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China's Legal Response to Orphan Cultural Relics

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Orphan cultural relics have a similar expression in China: illegitimate offspring of cultural relics. This name was proposed by Wu Shu, the author of the "Black Book of Chinese Cultural Relics". So what is "illegitimate offspring of cultural relics"? In China, in the past 30 years, a large number of underground cultural relics, underwater cultural relics, and above ground collection cultural relics that have been legally owned by the state have been illegally obtained, circulated, and traded. Some have been smuggled out of the country and lost overseas, while others have been collected by Chinese private institutions or individuals, including rare cultural relics. The situation can be called "undercurrent surging". Article 5 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics stipulates that: "Article 5 All cultural relics remaining underground, in internal waters and territorial waters within the territory of the People's Republic of China, as well as cultural relics remaining in other sea areas under the jurisdiction of China, which are of Chinese origin and whose country of origin is unknown, belong to the state." Cultural relics originating from "three thieves" (excavation, pilferage, theft) are born illegally, circulated on the black market, or mixed in antique stalls, and have no registered residence with the state administration of cultural relics, so they are vividly called "illegitimate children of cultural relics". The corresponding term for "illegitimate offspring of cultural relics" is "legitimate offspring of cultural relics", which refers to objects that have been passed down through generations in an orderly manner or passed down by emperors in the Forbidden City. In addition, national archaeologists use archaeological procedures to excavate and excavate cultural relics, which are recognized and officially registered, and then collected, stored, and displayed in museums, making them the legitimate offspring of national cultural relics.

1. China Has a Large Number of Illegitimate Offspring of Cultural Relics

In the past 30 years, the number of cultural relics lost through the "three thefts" (tomb raiding, plundering, and theft) is incalculable. Some people describe it as "losing one Forbidden City every year", which is not an exaggeration. Xie Chensheng, one of the drafters of the Cultural Relics Law and honorary president of the Chinese Society of Cultural Relics, was interviewed by a reporter from the Yangcheng Evening News. When talking about the issue of cultural relic protection, Xie Chensheng, who is in his nineties, remained passionate: "In the past 10 years, there have been too many cultural relics' illegitimate children 'accumulated, including many national treasures. Moreover, these cultural relics, from ancient times to the Ming and Qing dynasties, involve the entire process of the development and evolution of Chinese civilization, and have very important historical, artistic, and

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scientific research value. Many of these treasures can be called true national treasures, far from being comparable to the high priced Ming and Qing court utensils on the auction floor at present.

1.1 Cultural relics unearthed during construction have become illegitimate offspring of cultural relics

Since China's reform and opening up, infrastructure construction in various regions has made significant progress. Countless cultural relics unearthed during the earth shaking construction and flowing into the people have been unable to obtain legal status due to various complex reasons, and have also become "illegitimate children of cultural relics". Due to the fact that the excavation of these cultural relics was all accidental and uncertain factors, coupled with the fact that those who had first-hand contact with the relics were all laborers with low cultural literacy, it is impossible to estimate the connotation and value of the cultural relics. For cultural relics obtained by chance, under the temptation of profit, their first choice is to hide and wait for opportunities to sell them for money, but they do not have clear sales channels and targets, so they naturally sell them at street stalls and antique markets. Therefore, such incidents occur by chance during construction, and the state cannot have timely regulatory mechanisms and conditions. Under the temptation of interests, such cultural relics naturally flow into the market and the public. From then on, these cultural relics became the true "illegitimate children of cultural relics", unable to receive recognition and proper care and preservation.

In addition, there is also the destruction of cultural relics by builders. In recent years, major media outlets across the country have frequently disclosed that a certain construction company did not report the discovery of cultural relics sites and forcibly destroyed them for construction. The People's Daily once reported that 13 Song and Yuan grain warehouses in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu were severely damaged during the continuous construction of excavators, and will be replaced by a large commercial and residential building called "Ruyi Jiangnan". Although the local government has stopped intervening in the investigation, it is regrettable that the historical original appearance of the Song and Yuan granaries (which were shortlisted for the 2009 National Top Ten Archaeological Discoveries) can no longer be restored. Such destruction of cultural relics by builders is just an isolated example among countless cases. For example, in 2007, the country built a road in Gufeng Village, Yanchi, Ningxia. An excavator excavated three gold medals weighing 3600 grams (later found to be relics of Xiang Haiming, a leader of a peasant uprising in the late Sui Dynasty), which were picked up by four farmers who spread soil. They were then sold at the Yinchuan antique market for more than half a month, but no one believed or dared to recognize them. Many people believed that it was chemical gold powder coated with lead, and drove the migrant workers out of the store. Fortunately, the Yanchi cultural relics and public security department promptly heard the news and recovered them. They are now preserved in the Ningxia Museum.

These examples are not only examples of countless cases across the country, but also examples of countless folk people discovering and excavating known cultural relics. At present, it is unknown how many precious cultural relics are unknown and hidden among the people.

On November 8, 2024, the 12th Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress passed the newly revised Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and Article 24 of the newly revised bill stipulates: In the reconstruction of old urban areas and the development of land parcels, the people's governments at or above the county level shall organize a survey of immovable cultural relics in the relevant areas in advance, timely carry out verification, registration, and publication work, and take protective measures in accordance with the law. Without investigation, no unit shall commence construction to prevent constructive damage. This regulation is newly added and was not included in previous versions. However, the regulation is relatively general and there are no relevant supporting regulations on how to operate it in practice.

1.2 “Illegitimate offspring of cultural relics” resulting from tomb raiding

When visiting Phoenix Satellite TV, Shan Jixiang, the former director of national cultural relics, said that: at present, there is a rampant trend of tomb robbing in China, and the activities of tomb robbers have shown a trend of collectivization of organization and modern technology of equipment, whose level is no less than or even beyond professional archeologists, and the trend of excavation has spread throughout the country. The phrase 'ten tombs and nine empty spaces' has become a desolate and helpless lament for archaeologists and cultural relics workers across the country. Whenever the state allocates special funds to solemnly open ancient tombs, they are faced with the "monuments" and criminal traces left by tomb robbers. At this time, archaeologists are both disappointed and angry, but also feel helpless. The excavation of Cao Cao's tomb, which took seven years with limited archaeological funds, turned out to be an empty tomb that had already been looted by tomb raiders. After the Tang Dynasty royal tomb of Gong in Luoyang was bombed and opened by tomb raiders, countless precious cultural relics were resold to Hong Kong several times. Fortunately, the public security department solved the case and recovered them in a timely manner. The perpetrator was executed, and the cultural relics are now preserved in the Luoyang Museum. What's even more shocking is that CCTV reported that the stone coffin of Empress Dowager Li Longji Wu Hui, weighing over a ton, from the Tang Dynasty actually appeared in the United States. Such a huge cultural relic and tomb of such size were stolen without being discovered, but how was it transported to the United States? It is unbelievable and generates infinite suspicion. Fortunately, the country came forward to recover the coffin, which allowed it to return to its original place. According to the royal Tang tombs that have been excavated by the country in the past, there are usually around a thousand pieces of gold artifacts. It is unknown how many other precious cultural relics are still scattered among the people or overseas in the tomb of Empress Wu Huifei. The case of the theft and excavation of the Qin Emperor's Mausoleum, which was seized by the public security department in 2010, is only one of many tomb raiding cases. Let's take a look again. The Yuan blue and white large jar currently housed in the Bengbu Museum in Anhui Province is a national treasure level cultural relic. Surprisingly, it was a fragment discarded by tomb robbers from the tomb of Tang He, a founding hero of the Ming Dynasty who was stolen. Where have the other intact Yuan blue and white vessels and other precious cultural relics been placed by tomb robbers at that time? As reported by CCTV, fourteen Han Dynasty tombs of Zhang Anshi were discovered in Xi'an, of which thirteen were actually stolen empty tombs. The above examples are just a drop in the bucket in the wave of tomb raiding.

Due to the fact that the composition of tomb robbers is not entirely the same, some of them are professionals who have been engaged in tomb raiding for many years. Most of the cultural relics they steal have targeted sales channels, mostly overseas, and there are also a certain number in China. However, in recent years, due to the strengthening of customs inspections and overseas recovery efforts by the government, as well as the increase in domestic purchase prices, most stolen goods still flow into different regions and markets in China in various concealed ways. The other part is the large number of helpers hired by professional tomb raiders, who have also learned and followed suit in recent years, organizing people to start anew and rob tombs recklessly. But this group of people, due to lack of direction

The sales channels were established, so different methods and means were used to conceal the stolen goods for a period of time, and then secretly sell them in other places. In short, they will enter the currently active and open antique market through various means, which is a mix of good and bad. As is well known, in the antique market, it can be said that 99% of them are counterfeits. Such cultural relics are hidden in the ocean of counterfeits, and it is entirely up to discerning people to discover, purchase, and collect them.

2. The Reasons for the Emergence of Many Illegitimate Cultural Relics

At present, in China, there are only three ways to legally own cultural relics: first, to bid at auction houses with cultural relic auction qualifications, which is very costly; The second option is to purchase from the National Cultural Relics Store, where an invoice can be issued, but now the cultural relics store has ceased to exist in name only; Thirdly, ordinary cultural relics that do not involve first, second, or third level cultural relics can be exchanged or gifted, but cannot be purchased for a penny, as buying them would be illegal. In practice, these three approaches are almost unfeasible. Cultural relic collectors face the dilemma of high costs and scarce channels for legal "adoption" of cultural relics, while on the contrary, cultural relic "illegitimate children" are easy to obtain and cheap, and the legal punishment for this is very weak. This vicious cycle has led to an increasing number of collectors collecting "illegitimate children", and the phenomena of tomb raiding, illegal profiteering, and theft have become more rampant.

3. Suggestions for Handling Cultural Relics Related to 'Illegitimate Children'

The lenient attitude towards "illegitimate child" cultural relics has actually led to serious consequences. Long term lax law enforcement has led to over 200 million unverified unearthed cultural relics across the country becoming 'illegitimate children', resulting in a more severe loss of cultural relics than in any previous era.

Some experts suggest legalizing "illegitimate children of cultural relics". Xie Chensheng believes that "illegitimate children" should be given a "way out" of obtaining household registration on the premise of cracking down on tomb raiding, illegal fishing, and theft. It is possible to legalize "illegitimate children" within a certain period of time and scope, and to recycle these cultural relics, including national treasures, at an appropriate price in the absence of government blame. Designate a specific time for national registration and clarify property rights. After dealing with this batch of 'illegitimate children', when new unearthed cultural relics are discovered, we must crack down severely on illegal and criminal activities. The principle of combining dredging and blocking was emphasized, which means cracking down on illegal activities on one hand and finding a way out for "illegitimate" cultural relics on the other hand. He believes that the weak enforcement of the current Cultural Relics Law is due to the difficulty of holding the public accountable. He pointed out that this approach must be limited to a certain scope and time frame, as it is meant to solve historical problems and cannot be used as a normal means of handling.

Peng Zhongtian believes that a "China Cultural Relics Property Exchange" similar to a "cultural property exchange" should be established to clarify the property rights of "illegitimate children" and register them with "household registration" through the sharing of returns between the government and holders. This measure aims to solve the problem of unclear property rights of cultural relics, enabling them to circulate reasonably, enhance their value, and bring every aspect of their market, property rights, transactions, and transfers to the forefront. He emphasized the importance of cultural property rights and pointed out that without property rights, it is difficult to maintain sovereignty. He believes that as a part of representing cultural soft power, the property rights of cultural relics are a refinement and clarification of sovereignty. Without property rights, it is difficult to protect cultural relics and effectively manage them in the market. Therefore, clarifying the property rights of cultural relics is the key to solving the core issues of the cultural relics market. In addition, he also mentioned the role of cultural property exchanges, believing that they can help cultural relics emerge from the black market and be included in the country's regulatory vision, while providing reward mechanisms for cultural relic holders and stimulating their motivation to donate. This mechanism will also provide funding for the country to address the current shortage of funds for cultural heritage protection. Finally, he also proposed to allow the trading of folk cultural relics, but it is necessary to distinguish between cultural relics that can clearly define private property rights and those that cannot. For the former, the state should recognize the property rights certificate free of charge, while for the latter,

the undetermined property rights should be clarified first. This approach aims to encourage cultural relic holders to engage in legal transactions and provide more guarantees for the legalization of cultural relics.

