evidence on relevant illegal facts. With regard to boarding, inspection, interception and hot pursuit of foreign flag ships, the relevant provisions of the international conventions that China has concluded and participated in shall be observed.

Article 19 Due to the urgent needs of handling coastal emergencies, the coastal guard agency may take the following measures

- (1) Order the ship to stop navigation and operation;
- (2) Order the ship to change course or sail to a designated place;
- (3) Order the persons on board to disembark, or restrict or prohibit persons from boarding or disembarking;
- (4) Order ships to unload cargo, or restrict or prohibit ships from unloading cargo;
- (5) Other measures stipulated by laws and regulations.

Article 20 Without the approval of the competent authority of our country, if foreign organizations and individuals construct buildings, structures, and install various fixed or floating devices in the sea areas and islands under our jurisdiction, the coastal guard agency has the right to order them to stop the above illegal acts or Demolition within a time limit; the coastal guard agency has the right to stop or force the demolition for those who refuse to stop illegal activities or do not demolish within the time limit.



Article 21 For foreign military ships and foreign government ships used for non-commercial purposes that violate Chinese laws and regulations in the waters under China jurisdiction, the coastal guard agency has the right to take necessary warning and control measures to stop them and order them to leave immediately relevant sea areas; for those who refuse to leave and cause serious harm or threats, the coastal guard agency has the right to take measures such as forced eviction and forced towing.

Article 22. When national sovereignty, sovereign rights, and jurisdiction are being illegally infringed by foreign organizations and individuals at sea, or are facing an imminent danger of illegal infringement, the coastal guard agency has the right to take measures including, use all necessary measures including weapons to stop the infringement and eliminate danger.

Article 23 Coastal guard agencies shall impose administrative penalties, including restrictions on personal freedom, on organizations and individuals that violate coastal security, customs, development and utilization of marine resources, marine ecological environment protection, marine fishery management, administrative enforcement or other measures.

Coastal guard agencies supervise and inspect offshore production sites in accordance with laws and regulations on the development and utilization of marine resources, marine ecological environment protection, and marine fishery management. Coastal guard agencies have the right to collect and obtain evidence from relevant organizations and individuals due to the need to investigate coastal violations. Relevant organizations and individuals should truthfully provide evidence. In order to maintain coastal security and order, the coastal guard agency conducts on-the-spot interrogation, inspection or continued interrogation of persons suspected of violating the law



or crime, in accordance with the provisions of the People's Guard Law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 24 If a coastal guard agency needs to board, inspect, intercept, or pursue related ships due to administrative law enforcement, it shall be implemented in accordance with Article 18 of this Law.

Article 25 Under any of the following circumstances, the provincial coastal guard bureau and its above guard agency may delineate temporary coastal security zones in the waters under China jurisdiction to restrict or prohibit the ship or personnel' pass or stay

- (1) It is necessary to perform coastal security tasks;
- (2) It is necessary to combat illegal and criminal activities at sea;
- (3) When needed to deal with emergencies at sea;
- (4) What is needed to protect marine resources and ecological environment;
- (5) Other situations that require the delimitation of temporary coastal security zones.

When delimiting a temporary coastal security zone, the area scope, security period, management measures and other matters of the temporary coastal security zone shall be specified and announced. Among them, those that may affect the safety of coastal traffic should seek the opinions of the coastal administrative agency before delineation, and apply to the coastal administrative agency for the issuance of navigational notices and navigational warnings in accordance with relevant regulations; involving military use of the sea or may affect the safety and use of coastal military installations In case of a violation, the consent of relevant military departments shall be obtained according to law.





Where there is no need to continue to restrict or prohibit ships or personnel's pass or stay, the coastal guard agency shall promptly lift the alert and make an announcement.

Article 26 For ships that are under investigation for suspected violations of the law, the coastal guard agency may order them to suspend navigation, operations, berth at designated locations or prohibit them from leaving the port. When necessary, the coastal guard agency may escort the suspected ship to a designated location for investigation and handling.

Article 27 Ships of international organizations, foreign organizations, and individuals have been approved by the competent authority of China to engage in fishery production operations, other natural resource exploration and development, marine scientific research, submarine electrical (optical) cables and pipeline laying in the sea areas under China jurisdiction. The coastal guard agency shall supervise in accordance with the law, and may send law enforcement personnel to supervise the ship.

Article 28 In order to prevent, stop and punish violations of laws and regulations concerning security, customs, finance, health, or entry and exit management in China land territory, internal waters or territorial waters, coastal guard agencies have the right to exercise control in the contiguous zone. The right to implement administrative compulsory measures or other measures prescribed by laws and regulations in accordance with the law.

Article 29 The facts of violation of the law are conclusive, and in any of the following circumstances, the law enforcement personnel of the coastal guard agency may make a penalty decision on the spot

(1) Imposing a fine or warning of less than 500 yuan on an individual and a fine or warning of less than 5,000 yuan on a unit;



(2) The decision on fines is not made on the spot at sea and it is difficult to be punished afterwards.

The penalty decision made on the spot shall be reported to the coastal guard agency for the record in time.

Article 30 For coastal administrative cases where on-the-spot penalties are not applicable, but the facts are obvious, the parties voluntarily admit their mistakes and punished, and have no objection to the illegal facts and the application of the law, the coastal guard agency may, after obtaining the written consent of the parties, adopt simplified methods of obtaining evidence and review Measures such as examination and approval are handled quickly.

For coastal administrative cases that meet the requirements for rapid processing, if the parties acknowledge the illegal facts, admit their mistakes and punished them in their own written materials or in the interrogation transcripts, and have key evidence such as audio-visual materials, electronic data, and inspection transcripts that can be mutually confirmed, the coastal guard agency may no longer Carry out other investigations and evidence collection.

The use of equipment such as law enforcement recorders to record the interrogation process can replace written interrogation records. When necessary, provide a text description of the key content and corresponding time period of the audiovisual materials. For fast-handled coastal administrative cases, the coastal guard agency shall make a handling decision within 48 hours after the parties arrive in the case.

Article 31 There is one of the following circumstances in coastal administrative cases, and fast handling is not applicable



- (1) The hearing evidence procedure should be applied in accordance with the law;
- (2) The administrative detention more than ten days may be imposed;
- (3) Those with major social impact;
- (4) It may be suspected of committing a crime;
- (5) Other situations that are not suitable for quick processing.

Article 32 Before the coastal guard agency implements administrative compulsory measures, law enforcement officers shall report to the person in charge of the coastal guard agency and obtain approval. If the situation is urgent and the administrative compulsory measures need to be implemented on the spot at sea, it should be reported to the person in charge of the coastal guard agency within 24 hours, and the approval procedures should be completed in time after arrival; if it is impossible to report to the person in charge of the coastal guard agency within 24 hours due to force majeure, It shall report to the person in charge of the coastal guard agency within 24 hours after the force majeure effect is eliminated. If the person in charge of the coastal guard agency believes that administrative compulsory measures should not be taken, it shall be lifted immediately.

Article 33 If the party fails to implement the penalty decision within the time limit, the coastal guard agency that made the penalty decision may take the following measures according to law

- (1) If a fine is not paid when it is due, an additional fine of 3% of the fine shall be imposed daily;
- (2) Auctioning or selling the sealed or seized property in accordance with the law, or transferring the frozen deposits and remittances to offset the fine;



(3) According to the law, adopt other administrative enforcement methods.

The situation when this law and other laws do not support the coastal guard agency to implement administrative enforcement, the coastal guard agency shall apply to the people's court for enforcement.

Article 34 The division of jurisdiction over coastal administrative cases by coastal guard agencies at all levels shall be prescribed by the China Coast Guard. If the coastal guard agency and other agencies have disputes over the jurisdiction of coastal administrative cases, the coastal guard agency and other agencies shall conduct consultations in accordance with the principle of facilitating investigation and handling of the case.

Article 35 When a coastal guard agency handles a coastal administrative case, if there is an evidence to prove that the party committed an act of deliberately destroying evidence at sea by dumping items into the sea, and causing difficulties for the coastal guard agency to produce evidence, it may combine other evidence to presume the relevant violation facts are established, unless the parties have sufficient evidence to overturn.

Article 36 Coastal guard agencies carry out coastal guard law enforcement work such as patrol, alert, interception, hot pursuit, etc., and use law enforcement ships and aircraft marked with logos to indicate their identity. When a coastal guard agency conducts administrative law enforcement investigations or inspections, there shall be no less than two law enforcement officers, and they shall proactively show their law enforcement credentials to indicate their identity. The parties or other relevant personnel have the right to require law enforcement officers to show law enforcement certificates.