4. Example: Phoenix Shaped Jade Pendant from the Shang and Zhou Dynasties

This phoenix shaped jade pendant from the Shang and Zhou dynasties was made of very precious yellow jade material. Ancient Chinese people discovered the beauty of this material early on and utilized it to make high-grade jade artifacts. From a craftsmanship perspective, it is meticulously crafted and meticulous. Continuing to explore, the shallow relief patterns on the phoenix bird's body are a typical "one-sided slope" technique of the Western Zhou Dynasty. (Pay attention to the area around the eyes and curly clouds, it forms a slope)

So the question is, why did the mature craftsmanship of the Zhou Dynasty appear on the Shang Dynasty artifacts when the Tianjin Museum designated this jade pendant as from the Shang Dynasty?

This question may seem a bit awkward, but it can actually be explained by the fact that all processes are developed and go through a long historical stage from the beginning to maturity. From a large amount of information, we can also know that the technique of sloping on jade objects had already appeared in the middle and late Shang Dynasty, but it was not completely popular (especially since there were also parallel historical periods in the Shang and Zhou Dynasties). But to say 100% that this jade pendant is commercial, I don't think the experts at Tianjin Museum can guarantee it.

Why is there such a controversy over the dating of artifacts? Because this phoenix shaped jade pendant is a timeless artifact that once circulated among the people, no one knows when and where it was unearthed. Everything we know can only be inferred from the information conveyed by the object itself, and its origin is almost a mystery. This is also a major feature of Tianjin Museum, as most of its collections come from donations and collections from the public.

During the turbulent period of the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China, a large number of imperial relatives, warlords, politicians, and social celebrities fled to Tianjin. Who brought this jade pendant to Tianjin? Who was the original owner of the jade pendant? These are all historical questions and regrets.



5. Related Expert Opinions:

Wu Shu: Protecting cultural relics' illegitimate children '

No matter in which society or country, private collections are a powerful supplement to national collections. In recent years, I have conducted some surveys on some private museums in European and American countries: in the United States, private museums account for about 40% of the entire museum population, with the highest proportion in the UK and France, reaching as high as 60%. However, private museums in our country are far from reaching this scale and should be given national attention. Although the collection of private museums started at different times and there are differences in cultural and economic strength, it cannot be denied that the most important part of Chinese cultural relics that needs protection is the illegitimate offspring of cultural relics - tomb raiding, illegal fishing, and theft. According to statistics, this is the largest and most in need of protection in China.

In the past 20 years, the loss of Chinese cultural relics overseas has been very serious, and under the operation of Western capital, Chinese cultural relics have been sold at sky high prices. Buying back the lost cultural relics is already a drop in the bucket. This is a planned and premeditated plundering of Chinese wealth and culture. If these cultural relics are not returned, it is unlikely to rely on foreign donations, and the search can only bring back a little bit. The situation of protecting domestic cultural relics is becoming more severe. National museums can strengthen their protection against theft through funding, but what needs to be protected the most is the illegitimate offspring of cultural relics: those with illegitimate names are not legitimate and belong to the state, but in reality, all transactions are illegal. What should we do?

In fact, in situations where the country feels helpless, private museums can become a bridge connecting folk collections and the protection of national cultural relics. If the country has certain policies allowing private museums to attract cultural relics lost by the public, wouldn't it be good for them to be registered and recognized as national cultural relics by the state? If it can be done this way, it truly reflects the national collection.

At present, there are a series of preferential and national support measures for private museums abroad. For example, in the United States, companies or individuals who donate cultural relics to museums can receive tax incentives, and both the state and private museums enjoy equal treatment. Moreover, due to the valuation issue of cultural relics, an item purchased for 3 million yuan may be worth 30 million yuan as a cultural relic, and the donation will be tax-free at 30 million yuan, which greatly enhances the enthusiasm for donation. Many foreign collectors actually have a strong sense of social responsibility.

The Newly Revised Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People's Republic of China

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics was revised and adopted at the 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 14th National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on November 8, 2024, and will come into force on March 1, 2025.

The newly revised Cultural Relics Protection Law consists of eight chapters and 101 articles, adhering to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, deeply implementing Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, deeply implementing Xi Jinping's cultural thought, especially the important discourse of General Secretary Xi Jinping on the protection and inheritance of cultural heritage, and fully implementing the relevant decisions and deployments of the Party Central Committee. The main modifications have been made in the following six aspects:

One is to implement the decision-making and deployment of the Party Central Committee, reflecting the new requirements for cultural relics work in the new era. Clarify that the cultural relics work should adhere to the leadership of the CPC and adhere to the socialist core values as the guide; Write into law the work requirements put forward by General Secretary Xi Jinping, which include "protection first, strengthening management, exploring value, effective utilization, and making cultural relics come alive"; Clarify national support and regulate the excavation and interpretation of cultural relics value, promote research on the origin and development of Chinese civilization, inherit excellent traditional Chinese culture, promote revolutionary culture, develop advanced socialist culture, forge a sense of community for the Chinese nation, and enhance the influence of Chinese culture; Clarify the state's support for international exchanges and cooperation in the protection of cultural relics, including archaeology, restoration, restoration, exhibition, scientific research, law enforcement, and judiciary, to promote the exchange and mutual learning of human civilization; Clarify the strengthening of international cooperation in the field of cultural relics recovery and return by the state.

The second is to increase protection regulations for specific types of cultural relics. In the General Provisions, it was added that the people's governments at all levels should take measures to strengthen the protection of cultural relics related to major events, important meetings, important persons and the great spirit of the CPC in various historical periods. Strengthen the protection of immovable cultural relics that have not been designated as cultural relics protection units, clarify the non graded immovable cultural relics, have the cultural relics administrative department of the county-level people's government make signs and explanations, establish record archives, clarify management responsibilities, and increase corresponding licensing systems.

The third is to further improve the management system for cultural relics protection. Add the definition of cultural relics and elevate some proven effective systems into law, including plans for the protection of immovable cultural relics, underground cultural relics burial areas, and underwater cultural relics protection areas; Add the "investigation first, construction later" system, clarify that no unit shall commence construction without investigation, and prevent constructive damage; Add the "archaeological first, then transfer" system, clarify that relevant areas should conduct archaeological investigations and explorations before land transfer or allocation, and reduce the impact of archaeological excavations on construction projects. At the same time, strengthen government responsibility and clarify that all levels of people's governments should include the necessary funds for cultural relic protection in their respective budgets, ensuring that the development of cultural relic protection is in line with the level of national economic and social development; Clarify that people's governments at or above the county level and their cultural relics administrative departments should strengthen cultural relics surveys and special investigations, comprehensively grasp cultural relics resources and protection situations, and strengthen dynamic management of state-owned cultural relics resources assets; The cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the

supervision and inspection of the protection of immovable cultural relics, timely discover hidden dangers, prevent safety risks, and supervise and guide the owners or users of immovable cultural relics to fulfill their protection responsibilities.

The fourth is to strengthen the exploration and interpretation of the value of cultural relics, and promote the revitalization of cultural relics. Clearly encourage the research on the utilization of cultural relics by the state, prioritize social benefits while ensuring the safety of cultural relics, effectively utilize cultural relics resources, and provide diversified and multi-level cultural products and services; Museums, memorial halls, cultural relic storage facilities, archaeological site parks, and other units established to protect immovable cultural relics should strengthen the excavation and interpretation of the value of immovable cultural relics, and carry out targeted publicity and explanation; It is stipulated that cultural relics collection units should improve their service conditions, enhance their service level, fully utilize the role of their collection of cultural relics, strengthen the publicity and education of the excellent historical culture and revolutionary traditions of the Chinese nation through exhibitions, scientific research, cultural creativity and other activities, and improve the utilization efficiency of their collection of cultural relics through borrowing, exchange, online exhibitions and other means; It is explicitly stated that cultural relics protection units should be opened to the public as much as possible, with reasonable opening hours and tourist carrying capacity, and should be made public to actively provide necessary convenience for tourists.

The fifth is to improve the mechanism of social participation and further consolidate the strength of the whole society to protect cultural relics. The newly revised Cultural Relics Protection Law clarifies that the state should establish a sound social participation mechanism, mobilize the enthusiasm of social forces to participate in cultural heritage protection, and encourage and guide social forces to invest in cultural heritage protection; Clarify the principle requirements for increasing fair treatment of state-owned and non-state-owned cultural relics collection units; Clearly state that the state encourages citizens and organizations to legally collect.

Sixth, improve legal responsibilities and effectively crack down on illegal activities. According to the principle of proportionality between excessive and excessive penalties, increase the types of penalties and refine the relevant administrative penalty levels and ranges; If a unit violates the provisions of this law and is subject to administrative penalties, and the circumstances are serious, the directly responsible person in charge and other directly responsible personnel of the unit shall be fined. Improve the connection with the Criminal Law and the Law on Public Security Administration Punishments. In principle, if a crime is constituted, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with the law. The specific type of crime constituted and how criminal responsibility shall be pursued shall be handled in accordance with relevant provisions of the Criminal Law; For cultural relics that have not been severely scratched, stained, or damaged, this law no longer provides for administrative penalties. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Law on Public Security Administration Punishments, public security organs will directly impose public security management penalties.

Comparison of the Full Text of the 2024 and 2017 editions of the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China

2024 edition	2017 edition	Notes
Chapter I - General Provisions	Chapter I - General Provisions	
<p>Article 1: In order to strengthen the protection of cultural relics, inherit the excellent historical and cultural heritage of the Chinese nation, promote scientific research work, carry out patriotic and revolutionary traditional education, enhance historical consciousness, strengthen cultural confidence, and build socialist spiritual and material civilization, this Law is formulated in accordance with the Constitution.</p>	<p>Article 1: In order to strengthen the protection of cultural relics, inherit the excellent historical and cultural heritage of the Chinese nation, promote scientific research work, carry out patriotic and revolutionary traditional education, and build socialist spiritual and material civilization, this Law is formulated in accordance with the Constitution.</p>	
<p>Article 2: Cultural relics are protected by the state. The cultural relics referred to in this law refer to the following material remains created by humans or related to human activities, which have historical, artistic, and scientific value:</p> <p>(1) Ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, ancient buildings, grotto temples, stone carvings, and murals;</p> <p>(2) Important modern and contemporary historical sites, objects, and representative buildings related to major historical events, revolutionary movements, or famous figures, as well as those with significant commemorative, educational, or historical value;</p> <p>(3) Precious artworks and arts and crafts from various eras in history;</p> <p>(4) Important literature, manuscripts, and book materials from various historical periods;</p> <p>(5) Representative objects that reflect the social systems, social production, and social life of various eras and ethnic groups in history.</p> <p>The subject, standards, and procedures for the recognition of cultural relics shall be formulated and announced by the State Council.</p> <p>Fossils of ancient vertebrates and ancient humans with scientific value are protected by the state, just like cultural relics.</p>	<p>Article 2: Within the territory of the People's Republic of China, the following cultural relics are protected by the state:</p> <p>(1) Ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, ancient buildings, grotto temples, stone carvings, and murals with historical, artistic, and scientific value;</p> <p>(2) Important modern and contemporary historical sites, objects, and representative buildings related to major historical events, revolutionary movements, or famous figures, as well as those with significant commemorative, educational, or historical value;</p> <p>(3) Precious artworks and arts and crafts from various eras in history;</p> <p>(4) Important historical documents and materials from various eras, as well as manuscripts and book materials with historical, artistic, and scientific value;</p> <p>(5) Representative objects that reflect the social systems, social production, and social life of various eras and ethnic groups in history.</p> <p>The standards and methods for the recognition of cultural relics shall be formulated by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council and submitted to the State Council for approval.</p> <p>Fossils of ancient vertebrates and ancient humans with scientific value are protected by the state, just like cultural relics.</p>	