Article 37 The procedures for coastal guard agencies to carry out coastal administrative law enforcement, which are not provided in this law, shall be governed by the "Administrative Punishment Law of the People's Republic of China", "Administrative Mandatory Law of the People's Republic of China", and "Public Security Management Punishment Law of the People's Republic of China" and other relevant laws.

Article 38 When handling criminal cases at sea, coastal guard agencies shall exercise investigative powers in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China and the relevant provisions of this law, and adopt investigative measures and criminal compulsory measures.

Article 39 After the coast guard agency has placed a case on file, it shall follow the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China and Relevant regulations, after strict approval procedures, can take technical investigation measures and submit them to relevant agencies for execution in accordance with regulations. The hunting down of criminal suspects and defendants who are wanted or who have approved or decided to arrest, after approval, technical investigation measures necessary for the hunt may be taken.

Article 40 If a criminal suspect who should be arrested, the coastal guard agency may issue a wanted order in accordance with regulations and take effective measures to pursue the arrest. Where a coastal guard agency issues a wanted order against a criminal suspect, it may consult with the public security agency to assist in the hunt.

Article 41 If a coastal guard agency needs to board, inspect, intercept, and pursue related ships for handling coastal criminal cases, it shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of this Law.



Article 42 If a coastal guard agency, people's procuratorate, or people's court decides to release a suspect or defendant in a coastal criminal case on bail pending trial, it shall be executed by the coastal guard agency in the place where the bailed person awaits trial. Where there is no coastal guard agency in the place of residence of the person released on guarantee, the local public security organ shall assist in the execution.

Article 43 Coastal guard agencies, people's procuratorates, and people's courts decide to conduct residential surveillance on criminal suspects or defendants in coastal criminal cases in accordance with the law, the coastal guard agencies shall enforce them at the residence of the resident under surveillance; If the city or county where the coastal guard agency is located does not have a fixed residence, it can be executed in the designated residence. For crimes suspected of endangering national security or terrorist activities, where the execution in the residence may hinder the investigation, the execution may also be executed in the designated residence with the approval of the higher-level coastal guard agency. However, it shall not be executed in a prison or a special case-handling place.

Article 44 The coastal guard workstation is responsible for investigating coastal criminal cases that occur within its jurisdiction.

The Municipal Coastal Guard Bureau uses the coastal guard agency to investigate major crimes endangering national security, terrorist crimes, foreign-related crimes, economic crimes, group crimes, and other major crimes within its jurisdiction.

Higher-level coastal guard agencies may investigate coastal criminal cases within the jurisdiction of lower-level coastal guard agencies if they deem it necessary; lower-level coastal guard agencies may report coastal



criminal cases that require investigation by higher-level coastal guard agencies to higher-level coastal guard agencies for their jurisdiction.

Article 45 Where a coastal guard agency handles coastal criminal cases and needs to apply for approval of arrest or transfer for prosecution, it shall apply or transfer to the corresponding people's procuratorate in the locality.

Article 46 In any of the following circumstances, the officers of the coastal guard agency may use guard equipment or other equipment and tools on site

(1) It is necessary to force the ship to stop sailing when boarding, inspecting, intercepting, or pursuing a ship in accordance with the law;

(2) Forcibly driving away or towing the ship according to law;

(3) Obstacles or hindrances encountered in the execution of duties according to law;

(4) Other situations where illegal and criminal acts need to be stopped on the spot.

Article 47 In any of the following circumstances, the officers of the coastal guard agency may use hand-held weapons if the warning is invalid

(1) Ship is evidenced carrying criminal suspects or illegally carrying weapons, ammunition, state secret materials, drugs and other items, and refuses to obey the stopping order;

(2) A foreign flag ship enters the waters under the jurisdiction of China to illegally engage in production activities, refuses to obey the stopping order or refuses to accept boarding or inspection in other ways, and the use of other measures is not sufficient to stop the illegal act.



Article 48 In one of the following circumstances, the officers of the coastal guard agency may use not only hand-held weapons, but also shipborne or airborne weapons

- (1) Performing coastal anti-terrorism missions;
- (2) Dealing with serious incidents of violence at sea;
- (3) Law enforcement ships or aircraft are attacked by weapons or other dangerous methods.

Article 49 If the officers of the coastal guard use weapons in accordance with the law, they may use the weapons directly if they are too late to warn or may cause more serious harm after the warning.

Article 50 The officers of the coastal guard agency shall, based on the nature, degree and urgency of the illegal and criminal acts and the perpetrators, reasonably judge the necessary limits of the use of weapons, and try to avoid or reduce unnecessary casualties and property losses.

Article 51 The use of guard equipment and weapons by the officers of coastal guard agencies, which is not stated in this law, shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the people's guard on the use of guard equipment and weapons and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 52 The State establishes a funding guarantee mechanism that is compatible with the coastal guard agency's coastal law enforcement tasks and construction development. The required funds are included in the budget in accordance with relevant state regulations.

Article 53 Relevant departments of the State Council, local people's governments at or above the county level along the coast, and their relevant departments,





shall, when compiling territorial and spatial plans and related special plans, coordinate the needs of coastal law enforcement work, and conduct law enforcement, case handling and duty on coastal guard agencies in accordance with relevant national regulations. The construction of training and living venues and facilities are guaranteed.

Article 54 Coastal guard agencies may, in accordance with laws, regulations, and rules, give priority to use or requisition the vehicles, communication tools, and venues of organizations and individuals due to the urgent needs of coastal law enforcement, and they shall promptly return them after use and pay appropriate fees; If losses are caused, compensation shall be given in accordance with relevant state regulations.

Article 55 Coastal guard agencies shall optimize their strength system, build a strong talent team, strengthen education and training, ensure that their officers have the knowledge, skills and qualities to perform statutory duties, and improve the professional capabilities of coastal law enforcement. Coastal law enforcement implements a certification and qualification management system.

Article 56 The State strengthens the construction of the coastal law enforcement equipment system to ensure that the coastal guard agencies are equipped with ships, aircraft, weapons and other equipment suitable for their duties.

Article 57 Coastal guard agencies shall strengthen informatization, use modern information technology, promote openness in law enforcement, strengthen services for the people, and improve the efficiency of coastal law enforcement. The coastal guard agency shall open a coastal alarm service platform to promptly accept the people's alarm and emergency assistance.

Article 58 Coastal guard agencies shall cooperate with the corresponding diplomatic (foreign affairs), public



security, natural resources, ecological environment, transportation, fishery and fishery administration, emergency management, customs and other competent departments, as well as the relevant departments of the People's Court, the People's Procuratorate and the military. Establish a mechanism for information sharing and work collaboration. Relevant competent departments shall provide coastal guard agencies with information services and technical support such as basic data, administrative licenses, and administrative management policies related to coastal law enforcement in a timely manner.

The coastal guard agency shall provide data and information on coastal supervision and inspection, investigation and punishment of illegal crimes, etc., to the relevant competent authorities in a timely manner, and cooperate with the relevant competent authorities to do a good job of coastal administrative management. Coastal guard agencies impose administrative penalties in accordance with the law and believe that the licenses need to be revoked, they shall transfer the relevant materials to the license-issuing organs for processing.

Article 59 Coastal guard agencies may submit requests for assistance to relevant competent authorities due to their needs for coastal law enforcement. If the request for assistance falls within the scope of the relevant competent authority, the relevant competent authority shall cooperate.

Article 60 For illegal perpetrators and foreigners who have been detained for review in accordance with the law, as well as criminal suspects for criminal detention or arrest, Coastal guard agencies shall send to the detention center or detention center where the coastal guard agency is located,

Article 61 Coastal guard agencies shall properly keep the property involved in the case seized or detained



according to law, and shall not damage or dispose of them without authorization. However, the following goods and articles may be auctioned or sold in accordance with the law with the approval of the person in charge of the Coastal guard Agency with the approval of the municipal coastal guard bureau and the owner shall be notified. If the owner is uncertain, the other parties shall be notified

- (1) Dangerous goods such as refined oil;
- (2) It is not suitable for long-term preservation, such as fresh, perishable, and easily invalid;
- (3) Long-term non-use of vehicles, ships, etc., which are likely to cause mechanical performance degradation and devaluation;
- (4) The size is huge and difficult to keep;
- (5) The owner applies for first auction or sale.