<p>Article 3: Cultural relics are divided into immovable cultural relics and movable cultural relics.</p> <p>Intangible cultural relics such as ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, ancient buildings, grotto temples, ancient stone carvings, ancient murals, important modern and contemporary historical sites, and representative buildings are divided into cultural relics protection units and immovable cultural relics that have not been approved and announced as cultural relics protection units (hereinafter referred to as unclassified immovable cultural relics); Cultural relics protection units are divided into national key cultural relics protection units, provincial cultural relics protection units, and city level and county-level cultural relics protection units divided into districts.</p> <p>Important physical objects, artworks, arts and crafts, literature materials, manuscripts, book materials, representative physical objects and other movable cultural relics in various historical periods are divided into precious cultural relics and general cultural relics; Precious cultural relics are divided into first level cultural relics, second level cultural relics, and third level cultural relics.</p>	<p>Article 3: Intangible cultural relics such as ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, ancient buildings, grotto temples, stone carvings, murals, important modern and contemporary historical sites, and representative buildings can be respectively designated as national key cultural relics protection units, provincial cultural relics protection units, and city and county-level cultural relics protection units based on their historical, artistic, and scientific value.</p> <p>Important physical objects, artworks, documents, manuscripts, library materials, representative objects, and other movable cultural relics from various eras in history are divided into precious cultural relics and general cultural relics; Precious cultural relics are divided into first level cultural relics, second level cultural relics, and third level cultural relics.</p>	
<p>Article 4: The work on cultural relics shall adhere to the leadership of the CPC, adhere to the socialist core values as the guide, and implement the principles of giving priority to protection, putting rescue first, making rational use and strengthening management.</p>	<p>Article 4: The work of cultural relics shall implement the policy of prioritizing protection, prioritizing rescue, rational utilization, and strengthening management.</p>	
<p>Article 5: All cultural relics remaining underground, in internal waters, and in territorial waters within the territory of the People's Republic of China, as well as cultural relics originating from China and whose country of origin is unknown in other sea areas under China's jurisdiction, belong to the state. Ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, and grotto temples belong to the state. The immovable cultural relics designated for protection by the state, such as commemorative buildings, ancient buildings, ancient stone carvings, ancient murals, and representative buildings of modern times, belong to the state unless otherwise stipulated by the state. The ownership of state-owned immovable cultural relics shall not change due to changes in the ownership or use rights of the land to which they are attached.</p> <p>Article 6: The following movable cultural relics belong to the state:</p> <p>(1) Cultural relics unearthed or released from</p>	<p>Article 5: All cultural relics remaining underground, in internal waters, and in territorial waters within the territory of the People's Republic of China belong to the state. Ancient cultural sites, ancient tombs, and grotto temples belong to the state. The immovable cultural relics designated for protection by the state, such as commemorative buildings, ancient buildings, stone carvings, murals, and representative buildings of modern times, belong to the state unless otherwise stipulated by the state. The ownership of state-owned immovable cultural relics shall not change due to changes in the ownership or use rights of the land to which they are attached.</p> <p>The following movable cultural relics belong to the state:</p> <p>(1) Cultural relics unearthed within China, except as otherwise stipulated by the state;</p>	<p>Expanded the scope of cultural relics.</p>

<p>underground, internal waters, territorial waters, and other sea areas under the jurisdiction of China, except as otherwise provided by the state;</p> <p>(2) State owned cultural relics collection units, as well as cultural relics collected and preserved by other state organs, troops, state-owned enterprises, institutions, etc;</p> <p>(3) Cultural relics collected, purchased or lawfully confiscated by the state;</p> <p>(4) Cultural relics donated by citizens and organizations to the country;</p> <p>(5) Other cultural relics that are legally owned by the state. The ownership of state-owned movable cultural relics shall not change due to the termination or change of their collection or storage units.</p>	<p>(2) Cultural relics collected and preserved by state-owned cultural relics collection units, as well as other state organs, troops, state-owned enterprises, and institutions;</p> <p>(3) Cultural relics collected and purchased by the state;</p> <p>(4) Cultural relics donated to the country by citizens, legal persons, and other organizations;</p> <p>(5) Other cultural relics that are legally owned by the state. The ownership of movable cultural relics belonging to the state shall not change due to the termination or change of their storage or collection units. The ownership of state-owned cultural relics is protected by law and cannot be infringed upon.</p>	
<p>Article 7: The ownership of state-owned cultural relics shall be protected by law and shall not be infringed upon. The ownership of collectively owned and privately owned commemorative buildings, ancient buildings, ancestral cultural relics, and other cultural relics obtained in accordance with the law is protected by law. The owner of cultural relics must comply with the relevant laws and regulations of the state on cultural relics protection.</p>	<p>Article 6: The ownership of collectively owned and privately owned commemorative buildings, ancient buildings, ancestral cultural relics, and other cultural relics obtained in accordance with the law shall be protected by law. The owner of cultural relics must comply with the relevant laws and regulations of the state on cultural relics protection.</p>	
<p>Article 8: All organs, organizations, and individuals have the obligation to protect cultural relics in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Article 7: All organs, organizations, and individuals have the obligation to protect cultural relics in accordance with the law.</p>	
<p>Article 9: The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council is in charge of the national cultural relics protection work. Local governments at all levels are responsible for the protection of cultural relics within their administrative regions. The cultural relics administrative department of the local people's government at or above the county level shall supervise and manage the protection of cultural relics within its administrative area. The relevant departments of the people's governments at or above the county level are responsible for the protection of cultural relics within their respective areas of responsibility.</p>	<p>Article 8: The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council is in charge of the national cultural relics protection work. Local governments at all levels are responsible for the protection of cultural relics within their administrative regions. The departments responsible for cultural relics protection under the local people's governments at or above the county level shall supervise and manage the protection of cultural relics within their administrative regions. The relevant administrative departments of the people's governments at or above the county level are responsible for the protection of cultural relics within their respective areas of responsibility.</p>	

<p>Article 10: The state develops the cause of cultural relics protection, implements the work requirements of protection first, strengthens management, excavates value, effectively utilizes, and brings cultural relics to life.</p>		
<p>Article 11: Cultural relics are non renewable cultural resources. Governments at all levels should attach great importance to the protection of cultural relics, correctly handle the relationship between economic construction, social development, and cultural relics protection, and ensure the safety of cultural relics. Basic construction and tourism development must prioritize the protection of cultural relics, strictly implement regulations on cultural relic protection and safety management and prevent constructive damage and excessive commercialization.</p>	<p>Article 9: People's governments at all levels shall attach great importance to the protection of cultural relics, correctly handle the relationship between economic construction, social development, and cultural relics protection, and ensure the safety of cultural relics. Basic construction and tourism development must comply with the principles of cultural relic protection, and their activities must not cause damage to cultural relics. Public security organs, administrative departments for industry and commerce, customs, urban and rural construction planning departments, and other relevant state organs shall conscientiously fulfill their responsibilities for protecting cultural relics in accordance with the law and maintain the order of cultural relics management.</p>	
<p>Article 12 People's governments at all levels shall take measures to strengthen the protection of cultural relics related to major events, important meetings, important figures and the great spirit of the CPC in various historical periods.</p>		
<p>Article 13: People's governments at or above the county level shall include the protection of cultural relics in their respective national economic and social development plans, and the necessary funds shall be included in their respective budgets to ensure that the development of cultural relics protection is in line with the level of national economic and social development. The institutional income of state-owned museums, memorial halls, cultural relics protection units, etc. shall be included in budget management and used for cultural relics protection. No unit or individual shall embezzle or divert it. The state encourages the establishment of cultural relics protection social funds through donations and other means, specifically for the protection of cultural relics. No unit or individual may embezzle or divert them.</p>	<p>Article 10: The state develops the cause of cultural relics protection. The people's governments at or above the county level shall include the protection of cultural relics in their respective national economic and social development plans, and the necessary funds shall be included in their respective fiscal budgets. The financial allocation for cultural relics protection by the state increases with the growth of fiscal revenue. The institutional income of state-owned museums, memorial halls, cultural relics protection units, etc. is specifically used for cultural relics protection, and no unit or individual may embezzle or divert it. The state encourages the establishment of cultural relics protection social funds through donations and other means, specifically for the protection of cultural relics. No unit or individual may embezzle or divert them.</p>	

<p>Article 14: People's governments at or above the county level and their cultural relics administrative departments shall strengthen cultural relics surveys and special investigations, comprehensively grasp cultural relics resources and protection situations. The cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the dynamic management of state-owned cultural relics resources assets, and timely submit reports on the management of state-owned cultural relics resources assets in accordance with relevant national regulations.</p>		
<p>Article 15: The state supports and regulates the excavation and interpretation of the value of cultural relics, promotes research on the origin and development of Chinese civilization, inherits excellent traditional Chinese culture, promotes revolutionary culture, develops advanced socialist culture, solidifies the sense of community of the Chinese nation, and enhances the influence of Chinese culture.</p>		
<p>Article 16: The state shall strengthen the publicity and education of cultural relics protection, innovate communication methods, enhance the awareness of cultural relics protection among the whole people, and create a social atmosphere of consciously inheriting the excellent historical and cultural heritage of the Chinese nation. News media should carry out publicity and reporting on laws, regulations, and knowledge related to cultural relic protection, and conduct public opinion supervision on behaviors that endanger cultural relic safety and damage cultural relics in accordance with the law. Museums, memorial halls, cultural relic storage facilities, archaeological site parks and other relevant units should carry out targeted cultural relic protection publicity and education activities based on the content of the visit.</p>	<p>Article 11: Cultural relics are non renewable cultural resources. The state strengthens the publicity and education of cultural relics protection, enhances the awareness of cultural relics protection among the whole people, encourages scientific research on cultural relics protection, and improves the scientific and technological level of cultural relics protection.</p>	
<p>Article 17: The state encourages scientific research on cultural relics protection, promotes advanced and applicable cultural relics protection technologies, and improves the scientific and technological level of cultural relics protection. The state strengthens the informatization construction of cultural relics protection, encourages the digitalization of cultural relics protection, and promotes the digital collection, display, and utilization of cultural relics resources. The state has increased efforts to cultivate professionals in the fields of archaeology, restoration, and repair of</p>		

cultural relics, and improved mechanisms for talent cultivation, utilization, evaluation, and incentives.		
Article 18: The state encourages research on the utilization of cultural relics, while ensuring the safety of cultural relics, adhering to the priority of social benefits, effectively utilizing cultural relics resources, and providing diversified and multi-level cultural products and services.		
Article 19: The state shall improve the mechanism for social participation, mobilize the enthusiasm of social forces to participate in the protection of cultural heritage, and encourage and guide social forces to invest in the protection of cultural heritage.		
Article 20: The state supports international exchanges and cooperation in the protection of cultural relics, including archaeology, restoration, restoration, exhibition, scientific research, law enforcement, and judiciary, to promote the exchange and mutual learning of human civilization.		
Article 21: The cultural relics administrative departments or relevant departments of the people's governments at or above the county level shall publicly disclose information on complaint and reporting methods, and promptly accept and handle complaints and reports related to cultural relics protection.		
<p>Article 22: Units or individuals who have any of the following achievements shall be commended and rewarded in accordance with relevant national regulations:</p> <p>(1) Those who conscientiously implement cultural relics protection laws and regulations and have made remarkable achievements in protecting cultural relics;</p> <p>(2) Resolutely fighting against illegal and criminal activities to protect cultural relics;</p> <p>(3) Donating important cultural relics collected to the state or to the cause of cultural relics protection;</p> <p>(4) Discovering cultural relics and promptly reporting or submitting them for protection;</p> <p>(5) Those who have made significant contributions in archaeological excavations, cultural relic value excavation and interpretation work;</p> <p>(6) Those who have made significant inventions, creations, or other important contributions in the field of cultural relic protection science and technology;</p>	<p>Article 12: Units or individuals who have the following achievements shall be given spiritual encouragement or material rewards by the state:</p> <p>(1) Those who conscientiously implement cultural relics protection laws and regulations and have made remarkable achievements in protecting cultural relics;</p> <p>(2) Resolutely fighting against illegal and criminal activities to protect cultural relics;</p> <p>(3) Donating important cultural relics collected by individuals to the state or making donations for cultural relic protection;</p> <p>(4) Discovering cultural relics and promptly reporting or submitting them for protection;</p> <p>(5) Those who have made significant contributions in archaeological excavation work;</p> <p>(6) Those who have made significant inventions, creations, or other important contributions in the field of cultural relic</p>	