The auction or sale proceeds shall be temporarily kept by the coastal guard agency, and shall be handled in accordance with relevant state regulations after the case is closed.

Article 62 For the property involved in the case that should be returned to the owner or other parties, the coastal guard agency shall notify the owner or other parties to collect it within six months; if the owner is uncertain, it shall notify the owner to claim it by means of an announcement. If no one claims it within six months after the notice to the owner, other parties or the announcement, the property shall be treated as unowned property, and the proceeds shall be turned over to the state treasury after auction or sale in accordance with the law. In case of special circumstances, the processing can be postponed, and the extension period shall not exceed three months.



Article 63 The China Coast Guard shall carry out international cooperation in coastal law enforcement in accordance with international conventions concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China or in accordance with the principle of reciprocity and mutual benefit; organize or participate in the implementation of relevant coastal law enforcement international treaties within the prescribed powers, and negotiate Sign coastal law enforcement cooperation documents.

Article 64 The main tasks of coastal guard agencies to carry out coastal law enforcement international cooperation are to participate in the handling of foreign-related coastal emergencies, coordinate and resolve coastal law enforcement disputes, manage coastal crises, and cooperate with foreign coastal law enforcement agencies and relevant international organizations to combat coastal illegal and criminal activities , To protect marine resources and the environment, and jointly maintain international and regional marine public security and order.

Article 65 Coastal guard agencies may carry out the following international cooperation on coastal law enforcement with foreign coastal law enforcement agencies and relevant international organizations

- (1) Establishing bilateral and multilateral coastal law enforcement cooperation mechanisms and participating in activities of coastal law enforcement cooperation mechanisms;
- (2) Exchange and share coastal law enforcement intelligence information;
- (3) Joint coastal patrols, inspections, drills and training;
- (4) Education and training exchanges;
- (5) Dispatch liaison personnel for international cooperation in coastal law enforcement;



(6) Other coastal law enforcement international cooperation activities.

Article 66 Coastal guard agencies and their officers shall perform their duties and exercise their powers in accordance with the conditions, powers and procedures stipulated by laws and regulations, and shall not abuse their powers, neglect their duties, engage in malpractices for personal gain, or infringe the lawful rights and interests of organizations and individuals.

Article 67 Coastal guard agencies shall respect and protect citizens, legal persons and other organizations' rights to know, participate and supervise the law enforcement work of coastal guard agencies in accordance with the law, and enhance the transparency and credibility of law enforcement. Coastal guard agencies shall disclose coastal law enforcement information in accordance with the law.

Article 68 Inquiries, interrogations, continued cross-examinations, identification of criminal suspects by coastal guard agencies, security inspections, information collection and other law enforcement activities of criminal suspects shall be conducted in the case-handling premises. Except in cases where inquiries or interrogations must be conducted on the spot in an emergency, or in other situations where it is not appropriate to conduct inquiries or interrogations in the case-handling place. The coastal guard agency shall, in the form of text, audio and video, etc., record the entire process of coastal law enforcement activities in accordance with relevant national regulations and archive them.

Article 69 Coastal guard agencies and their officers carry out coastal law enforcement work and accept the supervision of Prosecutors organs and military supervisory organs in accordance with the law.



Article 70 The People's Government and its relevant departments, citizens, legal persons and other organizations shall have the right to report and accuse the coastal guard agencies and their officers of violations of laws and disciplines. Any ongoing violations of laws, disciplines, or dereliction of duty by coastal guard agencies and their officers can be reported through the coastal alarm service platform.

No agency or individual may suppress or retaliate against citizens, legal persons, and other organizations that report, accuse, or complain in accordance with the law.

Article 71 The higher-level coastal guard agency shall supervise the coastal law enforcement work of the lower-level coastal guard agency, and if the handling measures or decisions made by it are found to be wrong, it shall have the right to cancel or change or order the lower-level coastal guard agency to cancel or change; If they fail to perform their legal duties, they have the right to order them to perform according to law.

Article 72 The China Coast Guard shall establish and complete a supervision mechanism for coastal law enforcement and a system of accountability for law enforcement faults.