<p>(7) Those who have made contributions in rescuing cultural relics when they are in danger of destruction;</p> <p>(8) Those who have been engaged in cultural relic work for a long time and have made significant achievements;</p> <p>(9) Organizing and participating in volunteer services for cultural relic protection, and achieving significant results;</p> <p>(10) Those who have made significant contributions to international exchanges and cooperation in the protection of cultural relics.</p>	<p>protection science and technology;</p> <p>(7) Those who have made contributions in rescuing cultural relics when they are in danger of destruction;</p> <p>(8) Those who have been engaged in cultural relic work for a long time and have made significant achievements.</p>	
<p>Chapter 2 - Immovable Cultural Relics</p>	<p>Chapter 2 - Immovable Cultural Relics</p>	
<p>Article 23: Non movable cultural relics discovered during cultural relics surveys, special investigations, or other related work shall be promptly identified and announced as cultural relics protection units or registered and announced as unclassified non movable cultural relics. Citizens and organizations may propose to approve and publish cultural relics protection units or register and publish unclassified immovable cultural relics. The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall select cultural relics protection units at the provincial, district, city, and county levels that have significant historical, artistic, and scientific value as national key cultural relics protection units, or directly determine them as national key cultural relics protection units, and report them to the State Council for approval and announcement. Provincial cultural relics protection units shall be approved and announced by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and shall be reported to the State Council for the record. The cultural relics protection units at the city level and county level shall be approved and announced by the people's governments of the city, autonomous prefecture, and county level respectively, and shall be reported to the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government for the record. Unrated immovable cultural relics shall be registered by the cultural relics administrative department of the county-level people's government, reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the same level and the higher-level people's government for filing, and made public to the society.</p>	<p>Article 13: The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall select cultural relics protection units at the provincial, municipal, and county levels that have significant historical, artistic, and scientific value as national key cultural relics protection units, or directly determine them as national key cultural relics protection units, and report them to the State Council for approval and publication. Provincial cultural relics protection units shall be approved and announced by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and shall be reported to the State Council for the record. City level and county-level cultural relics protection units shall be approved and announced by the people's governments of prefecture level cities, autonomous prefectures, and county-level cities respectively, and shall be reported to the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government for the record. Non movable cultural relics that have not yet been approved and announced as cultural relics protection units shall be registered and announced by the cultural relics administrative department of the county-level people's government.</p>	<p>More rigorous</p>

<p>Article 24: In the reconstruction of old urban areas and the development of land parcels, the people's governments at or above the county level shall organize a survey of immovable cultural relics in the relevant areas in advance, timely carry out verification, registration, and publication work, and take protective measures in accordance with the law. Without investigation, no unit shall commence construction to prevent constructive damage.</p>		<p>How to operate?</p>
<p>Article 25: Cities with particularly rich cultural relics and significant historical value or revolutionary commemorative significance shall be designated and announced as historical and cultural cities by the State Council. Towns, streets, and villages with particularly rich cultural relics and significant historical value or revolutionary commemorative significance shall be designated and announced as historical and cultural blocks, villages, and towns by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and shall be reported to the State Council for the record. The local people's governments at or above the county level where historical and cultural cities, historical and cultural blocks, and villages are located shall organize the compilation of specialized plans for the protection of historical and cultural cities, historical and cultural blocks, and villages, and incorporate them into relevant plans. The protection measures for historical and cultural cities, historical and cultural blocks, villages and towns shall be formulated by the State Council.</p>	<p>Article 14: Cities with particularly rich cultural relics and significant historical value or revolutionary commemorative significance shall be designated and announced as historical and cultural cities by the State Council. Towns, streets, and villages with particularly rich cultural relics and significant historical value or revolutionary commemorative significance shall be designated and announced as historical and cultural blocks, villages, and towns by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and shall be reported to the State Council for the record. The local people's governments at or above the county level where historical and cultural cities, historical and cultural blocks, and villages are located shall organize the preparation of specialized plans for the protection of historical and cultural cities, historical and cultural blocks, and villages, and incorporate them into the overall urban planning. The protection measures for historical and cultural cities, historical and cultural blocks, villages and towns shall be formulated by the State Council.</p>	
<p>Article 26: Cultural relics protection units at all levels shall be designated and announced by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, as well as the people's governments of cities and counties divided into districts. Necessary protection areas shall be marked and explained, records and archives shall be established, and specialized agencies or individuals shall be set up to manage them according to different situations. The protection scope and record archives of national key cultural relics protection units shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for the record by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's</p>	<p>Article 15: Cultural relics protection units at all levels shall be designated as necessary protection areas by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, as well as the people's governments of cities and counties. They shall make signs and explanations, establish records and archives, and set up specialized agencies or personnel responsible for management according to different situations. The protection scope and record archives of national key cultural relics protection units shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for the record by the</p>	

<p>government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government. Unrated immovable cultural relics shall be marked and explained by the cultural relics administrative department of the county-level people's government, and records and archives shall be established to clarify the management responsibilities. The cultural relics administrative department of the local people's government at or above the county level shall formulate specific protection measures for cultural relics protection units and unclassified immovable cultural relics according to the protection needs of different cultural relics, report to the local people's government, and announce their implementation. The cultural relics administrative department shall guide and encourage grassroots mass autonomous organizations, volunteers, etc. to participate in the protection of immovable cultural relics.</p>	<p>cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government. The cultural relics administrative departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall formulate specific protection measures for cultural relics protection units and immovable cultural relics that have not been approved as cultural relics protection units according to the protection needs of different cultural relics, and announce and implement them.</p>	
<p>Article 27: When formulating relevant plans, the people's governments at all levels shall, in accordance with the needs of cultural relics protection, agree in advance with the cultural relics administrative departments on the protection measures for immovable cultural relics within their respective administrative regions, and incorporate them into the plans. The cultural relics administrative department of the local people's government at or above the county level shall organize the compilation of protection plans for immovable cultural relics within its administrative area according to the needs of cultural relics protection. After approval by the local people's government, the plans shall be announced and implemented, and shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the higher-level people's government for the record; The protection plan for national key cultural relics protection units shall be announced and implemented after approval by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for the record.</p>	<p>Article 16: When formulating urban and rural construction plans, the people's governments at all levels shall, in accordance with the needs of cultural relics protection, consult with the urban and rural construction planning department and the cultural relics administrative department in advance on the protection measures for cultural relics protection units at all levels within their administrative regions, and incorporate them into the plan.</p>	
<p>Article 28: No construction projects or blasting, drilling, excavation or other operations other than cultural relics protection projects shall be carried out within the protection scope of cultural relics protection units; Due to special circumstances, the safety of cultural relics protection units must be ensured. If, due to</p>	<p>Article 17: No other construction projects or blasting, drilling, excavation or other operations shall be carried out within the protection scope of cultural relics protection units. However, if other construction projects or blasting, drilling, excavation and other operations need to</p>	

<p>special circumstances, it is necessary to carry out the construction projects or operations specified in the preceding paragraph within the protection scope of provincial-level or prefecture level cultural relics protection units, approval must be obtained from the people's government that approved and announced the cultural relics protection unit. Prior to approval, the consent of the cultural relics administrative department of the higher-level people's government should be obtained; Construction projects or operations as stipulated in the preceding paragraph must be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government within the protection scope of key national cultural relics protection units. Prior to approval, consent from the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council must be obtained.</p>	<p>be carried out within the protection scope of cultural relics protection units due to special circumstances, the safety of the cultural relics protection units must be guaranteed, and approval must be obtained from the people's government that approved and announced the cultural relics protection units. Before approval, the consent of the cultural relics administrative department of the higher-level people's government should be obtained; Other construction projects or blasting, drilling, excavation and other operations carried out within the protection scope of national key cultural relics protection units must be approved by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and the consent of the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council should be obtained before approval.</p>	
<p>Article 29: According to the actual needs of protecting cultural relics, with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, certain construction control zones may be designated around cultural relics protection units and announced. Construction projects within the construction control zone of cultural relics protection units shall not damage the historical style of the cultural relics protection units; The engineering design scheme shall obtain the construction project planning permit in accordance with the level of the cultural relics protection unit and the degree of impact of the construction project on the historical style of the cultural relics protection unit. After obtaining the approval of the national cultural relics administrative department, the construction project planning permit shall be obtained in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Article 18: According to the actual needs of protecting cultural relics, with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, certain construction control zones may be designated around cultural relics protection units and announced. Construction projects within the construction control zone of cultural relics protection units shall not damage the historical style of the cultural relics protection units; The engineering design scheme shall be submitted to the urban and rural construction planning department for approval after being approved by the corresponding cultural relics administrative department according to the level of cultural relics protection units.</p>	
<p>Article 30: Facilities that pollute cultural relics protection units and their environment shall not be constructed within the protection scope and construction control zone of cultural relics protection units, and activities that may affect the safety and environment of cultural relics protection units shall not be carried out. Existing facilities that pollute cultural relics protection units and their environment shall be dealt with in accordance with relevant laws and regulations on ecological environment.</p>	<p>Article 19: Facilities that pollute cultural relics protection units and their environment shall not be constructed within the protection scope and construction control zone of cultural relics protection units, and activities that may affect the safety and environment of cultural relics protection units shall not be carried out. Existing facilities that pollute cultural relics protection units and their environment should be rectified within a specified period of time.</p>	

<p>Article 31: Site selection for construction projects should avoid immovable cultural relics as much as possible; If it cannot be avoided due to special circumstances, on-site protection should be implemented as much as possible. For the implementation of original site protection, the construction unit shall determine the original site protection measures in advance and report to the corresponding cultural relics administrative department for approval according to the level of the cultural relics protection unit; The original site protection measures for immovable cultural relics of undetermined level shall be submitted to the cultural relics administrative department of the county-level people's government for approval; Without approval, construction shall not commence. If it is not possible to implement in-situ protection, and provincial-level or prefecture level cultural relics protection units need to be relocated for protection or demolished, approval shall be obtained from the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government; The relocation or demolition of provincial-level cultural relics protection units must obtain the consent of the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council before approval. National key cultural relics protection units shall not be demolished; If relocation is required, it must be reported to the State Council for approval by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government. If the immovable cultural relics of undetermined level need to be relocated for protection or demolished, approval shall be obtained from the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government. According to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the demolition of state-owned immovable cultural relics shall be supervised and implemented by the cultural relics administrative department. Murals, sculptures, building components, etc. with collection value shall be collected by cultural relics collection units designated by the cultural relics administrative department. The expenses required for the protection, relocation, and demolition of the original site as stipulated in this article shall be included in the construction project budget by the construction unit.</p>	<p>Article 20: Site selection for construction projects should avoid immovable cultural relics as much as possible; For cultural relics protection units that cannot be avoided due to special circumstances, on-site protection should be implemented as much as possible. For the implementation of in-situ protection, the construction unit shall determine the protection measures in advance and report to the corresponding cultural relics administrative department for approval according to the level of the cultural relics protection unit; Without approval, construction shall not commence. If on-site protection cannot be implemented and it is necessary to relocate for protection or demolition, approval from the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government shall be obtained; For the relocation or demolition of provincial-level cultural relics protection units, approval must be obtained from the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council before approval. National key cultural relics protection units shall not be demolished; If relocation is required, it must be reported to the State Council for approval by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government. According to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, murals, sculptures, architectural components, etc. with collection value among state-owned immovable cultural relics demolished shall be collected by cultural relics collection units designated by the cultural relics administrative department. The expenses required for the protection, relocation, and demolition of the original site as stipulated in this article shall be included in the construction project budget by the construction unit.</p>	
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<p>Article 32: State owned immovable cultural relics shall be repaired and maintained by the users; Non state-owned immovable cultural relics shall be repaired and maintained by the owners or users, and the people's governments at or above the county level may provide subsidies. If immovable cultural relics pose a risk of damage and the owner or user lacks the ability to repair them, the people's government at or above the county level shall provide assistance; If the owner or user has the ability to repair but refuses to fulfill the repair obligation in accordance with the law, the people's government at or above the county level may provide rescue and repair, and the necessary expenses shall be borne by the owner or user. The repair of cultural relics protection units shall be reported to the corresponding cultural relics administrative department for approval according to the level of cultural relics protection units; The restoration of unclassified immovable cultural relics shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the county-level people's government. The repair, relocation, and reconstruction of cultural relics protection units shall be undertaken by units that have obtained the qualification certificate for cultural relics protection engineering. When repairing, maintaining, and relocating immovable cultural relics, the principles of not changing the original state of the relics and minimal intervention must be followed to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the relics. The cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the supervision and inspection of the protection of immovable cultural relics, timely discover hidden dangers, prevent safety risks, and supervise and guide the owners or users of immovable cultural relics to fulfill their protection responsibilities.</p>	<p>Article 21: State owned immovable cultural relics shall be repaired and maintained by the users; Non state-owned immovable cultural relics shall be repaired and maintained by the owner. If non-state-owned immovable cultural relics are at risk of damage and the owner does not have the ability to repair them, the local people's government should provide assistance; If anyone has the ability to repair but refuses to fulfill their repair obligations in accordance with the law, the people's government at or above the county level may provide rescue and repair, and the necessary expenses shall be borne by the owner. The repair of cultural relics protection units shall be reported to the corresponding cultural relics administrative department for approval according to the level of cultural relics protection units; The restoration of immovable cultural relics that have not been designated as cultural relics protection units shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the registered county-level people's government. The repair, relocation, and reconstruction of cultural relics protection units shall be undertaken by units that have obtained the qualification certificate for cultural relics protection engineering. The principle of not changing the original state of immovable cultural relics must be followed when repairing, maintaining, and relocating them.</p>	
<p>Article 33: If all immovable cultural relics have been destroyed, strict protection of the site should be implemented and reconstruction on the original site is not allowed. If it is necessary to rebuild on the original site due to special circumstances such as cultural relics protection, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government shall report to the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government for approval; If national key cultural relics protection units need to be rebuilt on their original sites, the people's</p>	<p>Article 22: If all immovable cultural relics have been destroyed, site protection shall be implemented, and reconstruction shall not be carried out on the original site. However, if it is necessary to rebuild on the original site due to special circumstances, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government shall report to the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government for approval; National key</p>	