Article 73 Any of the following acts that hinder the coastal guard agency and its officers from performing their duties in accordance with the law shall be imposed by the public security organ or the coastal guard agency in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Public Security Administration Punishments on obstructing people's guard from performing their duties in accordance with the law Penalties

(1) Insulting, threatening, besieging, intercepting, or attacking the officers of the coastal guard agency;



- (2) Obstructing investigation and evidence collection;
- (3) Forcibly breaking into the temporary coastal security zone;
- (4) Obstructing the execution of missions such as pursuit, inspection, search, rescue, and security;
- (5) Obstructing the passage of law enforcement ships, aircraft, vehicles and personnel;
- (6) Using dangerous driving, setting up obstacles, etc. to drive the ship to escape, endangering the safety of law enforcement ships and personnel;
- (7) Other acts that seriously hinder the performance of duties by the coast guard agency and its officers.

Article 74 In the performance of their duties, the officers of the coastal guard agency commits one of the following acts, and shall be punished in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Central Military Commission

- (1) Disclosure of state secrets, commercial secrets and personal privacy;
- (2) Falsifying, concealing the facts of the case, sheltering or condoning illegal and criminal activities;
- (3) Extorting a confession by torture or corporal punishment or torture of suspects in violation of the law;
- (4) Using guard equipment or weapons in violation of regulations;
- (5) Illegal deprivation or restriction of personal freedom, illegal inspection or search of persons, goods, articles, vehicles, residences or places;



(6) Extortion, soliciting or accepting bribes, or accepting a treat or gift from the parties and their agents;

(7) Illegal implementation of administrative penalties, administrative enforcement, criminal enforcement measures or collection of fees;

(8) Dereliction of duty and failure to perform legal obligations;

(9) Other violations of law and discipline.

Article 75 Anyone who violates the provisions of this law and constitutes a crime shall be investigated for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

Article 76 Organizations and individuals who are dissatisfied with the administrative actions taken by the coastal guard agency shall have the right to apply for administrative reconsideration to the higher-level coastal guard agency in accordance with the "Administrative Reconsideration Law of the People's Republic of China"; Or according to the provisions of the Law, an administrative lawsuit shall be filed in a people's court with jurisdiction.

Article 77 Coastal guard agencies and their officers who illegally exercise their powers and infringe on the lawful rights and interests of organizations and individuals shall provide compensation in accordance with the "National Compensation Law of the People's Republic of China" and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 78 The define of the following terms in this law are

(1) Provincial Coastal Guard Bureau refers to the Coastal Guard Bureau directly under the leadership of the China Coastal Guard Bureau and established in coastal provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government; Municipal Coastal Guard Bureau refers to the Coastal





Guard Bureau headed by the Provincial Coastal Guard Bureau in coastal provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government; Coastal guard stations established in cities under the jurisdiction of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government; Coastal guard workstations usually refer to grass-roots coastal guard agencies established in coastal county-level administrative regions under the leadership of municipal coastal guard bureaus.

(2) Vessel refers to all kinds of mobile devices such as drainage or non-drainage ships, boats, rafts, water vehicles, submersibles, etc., excluding offshore oil and natural gas operation platforms.

Article 79 Where a foreign country adopts discriminatory prohibitions, restrictions or other special measures against Chinese citizens, legal persons and other organizations in coastal law enforcement, the coastal guard agency may take corresponding reciprocal measures in accordance with relevant national regulations.

Article 80 The law enforcement measures for the protection of the rights of ships provided for in this Law shall apply to various fixed or floating buildings, installations, and fixed or mobile platforms at sea.

Article 81 In accordance with laws, regulations, and international treaties that China has concluded and participated in, when coastal guard agencies perform law enforcement tasks in areas outside the jurisdiction of China, the relevant procedures may refer to the relevant provisions of this law.

Article 82 In accordance with laws, administrative regulations, and the decisions of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, the China Coast Guard shall formulate rules and regulations on coastal law



enforcement matters, and record them in accordance with regulations.

Article 83 Coastal guard agencies perform defense operations and other tasks in accordance with the "National Defense Law of the People's Republic of China", the "People's Armed Guard Law of the People's Republic of China" and other relevant laws, military regulations and orders of the Central Military Commission.

Article 84 This law shall come into force on February 1, 2021.

Shanghai Highwoods Ship Co., Ltd. is inviting you partnering together efforting on sea environment protection



Shore reception facility can be found in every China port and costal waters at Shanghai Highwoods Ship Co., Ltd.