<p>governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall obtain the consent of the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council and report to the State Council for approval.</p>	<p>cultural relics protection units that need to be rebuilt on their original sites shall be reported to the State Council for approval by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government.</p>	
<p>Article 34: If commemorative buildings or ancient buildings in state-owned cultural relics protection units are converted for other purposes, except for the establishment of museums, cultural relics storage facilities, or converted into tourist attractions, the cultural relics protection units at the city or county level shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government that approved and announced the cultural relics protection unit, and shall be submitted to the people's government that approved and announced the cultural relics protection unit after obtaining the consent of the cultural relics administrative department of the higher-level people's government; Provincial cultural relics protection units shall be reviewed and approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government, and then submitted to the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government for approval; National key cultural relics protection units shall be submitted to the State Council for approval by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government. State owned unclassified immovable cultural relics that are converted for other purposes shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the county-level people's government.</p>	<p>Article 23: For commemorative buildings or ancient buildings owned by the state that have been designated as cultural relics protection units and can be used for other purposes besides establishing museums, storage facilities, or being converted into tourist attractions, the cultural relics protection units at the city or county level shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government that approved and announced the cultural relics protection unit, and then submitted to the people's government that approved and announced the cultural relics protection unit for approval after obtaining the consent of the higher-level cultural relics administrative department; Provincial cultural relics protection units shall be reviewed and approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the provincial people's government that verifies and publishes the cultural relics protection unit, and then submitted to the provincial people's government for approval; National key cultural relics protection units used for other purposes shall be submitted to the State Council for approval by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government. State owned immovable cultural relics that have not been designated as cultural relics protection units for other purposes shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the county-level people's government.</p>	
<p>Article 35: State owned immovable cultural relics shall not be transferred or mortgaged. If the state has other regulations, they shall be followed. State owned immovable cultural relics that are established as museums, cultural relics storage facilities, or designated as tourist attractions shall not be converted into enterprise assets for operation; Its management organization shall not be changed to enterprise management. For tourism and</p>	<p>Article 24: State owned immovable cultural relics shall not be transferred or mortgaged. State owned cultural relics protection units established as museums, storage facilities, or designated as tourist attractions shall not be operated as enterprise assets.</p>	

<p>other development and construction activities relying on historical and cultural blocks and villages, relevant protection plans and measures should be strictly implemented, large-scale relocation should be controlled, overdevelopment should be prevented, and overall protection and dynamic inheritance should be strengthened.</p>		
<p>Article 36: Non State owned immovable cultural relics may not be transferred or mortgaged to foreigners, foreign organizations or international organizations. If non-state-owned immovable cultural relics are transferred, mortgaged or changed in use, they shall be reported to the corresponding cultural relics administrative department for filing.</p>	<p>Article 25: Non State owned immovable cultural relics may not be transferred or mortgaged to foreigners. If non-state-owned immovable cultural relics are transferred, mortgaged, or their use is changed, they shall be reported to the corresponding cultural relics administrative department for filing according to their level.</p>	
<p>Article 37: People's governments at or above the county level and their relevant departments shall take measures to promote the effective utilization of immovable cultural relics according to local conditions, while ensuring the safety of cultural relics. Cultural relics protection units should be opened to the public as much as possible. When cultural relics protection units are opened to the public, the opening hours and tourist carrying capacity should be reasonably determined and announced to the society, actively providing necessary convenience for tourists. Museums, memorial halls, cultural relic storage facilities, archaeological site parks and other units established to protect immovable cultural relics should strengthen the excavation and interpretation of the value of immovable cultural relics, and carry out targeted publicity and explanation.</p>		
<p>Article 38: When using immovable cultural relics, the principles of not changing the original state of the cultural relics and minimal intervention must be followed, and the safety of the cultural relics themselves and their ancillary cultural relics must be protected. It is not allowed to damage, rebuild, add or demolish immovable cultural relics. The local people's government shall promptly investigate and handle buildings and structures that pose a threat to the safety of immovable cultural relics and damage the historical features of immovable cultural relics; If necessary, the building or structure shall be demolished or relocated in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Article 26: When using immovable cultural relics, the principle of not changing the original state of the cultural relics must be followed, and the safety of buildings and their attached cultural relics must be protected. It is not allowed to damage, rebuild, add or demolish immovable cultural relics. The local people's government shall promptly investigate and handle buildings and structures that endanger the safety of cultural relics protection units and damage their historical features. If necessary, the buildings and structures shall be demolished.</p>	

<p>Article 39: Owners or users of immovable cultural relics shall strengthen fire safety management of fire, electricity, gas, etc., adopt targeted fire safety measures based on the characteristics of immovable cultural relics, improve fire prevention and emergency response capabilities, and ensure the safety of cultural relics.</p>		
<p>Article 40: The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government may designate areas where cultural relics buried underground or left underwater are concentrated and require overall protection as underground cultural relic burial areas or underwater cultural relic protection areas, formulate specific protection measures, and announce their implementation. If the underground cultural relics burial area or underwater cultural relics protection area involves two or more provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the central government, or involves other sea areas under Chinese jurisdiction outside of China's territorial waters, the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall delineate and formulate specific protection measures, and report to the State Council for approval and announcement.</p>		
<p>Chapter 3 - Archaeological Excavation</p>	<p>Chapter 3 - Archaeological Excavation</p>	
<p>Article 41: All archaeological excavation work must go through the approval procedures; Units engaged in archaeological excavations shall obtain the qualification certificate for archaeological excavations issued by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. No unit or individual is allowed to excavate cultural relics buried underground or left underwater without authorization.</p>	<p>Article 27: All archaeological excavation work must go through the approval procedures; Units engaged in archaeological excavations shall obtain approval from the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. No unit or individual is allowed to excavate cultural relics buried underground without authorization.</p>	
<p>Article 42: Units engaged in archaeological excavations shall propose excavation plans for scientific research and submit them to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for approval; The archaeological excavation plan for key national cultural relics protection units shall be reviewed by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council and submitted to the State Council for approval. Before approval or review, the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall solicit opinions from social science research institutions, other scientific research</p>	<p>Article 28: Units engaged in archaeological excavations shall propose excavation plans for scientific research and submit them to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for approval; The archaeological excavation plan for key national cultural relics protection units shall be reviewed by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council and submitted to the State Council for approval. Before approval or review, the cultural relics administrative department</p>	

<p>institutions, and relevant experts.</p>	<p>of the State Council shall solicit opinions from social science research institutions, other scientific research institutions, and relevant experts.</p>	
<p>Article 43: In areas where underground cultural relics may exist, before the local people's governments at or above the county level transfer or allocate land, the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall organize units engaged in archaeological excavations to conduct archaeological investigations and explorations. The areas where underground cultural relics may exist shall be promptly designated and dynamically adjusted by the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government. If a large-scale basic construction project is carried out, or a construction project is carried out within the protection scope or construction control zone of a cultural relic protection unit without conducting archaeological investigation and exploration in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the construction unit shall report in advance to the cultural relic administrative department of the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government to organize archaeological excavation units to conduct archaeological investigation and exploration in places where cultural relics may be buried within the project scope. If cultural relics are discovered during archaeological investigations and explorations, the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall jointly agree on protection measures with the construction units in accordance with the requirements of cultural relics protection; In case of important discoveries, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government shall promptly report to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for handling. If the suspension or extension of the construction period results in losses to the construction unit, the cultural relics administrative department of the local people's government at or above the county level, together with relevant departments, shall listen to the opinions of the construction unit, propose</p>	<p>Article 29: When carrying out large-scale basic construction projects, the construction unit shall report in advance to the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government to organize archaeological excavation units to conduct archaeological investigations and explorations in places where cultural relics may be buried within the scope of the project. If cultural relics are discovered during archaeological investigations and explorations, the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall jointly negotiate protection measures with the construction units in accordance with the requirements of cultural relics protection; In case of important discoveries, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government shall promptly report to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for handling.</p>	<p>How to operate?</p>

<p>handling suggestions, and submit them to the local people's government for approval.</p>		
<p>Article 44: If cooperation is required for archaeological excavation work, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government shall propose an excavation plan based on the exploration work and submit it to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for approval. Before approval, the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall solicit opinions from social science research institutions, other scientific research institutions, and relevant experts. If there is an urgent need to rescue and excavate ancient cultural sites or tombs due to the tight construction period or the risk of natural damage, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government shall organize the excavation and complete the approval procedures at the same time.</p>	<p>Article 30: Archaeological excavation work that requires cooperation with construction projects shall be proposed by the cultural relics administrative departments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government on the basis of exploration work, and submitted to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for approval. Before approval, the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall solicit opinions from social science research institutions, other scientific research institutions, and relevant experts. If there is an urgent need to rescue and excavate ancient cultural sites or tombs due to the tight construction period or the risk of natural damage, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government shall organize the excavation and complete the approval procedures at the same time.</p>	
<p>Article 45: For archaeological investigations, explorations, and excavations required for basic and production construction, the expenses shall be included in the construction project budget by the construction unit.</p> <p>The people's governments at or above the county level may provide support for archaeological investigations, explorations, and excavations through appropriate means.</p>	<p>Article 31: For archaeological investigations, explorations, and excavations required for basic and production construction, the expenses shall be included in the construction project budget by the construction unit.</p>	
<p>Article 46: In construction projects, agricultural production and other activities, if any unit or individual discovers cultural relics or suspected cultural relics, they shall protect the site and immediately report to the local cultural relics administrative department; The cultural relics administrative department shall rush to the scene within 24 hours after receiving the report and provide a handling opinion within 7 days. The cultural relics administrative department shall take measures to protect the site, and may notify the public security organs or maritime law enforcement agencies to assist if necessary; If important cultural relics are discovered, they shall be immediately reported to the cultural relics administrative department</p>	<p>Article 32: Any unit or individual who discovers cultural relics during construction projects or agricultural production shall protect the site and immediately report to the local cultural relics administrative department. After receiving the report, the cultural relics administrative department shall, unless there are special circumstances, rush to the site within 24 hours and provide a handling opinion within 7 days. The cultural relics administrative department may report to the local people's government to notify the public security organs to assist in protecting the scene; If important cultural relics are discovered,</p>	

<p>of the State Council, which shall provide handling opinions within 15 days after receiving the report. The cultural relics discovered in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph belong to the state, and no unit or individual may loot, privately divide, or hide them.</p>	<p>they shall be immediately reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council, which shall provide handling opinions within 15 days after receiving the report. The cultural relics discovered in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph belong to the state, and no unit or individual may loot, privately divide, or hide them.</p>	
<p>Article 47: Without the special permission of the State Council from the administrative department for cultural relics under the State Council, no foreigner, foreign organization or international organization may conduct archaeological investigation, exploration or excavation in China.</p>	<p>Article 33: No foreigner or foreign organization may conduct archaeological investigation, exploration or excavation within the territory of the People's Republic of China without the special permission of the State Council from the administrative department for cultural relics under the State Council.</p>	
<p>Article 48: The results of archaeological investigations, explorations, and excavations shall be truthfully reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council and the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government. Archaeological excavations of cultural relics shall be registered, properly stored, and promptly transferred to state-owned museums, libraries, or other units designated by the cultural relics administrative departments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government or the State Council for the collection of cultural relics in accordance with relevant national regulations. With the approval of the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, units engaged in archaeological excavations may retain a small number of unearthed and water bearing cultural relics as scientific research specimens. The cultural relics and archaeological excavation materials excavated by archaeology shall not be occupied by any unit or individual.</p>	<p>Article 34: The results of archaeological investigations, explorations, and excavations shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council and the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government. Archaeological excavations of cultural relics shall be registered, properly stored, and transferred to state-owned museums, libraries, or other units designated by the cultural relics administrative departments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government or the State Council for the collection of cultural relics in accordance with relevant national regulations. With the approval of the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, units engaged in archaeological excavations may retain a small amount of unearthed cultural relics as scientific research specimens. Archaeological excavations of cultural relics shall not be occupied by any unit or individual.</p>	
<p>Article 49: In accordance with the needs of ensuring the safety of cultural relics, conducting scientific research, and fully utilizing the role of cultural relics, the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central</p>	<p>Article 35: In accordance with the needs of ensuring the safety of cultural relics, conducting scientific research, and fully utilizing the role of cultural relics, the cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities</p>	

<p>Government may, with the approval of the people's governments at the same level, call upon unearthed or emerging cultural relics within their respective administrative regions; The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council, with the approval of the State Council, may call upon important unearthed and unearthed cultural relics from across the country.</p>	<p>directly under the Central Government may, with the approval of the people's governments at the same level, call upon unearthed cultural relics within their respective administrative regions; The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council may, with the approval of the State Council, call upon important unearthed cultural relics from across the country.</p>	
<p>Chapter 4 - Cultural Relics in the Collection</p>	<p>Chapter 4 - Cultural Relics in the Collection</p>	
<p>Article 50: The state encourages and supports cultural relics collection units to collect and protect movable cultural relics, and to carry out activities such as cultural relics exhibition, publicity and education, and scientific research. Relevant departments should treat state-owned cultural relics collection units and non-state-owned cultural relics collection units fairly in terms of establishment conditions, social service requirements, and financial and tax support policies.</p>		
<p>Article 51: Museums, libraries, and other cultural relics collection units must classify the cultural relics they collect (hereinafter referred to as collection cultural relics) according to the relevant national cultural relics grading standards, establish archives, establish strict management systems, and report to the competent cultural relics administrative department for the record. The cultural relics administrative department of the local people's government at or above the county level shall establish archives of cultural relics in its collection within its administrative area; The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall establish national first-class cultural relics archives and archives of cultural relics collected by state-owned cultural relics collection units under its jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Article 36: Museums, libraries, and other cultural relics collection units must classify the cultural relics they collect, set up collection archives, establish strict management systems, and report to the competent cultural relics administrative department for filing. The cultural relics administrative departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall establish archives of cultural relics in their respective administrative regions; The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall establish archives of national first-class cultural relics collections and archives of cultural relics collected by state-owned cultural relics collection units under its jurisdiction.</p>	
<p>Article 52: Cultural relics collection units may acquire cultural relics through the following methods: (1) purchase; (2) Accept donations; 3) Exchange in accordance with the law; (4) Other methods stipulated by laws and administrative regulations. State owned cultural relics collection units can also obtain cultural relics through designated collection or allocation methods by the cultural relics administrative department. Cultural relics collection units shall fulfill their reasonable duty of care in accordance with the law, and</p>	<p>Article 37: Cultural relics collection units may acquire cultural relics through the following methods: (1) purchase; (2) Accept donations; (3) Exchange in accordance with the law; (4) Other methods stipulated by laws and administrative regulations. State owned cultural relics collection units can also obtain cultural relics through designated storage or allocation by the cultural relics administrative department.</p>	

<p>understand and identify the legality of the sources of cultural relics to be collected and purchased.</p>		
<p>Article 53: Cultural relics collection units shall establish and improve management systems in accordance with relevant national regulations based on the protection needs of the collected cultural relics, and report to the competent cultural relics administrative department for filing. Without approval, no unit or individual may retrieve cultural relics from the collection. The legal representative or main person in charge of a cultural relic collection unit is responsible for the safety of the collected cultural relics. When the legal representative or main person in charge of a cultural relic collection unit leaves their post, they shall handle the transfer procedures for the collection of cultural relics in accordance with the archives of the collection.</p>	<p>Article 38: Cultural relics collection units shall establish and improve management systems in accordance with relevant national regulations based on the protection needs of the collected cultural relics, and report to the competent cultural relics administrative department for filing. Without approval, no unit or individual may retrieve cultural relics from the collection. The legal representative of a cultural relic collection unit is responsible for the safety of the collected cultural relics. When the legal representative of a state-owned cultural relic collection unit leaves office, the transfer procedures for the collection of cultural relics shall be handled in accordance with the archives of the collection of cultural relics.</p>	
<p>Article 54: The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council may allocate state-owned cultural relics in the national collection. The cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government may allocate cultural relics collected by state-owned cultural relics collection units under their jurisdiction within their respective administrative regions; The allocation of first-class cultural relics in state-owned collections shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for filing. State owned cultural relics collection units can apply for the allocation of state-owned cultural relics.</p>	<p>Article 39: The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council may allocate state-owned cultural relics in the national collection. The cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government may allocate cultural relics collected by state-owned cultural relics collection units under their jurisdiction within their respective administrative regions; The allocation of first-class cultural relics in state-owned collections shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for filing. State owned cultural relics collection units can apply for the allocation of state-owned cultural relics.</p>	
<p>Article 55: Cultural relics collection units shall improve service conditions, enhance service levels, fully utilize the role of their collection of cultural relics, and strengthen publicity and education on the excellent historical culture and revolutionary traditions of the Chinese nation through exhibitions, scientific research, cultural creativity and other activities; Improve the efficiency of utilizing cultural relics in the collection through borrowing, exchange, online exhibitions, and other means. Cultural relics collection units should provide support and assistance to schools and research institutions in carrying out activities related to education, teaching, scientific research, etc. Museums</p>		

<p>should open to the public in accordance with relevant national regulations, reasonably determine the opening hours and number of visitors, and publicize them to the society. They should provide scientific, accurate, and vivid textual explanations and explanatory services in various forms.</p>		
<p>Article 56: If state-owned cultural relics collection units need to borrow cultural relics from their collections for exhibitions, scientific research, etc., they shall report to the competent cultural relics administrative department for filing; Those who borrow first-class cultural relics from the collection shall also report to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for filing. If non-state-owned cultural relics collection units and other units need to borrow state-owned cultural relics for exhibitions, they shall report to the competent cultural relics administrative department for approval; Borrowing first-class cultural relics from state-owned collections shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. If cultural relics are borrowed between cultural relics collection units, a borrowing agreement shall be signed, and the term stipulated in the agreement shall not exceed three years.</p>	<p>Article 40: Cultural relics collection units shall fully utilize the role of their collection of cultural relics, and strengthen the publicity and education of the excellent history, culture, and revolutionary traditions of the Chinese nation through exhibitions, scientific research, and other activities. If state-owned cultural relics collection units need to borrow cultural relics from their collections for exhibitions, scientific research, etc., they shall report to the competent cultural relics administrative department for filing; Those who borrow first-class cultural relics from the collection shall also report to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for filing. If non-state-owned cultural relics collection units and other units need to borrow state-owned cultural relics for exhibitions, they shall report to the competent cultural relics administrative department for approval; Borrowing first-class cultural relics from state-owned collections shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. The maximum period for borrowing cultural relics between cultural relics collection units shall not exceed three years.</p>	
<p>Article 57: State owned cultural relics collection units that have established archives and management systems for cultural relics in accordance with the provisions of this Law may exchange cultural relics in their collections; The exchange of cultural relics in the collection shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government, and shall be filed with the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council.</p>	<p>Article 41: State owned cultural relics collection units that have established archives for their collection of cultural relics may exchange their collection of cultural relics between state-owned cultural relics collection units upon approval by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government and filing with the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council.</p>	

<p>Article 58: State owned cultural relics collection units that have not established archives and management systems for cultural relics in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall not borrow or exchange their cultural relics in accordance with the provisions of Articles 55 to 57 of this Law.</p>	<p>Article 42: State owned cultural relics collection units that have not established archives for their collection of cultural relics shall not dispose of their collection of cultural relics in accordance with the provisions of Articles 40 and 41 of this Law.</p>	
<p>Article 59: Cultural relics in the collection of cultural relics shall be allocated, exchanged, or borrowed in accordance with the law. The cultural relics collection unit that obtains the cultural relics may provide reasonable compensation to the cultural relics collection unit that provides the cultural relics. The compensation fees obtained from the allocation, exchange, and lending of cultural relics by cultural relics collection units must be used to improve the collection conditions of cultural relics and collect new cultural relics, and shall not be used for other purposes; No unit or individual may encroach upon it. Cultural relics that are transferred, exchanged, or borrowed must be strictly preserved and must not be lost or damaged.</p>	<p>Article 43: State owned cultural relics shall be allocated, exchanged, and borrowed in accordance with the law. Cultural relics collection units that obtain cultural relics may provide reasonable compensation to cultural relics collection units that provide cultural relics. Specific management measures shall be formulated by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. The compensation fees obtained from the allocation, exchange, and lending of cultural relics by state-owned cultural relics collection units must be used to improve the collection conditions of cultural relics and collect new cultural relics, and shall not be used for other purposes; No unit or individual may encroach upon it. Cultural relics that are transferred, exchanged, or borrowed must be strictly preserved and must not be lost or damaged.</p>	
<p>Article 60: It is prohibited for state-owned cultural relics collection units to donate, rent, sell, mortgage, or pledge their cultural relics to other units or individuals.</p>	<p>Article 44: It is prohibited for state-owned cultural relics collection units to donate, rent or sell their cultural relics to other units or individuals.</p>	
<p>Article 61: The method for withdrawing cultural relics that are no longer collected by state-owned cultural relics collection units from their collections shall be formulated and announced by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council.</p>	<p>Article 45: The disposal measures for cultural relics that are no longer collected by state-owned cultural relics collection units shall be separately formulated by the State Council.</p>	
<p>Article 62: The restoration of cultural relics in the collection shall not alter their original state; Copying, filming, and printing of cultural relics in the collection shall not cause damage to the cultural relics in the collection. The restoration, replication, and printing of second level cultural relics and third level cultural relics in the collection shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government; The restoration, replication, and printing of first-class cultural relics in the collection shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. The restoration, replication,</p>	<p>Article 46: The restoration of cultural relics in the collection shall not alter their original state; Copying, filming, and printing of cultural relics in the collection shall not cause damage to the cultural relics in the collection. The specific management measures shall be formulated by the State Council. The restoration, replication, photography, and printing of individual immovable cultural relics shall be subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.</p>	

<p>photography, and printing of individual immovable cultural relics shall be subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.</p>		
<p>Article 63: Museums, libraries, and other units that collect cultural relics shall be equipped with facilities for fire prevention, theft prevention, and natural damage prevention in accordance with relevant national regulations, and take corresponding measures to ensure the safety of the collected cultural relics.</p>	<p>Article 47: Museums, libraries, and other units that collect cultural relics shall be equipped with fire prevention, theft prevention, and natural damage prevention facilities in accordance with relevant national regulations to ensure the safety of the cultural relics in their collections.</p>	
<p>Article 64: If the first-class cultural relics in the collection are damaged, they shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for verification and handling. If other cultural relics in the collection are damaged, they shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government for verification and handling; The cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall report the verification and handling results to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for the record. If the cultural relics in the collection are stolen, robbed or lost, the cultural relics collection unit shall immediately report to the public security organ and at the same time report to the competent cultural relics administrative department.</p>	<p>Article 48: If the first-class cultural relics in the collection are damaged, they shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for verification and handling. If other cultural relics in the collection are damaged, they shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government for verification and handling; The cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall report the verification and handling results to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for the record. If the cultural relics in the collection are stolen, robbed or lost, the cultural relics collection unit shall immediately report to the public security organ and at the same time report to the competent cultural relics administrative department.</p>	
<p>Article 65: Personnel of cultural relics administrative departments and state-owned cultural relics collection units shall not borrow state-owned cultural relics, nor shall they illegally occupy state-owned cultural relics.</p>	<p>Article 49: Personnel of cultural relics administrative departments and state-owned cultural relics collection units shall not borrow state-owned cultural relics or illegally occupy them.</p>	
<p>Chapter 5 - Folk Collection of Cultural Relics</p>	<p>Chapter 5 - Folk Collection of Cultural Relics</p>	
<p>Article 66: The state encourages citizens and organizations to legally collect, and strengthens guidance, management, and services for folk collection activities.</p>		
<p>Article 67: Citizens and organizations other than cultural relics collection units may collect cultural relics obtained through the following methods: (1) Inheriting or accepting gifts in accordance with the law; (2) Purchase from cultural relics sales units; (3) Purchase through</p>	<p>Article 50: Citizens, legal persons, and other organizations outside cultural relics collection units may collect cultural relics obtained through the following methods: (1) Inheriting or accepting gifts in accordance with the law; (2) Purchase</p>	

<p>auction enterprises engaged in cultural relic auctions (hereinafter referred to as cultural relic auction enterprises); (4) The exchange or lawful transfer of cultural relics legally owned by individual citizens; (5) Other legal methods stipulated by the state. The cultural relics mentioned in the preceding paragraph collected by citizens or organizations outside of cultural relics collection units may be circulated in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>from cultural relic stores; (3) Purchase from auction companies that operate cultural relics auctions; (4) The exchange or lawful transfer of cultural relics legally owned by individual citizens; (5) Other legal methods stipulated by the state. The cultural relics mentioned in the preceding paragraph collected by citizens, legal persons, and other organizations outside of cultural relics collection units may be circulated in accordance with the law.</p>	
<p>Article 68: It is prohibited to buy or sell the following cultural relics: (1) State owned cultural relics, except for those allowed by the state; (2) Murals, sculptures, building components, etc. in state-owned immovable cultural relics, except for those that are lawfully dismantled and should be collected by cultural relics collection units as stipulated in Article 31 (4) of this Law; (3) Rare cultural relics in non-state-owned collections; (4) Stolen cultural relics and cultural relics from other sources that do not comply with the provisions of Article 67 of this Law, as notified or announced by relevant departments of the State Council; (5) Foreign governments and relevant international organizations have reported or announced the loss of cultural relics in accordance with relevant international conventions.</p>	<p>Article 51: Citizens, legal persons, and other organizations shall not buy or sell the following cultural relics: (1) State owned cultural relics, except for those allowed by the state; (2) Rare cultural relics in non-state-owned collections; (3) Murals, sculptures, building components, etc. in state-owned immovable cultural relics, except for those that are lawfully dismantled and should be collected by cultural relics collection units as stipulated in Article 20, Paragraph 4 of this Law; (4) Cultural relics whose source does not comply with the provisions of Article 50 of this Law.</p>	
<p>Article 69: The state encourages citizens and organizations outside of cultural relics collection units to donate their collected cultural relics to cultural relics collection units or lend them to cultural relics collection units for exhibition and research. Cultural relics collection units shall respect and properly collect, preserve, and display the donated cultural relics in accordance with the wishes of the donors. Cultural relics prohibited by the state from leaving the country shall not be transferred, rented, mortgaged, or pledged to overseas organizations or individuals.</p>	<p>Article 52: The state encourages citizens, legal persons, and other organizations outside of cultural relics collection units to donate their collected cultural relics to state-owned cultural relics collection units or lend them to cultural relics collection units for exhibition and research. State owned cultural relics collection units shall respect and properly collect, preserve, and display the donated cultural relics in accordance with the wishes of the donors. Cultural relics prohibited by the State from leaving the country may not be transferred, leased or pledged to foreigners.</p>	
<p>Article 70: Cultural relics sales units shall obtain a cultural relics sales license issued by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government. Cultural relics sales units are not allowed to engage in cultural relics auction business activities or establish cultural relics auction enterprises.</p>	<p>Article 53: Cultural relic shops shall be established with the approval of the cultural relic administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and shall be managed in accordance with the law. Cultural relic shops are not allowed to engage in cultural relic auction business activities, and are not allowed to</p>	

	<p>establish auction enterprises that operate cultural relic auctions.</p>	
<p>Article 71: Auction enterprises established in accordance with the law that operate cultural relic auctions shall obtain a cultural relic auction license issued by the cultural relic administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government. Cultural relic auction enterprises are not allowed to engage in cultural relic sales activities or establish cultural relic sales units.</p>	<p>Article 54: Auction enterprises established in accordance with the law that operate cultural relic auctions shall obtain a cultural relic auction license issued by the cultural relic administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government. Auction enterprises engaged in cultural relic auctions shall not engage in cultural relic purchase and sale activities, nor shall they establish cultural relic shops.</p>	
<p>Article 72: Staff members of cultural relics administrative departments shall not establish or participate in the establishment of cultural relics sales units or cultural relics auction enterprises. Cultural relics collection units and their staff shall not establish or participate in the establishment of cultural relics sales units or cultural relics auction enterprises. It is prohibited to establish foreign-invested cultural relics sales units or cultural relics auction enterprises. Except for cultural relics sales units and cultural relics auction enterprises, no other units or individuals are allowed to engage in cultural relics commercial business activities.</p>	<p>Article 55: Staff members of cultural relics administrative departments shall not organize or participate in the establishment of cultural relics shops or auction enterprises that operate cultural relics auctions. Cultural relics collection units shall not hold or participate in the establishment of cultural relics shops or auction enterprises that operate cultural relics auctions. It is prohibited to establish Sino foreign joint ventures, Sino foreign cooperative ventures, or wholly foreign-owned cultural relic shops or auction enterprises engaged in cultural relic auctions. Except for approved cultural relic shops and auction enterprises engaged in cultural relic auctions, no other units or individuals are allowed to engage in commercial activities related to cultural relics.</p>	
<p>Article 73: Cultural relics sales units shall not sell cultural relics, and cultural relics auction enterprises shall not auction cultural relics as stipulated in Article 68 of this Law. The cultural relics auctioned by cultural relics auction enterprises shall be reviewed by the cultural relics administrative department of the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph before auction, and shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for filing. Cultural relic sales units selling cultural relics and cultural relic auction enterprises auctioning cultural relics shall truthfully state the relevant information of cultural relics and shall not engage in false advertising.</p>	<p>Article 56: Cultural relic shops shall not sell, and auction enterprises shall not auction cultural relics as stipulated in Article 51 of this Law. The cultural relics auctioned by auction enterprises shall be reviewed by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government before auction, and shall be reported to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council for filing.</p>	

<p>Article 74: The cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall establish an information and credit management system for the purchase, sale, and auction of cultural relics, and promote the construction of integrity in the field of cultural relics circulation. Cultural relics sales units purchasing and selling cultural relics, and cultural relics auction enterprises auctioning cultural relics, shall make records in accordance with relevant national regulations and report to the cultural relics administrative department of the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government for filing within 30 days after the sale or auction of cultural relics. When auctioning cultural relics, if the client or buyer requests confidentiality of their identity, the cultural relics administrative department shall keep it confidential; Except as otherwise provided by laws and administrative regulations.</p>	<p>Article 57: The cultural relics administrative departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall establish an information and credit management system for the purchase, sale, and auction of cultural relics. Cultural relic shops that purchase and sell cultural relics, and auction enterprises that auction cultural relics, shall make records in accordance with relevant national regulations and report to the cultural relic administrative department of the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government for filing within 30 days after the sale or auction of cultural relics. When auctioning cultural relics, if the client or buyer requests confidentiality of their identity, the cultural relics administrative department shall keep it confidential; However, except as otherwise provided by laws and administrative regulations.</p>	
<p>Article 75: When reviewing the cultural relics to be auctioned, the cultural relics administrative department may designate state-owned cultural relics collection units to prioritize the purchase of precious cultural relics. The purchase price is determined through negotiation between representatives of state-owned cultural relics collection units and the principal of the cultural relics.</p>	<p>Article 58: When reviewing the cultural relics to be auctioned, the cultural relics administrative department may designate state-owned cultural relics collection units to prioritize the purchase of precious cultural relics. The purchase price is determined through negotiation between the representative of the cultural relic collection unit and the principal of the cultural relic.</p>	
<p>Article 76: Banks, smelters, paper mills, and waste material recycling units shall be jointly responsible with the local cultural relics administrative department for selecting cultural relics mixed in gold and silver utensils and waste materials. The selected cultural relics shall be handed over to the local administrative department for cultural relics, except that the historical currency necessary for bank research may be retained by the People's Bank of China. Reasonable compensation should be given for the transfer and selection of cultural relics.</p>	<p>Article 59: Banks, smelters, paper mills, and waste material recycling units shall be jointly responsible with the local cultural relics administrative department for selecting cultural relics mixed in gold and silver utensils and waste materials. The selection of cultural relics should be handed over to the local cultural relics administrative department, except for the historical currency necessary for bank research that can be retained by the People's Bank of China. Reasonable compensation should be given for the transfer and selection of cultural relics.</p>	

Chapter 6 - Exit and Entry of Cultural Relics	Chapter 6 - Exit and Entry of Cultural Relics	
<p>Article 77: State owned cultural relics, precious cultural relics among non-state-owned cultural relics, and other cultural relics prohibited by the state from leaving the country shall not be allowed to leave the country; Except for exhibitions held abroad in accordance with the provisions of this law or those approved by the State Council for special needs. The specific scope of cultural relics prohibited by the state from leaving the country shall be determined and announced by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council.</p>	<p>Article 60: State owned cultural relics, precious cultural relics among non-state-owned cultural relics, and other cultural relics prohibited from leaving the country by national regulations shall not be allowed to leave the country; However, exceptions shall be made for exhibitions held abroad in accordance with the provisions of this Law or for special needs that require approval from the State Council.</p>	
<p>Article 78: Cultural relics leaving the country shall be reviewed by the cultural relics import and export review institution designated by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. Cultural relics that have been approved for export after review shall be issued a cultural relics export permit by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council, and shall be exported from the port designated by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. Any unit or individual transporting, mailing, or carrying cultural relics out of the country shall declare to the customs; Customs will release cultural relics with an exit permit.</p>	<p>Article 61: Cultural relics leaving the country shall be reviewed by the cultural relics import and export review institution designated by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. Cultural relics that have been approved for export after review shall be issued a cultural relics export permit by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council, and shall be exported from the port designated by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council. Any unit or individual transporting, mailing, or carrying cultural relics out of the country shall declare to the customs; Customs will release cultural relics with an exit permit.</p>	
<p>Article 79: The export exhibition of cultural relics shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council; If the number of first-class cultural relics exceeds the limit set by the State Council, it shall be reported to the State Council for approval. Solitary and vulnerable items in first-class cultural relics are prohibited from being exhibited abroad. The cultural relics exhibited abroad shall be reviewed and registered by the cultural relics import and export review agency. The customs shall release the goods with the approval documents from the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council or the State Council. The re entry of cultural relics for outbound exhibitions shall be reviewed and inspected by the original review and registration institutions for cultural relics.</p>	<p>Article 62: The export exhibition of cultural relics shall be approved by the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council; If the number of first-class cultural relics exceeds the limit set by the State Council, it shall be reported to the State Council for approval. Solitary and vulnerable items in first-class cultural relics are prohibited from being exhibited abroad. The cultural relics exhibited abroad shall be reviewed and registered by the cultural relics import and export review agency. The customs shall release the goods with the approval documents from the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council or the State Council. The cultural relics exhibited abroad shall be reviewed and inspected by the original import and export review agency upon re-entry.</p>	

<p>Article 80: When cultural relics are temporarily imported, they shall be declared to the customs and submitted to the cultural relics import and export review agency for review and registration. If the cultural relics import and export review agency discovers that the temporarily imported cultural relics belong to the cultural relics specified in Article 68 of this Law, it shall report to the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council and notify the customs. Temporary cultural relics entering the country must be reviewed and inspected by the original cultural relics import and export review agency before they can be re exported; After verification and inspection, if there are no errors, the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall issue a cultural relics exit permit, and the customs shall release the goods based on the cultural relics exit permit.</p>	<p>Article 63: When cultural relics are temporarily imported, they shall be declared to the customs and submitted to the cultural relics import and export review agency for review and registration. Temporary cultural relics entering the country must be reviewed and inspected by the original cultural relics import and export review agency before they can be re exported; After verification and inspection, if there are no errors, the cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall issue a cultural relics exit permit, and the customs shall release the goods based on the cultural relics exit permit.</p>	
<p>Article 81: The state strengthens international cooperation in the field of cultural relics recovery and return. The cultural relics administrative department of the State Council shall, in accordance with the law, work together with relevant departments to pursue cultural relics that have been lost overseas due to theft, illegal exit, etc; We will cooperate with relevant countries to return foreign cultural relics illegally imported into China in accordance with relevant treaties, agreements, protocols, or the principle of reciprocity. The state reserves the right to retrieve cultural relics that have been stolen, illegally exported, or lost overseas, and this right is not subject to time limits.</p>		
<p>Chapter 7 - Legal Liability</p>	<p>Chapter 7 - Legal Liability</p>	
<p>Article 82: If local people's governments at all levels, relevant departments of people's governments at or above the county level, and their staff, as well as other personnel performing public duties in accordance with the law, abuse their power, neglect their duties, or engage in favoritism and fraud, the responsible leaders and directly responsible personnel shall be punished in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Article 77: If any of the acts listed in Article 66, Article 68, Article 70, Article 71, Article 74, or Article 75 of this Law is committed, and the responsible person in charge and other directly responsible personnel are state officials, administrative sanctions shall be imposed in accordance with the law. Article 78: If public security organs, industrial and commercial administrative departments, customs, urban and rural construction planning departments, and other state organs violate the provisions of this Law by abusing their power, neglecting their duties, engaging in favoritism and fraud, causing damage or loss of precious cultural relics protected by the state, the responsible personnel in charge and other directly responsible personnel shall be</p>	

	<p>given administrative sanctions in accordance with the law; Those who commit crimes shall be held criminally responsible in accordance with the law.</p>	
<p>Article 83: Those who commit any of the following acts shall be ordered to rectify and given a warning by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level; For those who cause damage to cultural relics or other serious consequences, a fine of not less than 500000 yuan but not more than 5 million yuan shall be imposed on the unit, and a fine of not less than 50000 yuan but not more than 500000 yuan shall be imposed on the individual. The relevant cultural relics repair and restoration costs shall be ordered to be borne, and the qualification level shall be downgraded by the original issuing authority; If the circumstances are serious, the unit may be fined not less than 5 million yuan but not more than 10 million yuan, and the qualification certificate shall be revoked by the original issuing authority: (1) Engaging in other construction projects or blasting, drilling, excavation and other operations outside the protection scope of cultural relics protection units without authorization; (2)Without the consent of the cultural relics administrative department, the engineering design plan is constructed within the construction control zone of the cultural relics protection unit without authorization; (3) Failure to establish measures for the protection of immovable cultural relics on their original sites, or unauthorized construction of immovable cultural relics on their original sites without approval from the cultural relics administrative department; (4)Unauthorized relocation or demolition of immovable cultural relics; (5)Unauthorized repair of immovable cultural relics, significantly altering their original state; (6)Unauthorized reconstruction of immovable cultural relics that have been completely destroyed on the original site; (7)Engaging in cultural relic repair, relocation, and reconstruction without obtaining the qualification certificate for cultural relic protection engineering; (8)Carrying out large-scale basic construction projects, or carrying out construction projects within the protection scope or construction control zone of cultural relics protection units, without conducting archaeological investigations and explorations in accordance with the law. Those who damage immovable cultural relics protection signs established in accordance with the provisions of</p>	<p>Article 66: If one of the following acts does not constitute a crime, the cultural relics department of the people's government at or above the county level shall order correction. If serious consequences are caused, a fine of not less than 50000 yuan but not more than 500000 yuan shall be imposed; If the circumstances are serious, the original issuing authority shall revoke the qualification certificate: (1) carrying out construction projects or blasting, drilling, excavation and other operations within the protection scope of cultural relics protection units without authorization; (2)Construction projects carried out within the construction control zone of cultural relics protection units, whose engineering design plans have not been approved by the cultural relics administrative department or submitted to the urban and rural construction planning department for approval, causing damage to the historical style of cultural relics protection units; (3)Unauthorized relocation or demolition of immovable cultural relics; (4)Unauthorized repair of immovable cultural relics, significantly altering their original state;(5)Unauthorized reconstruction of immovable cultural relics that have been completely destroyed on the original site, causing damage to cultural relics; (6)The construction unit engages in cultural relic repair, relocation, and reconstruction without obtaining the qualification certificate for cultural relic protection engineering. For those who scratch, smear or damage cultural relics that are not serious enough, or damage the signs of cultural relics protection units established in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 1 of this Law, the public security organs or the units where the cultural relics are located shall give a warning and may also impose a fine.</p>	

<p>this Law shall be given a warning and may be fined up to 500 yuan by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level.</p>		
<p>Article 84: Those who construct facilities that pollute cultural relics protection units and their environment within the protection scope or construction control zone of cultural relics protection units shall be punished by the competent department of ecological environment in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>Article 67: If facilities that pollute cultural relics protection units and their environments are constructed within the protection scope of cultural relics protection units or within the construction control zone, or if existing facilities that pollute cultural relics protection units and their environments are not rectified within the prescribed time limit, the environmental protection administrative department shall impose penalties in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.</p>	
<p>Article 85: Anyone who violates the provisions of this Law and commits any of the following acts shall be ordered to rectify by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level, given a warning or criticism, and have their illegal gains confiscated; For illegal gains of more than 5000 yuan, a fine of not less than twice but not more than ten times the illegal gains shall be imposed; If there are no illegal gains or the illegal gains are less than 5000 yuan, a fine of not less than 10000 yuan but not more than 50000 yuan shall be imposed: (1) Transfer or mortgage state-owned immovable cultural relics; (2) Transforming state-owned immovable cultural relics that have been established as museums, cultural relics storage facilities, or converted into tourist attractions into enterprise asset management, or transferring their management institutions to enterprise management; (3) Transfer or mortgage non-state-owned immovable cultural relics to foreigners, foreign organizations or international organizations; (4) Unauthorized alteration of the purpose of commemorative or ancient buildings in state-owned cultural relics protection units.</p>	<p>Article 68: Those who commit any of the following acts shall be ordered to rectify by the cultural relics department of the people's government at or above the county level, and their illegal gains shall be confiscated. If the illegal gains exceed 10000 yuan, a fine of not less than twice but not more than five times the illegal gains shall be imposed; If the illegal gains are less than 10000 yuan, a fine of not less than 5000 yuan but not more than 20000 yuan shall be imposed: (1) transferring or mortgaging state-owned immovable cultural relics, or operating state-owned immovable cultural relics as enterprise assets; (2) Transferring or mortgaging non-state-owned immovable cultural relics to foreigners; (3) Changing the purpose of state-owned cultural relics protection units without authorization.</p>	
<p>Article 86: If the layout, environment, historical style, etc. of a historical and cultural city are seriously damaged, its title as a historical and cultural city shall be revoked by the State Council; If the layout, environment, and historical features of historical and cultural blocks, villages, and towns are severely damaged, the provincial, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government shall revoke their titles as historical and cultural blocks or villages; Punish the responsible leaders and directly responsible</p>	<p>Article 69: If the layout, environment, historical style, etc. of a historical and cultural city are seriously damaged, its title as a historical and cultural city shall be revoked by the State Council; If the layout, environment, and historical features of historical and cultural towns, streets, and villages are severely damaged, the titles of historical and cultural blocks and villages shall be revoked by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and</p>	

<p>personnel in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>municipalities directly under the Central Government; Administrative sanctions shall be imposed on the responsible supervisors and other directly responsible personnel in accordance with the law.</p>	
<p>Article 87: Anyone who commits any of the following acts shall be ordered to rectify by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level, given a warning or criticism, and have their illegal gains confiscated; For illegal gains of more than 5000 yuan, a fine of not less than twice but not more than ten times the illegal gains shall be imposed; If there are no illegal gains or the illegal gains are less than 5000 yuan, a fine of up to 50000 yuan may be imposed: (1) Cultural relics collection units that fail to equip fire prevention, theft prevention, and natural damage prevention facilities in accordance with relevant national regulations; (2) When the legal representative or main person in charge of a cultural relic collection unit leaves their post, they fail to transfer the cultural relics in accordance with the collection archives, or the transferred cultural relics do not match the collection archives; (3) State owned cultural relics collection units donate, rent, sell, mortgage or pledge their cultural relics to other units or individuals; (4) Borrowing or exchanging cultural relics in violation of the provisions of this law; (5) Compensation fees for misappropriating or embezzling cultural relics obtained through legal allocation, exchange, or lending.</p>	<p>Article 70: If any of the following acts are committed but do not constitute a crime, the cultural relics department of the people's government at or above the county level shall order correction and may impose a fine of up to 20000 yuan. If there are illegal gains, they shall be confiscated: (1) Cultural relics collection units that fail to equip fire prevention, theft prevention, and natural damage prevention facilities in accordance with relevant national regulations; (2) When the legal representative of a state-owned cultural relic collection unit leaves office, they fail to transfer the cultural relics in accordance with the collection archives, or the transferred cultural relics do not match the collection archives; (3) Gift, rent or sell state-owned cultural relics to other units or individuals; (4) Disposal of state-owned cultural relics in violation of Articles 40, 41, and 45 of this Law; (5) Those who violate the provisions of Article 43 of this Law by misappropriating or embezzling the compensation fees obtained from the lawful allocation, exchange, or lending of cultural relics.</p>	
<p>Article 88: Those who buy or sell cultural relics prohibited by the state, or transfer, rent, mortgage, or pledge cultural relics prohibited by the state to overseas organizations or individuals, shall be ordered to rectify by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level, and their illegal gains and illegally operated cultural relics shall be confiscated; For illegal business operations with a total amount of more than 5000 yuan, a fine of not less than twice but not more than ten times the illegal business amount shall be imposed; If there is no illegal business revenue or the illegal business revenue is less than 5000 yuan, a fine of not less than 10000 yuan but not more than 50000 yuan shall be imposed. If cultural relics sales units or cultural relics auction enterprises engage in illegal activities as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's</p>	<p>Article 71: If the sale of cultural relics prohibited by the State or the transfer, lease or pledge of cultural relics prohibited from leaving the country to foreigners does not constitute a crime, the competent cultural relics department of the people's government at or above the county level shall order them to make corrections, confiscate their illegal gains, and impose a fine of not less than two times but not more than five times the amount of illegal business operations if the amount of illegal business operations is more than 10000 yuan; If the illegal business amount is less than 10000 yuan, a fine of not less than 5000 yuan but not more than 20000 yuan shall be imposed. If cultural relics shops or auction enterprises engage in illegal activities as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the cultural relics management department of</p>	

<p>government at or above the county level shall confiscate the illegal gains and illegally operated cultural relics; For illegal business operations with a turnover of more than 30000 yuan, a fine of not less than twice but not more than ten times the illegal turnover shall be imposed; If there is no illegal business revenue or the illegal business revenue is less than 30000 yuan, a fine of not less than 50000 yuan but not more than 250000 yuan shall be imposed; If the circumstances are serious, the original issuing authority shall revoke the license certificate.</p>	<p>the people's government at or above the county level shall confiscate the illegal gains and illegally operated cultural relics. If the illegal operation amount is more than 50000 yuan, a fine of not less than one time but not more than three times the illegal operation amount shall be imposed; If the illegal business amount is less than 50000 yuan, a fine of not less than 5000 yuan but not more than 50000 yuan shall be imposed; If the circumstances are serious, the original issuing authority shall revoke the license certificate.</p>	
<p>Article 89: Those who engage in commercial activities of cultural relics without permission shall be ordered to rectify by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level, given a warning or criticism, and have their illegal gains and illegally operated cultural relics confiscated; For illegal business operations with a turnover of more than 30000 yuan, a fine of not less than twice but not more than ten times the illegal turnover shall be imposed; If there is no illegal business revenue or the illegal business revenue is less than 30000 yuan, a fine of not less than 50000 yuan but not more than 250000 yuan shall be imposed.</p>	<p>Article 72: If a cultural relic shop or auction enterprise engages in cultural relic auctions without permission, or engages in commercial activities of cultural relics without constituting a crime, the administrative department for industry and commerce shall stop it in accordance with the law, confiscate the illegal gains and cultural relics illegally operated, and impose a fine of not less than twice but not more than five times the illegal operating amount if the illegal operating amount is more than 50000 yuan; If the illegal business amount is less than 50000 yuan, a fine of not less than 20000 yuan but not more than 100000 yuan shall be imposed.</p>	
<p>Article 90: In any of the following circumstances, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level shall order correction, give a warning or criticism, confiscate illegal gains and illegally operated cultural relics; For illegal business operations with a turnover of more than 30000 yuan, a fine of not less than twice but not more than ten times the illegal turnover shall be imposed; If there is no illegal business revenue or the illegal business revenue is less than 30000 yuan, a fine of not less than 50000 yuan but not more than 250000 yuan shall be imposed; If the circumstances are serious, the original issuing authority shall revoke the license: (1) cultural relics sales units engaged in cultural relics auction business activities; (2) Cultural relic auction enterprises engage in cultural relic sales and business activities; (3) Cultural relics auctioned by cultural relics auction enterprises without verification; (4) Cultural relics collection units engage in commercial activities related to cultural relics; (5) Cultural relics sales units and cultural relics auction enterprises knowingly sell or auction counterfeit goods, or engage in false</p>	<p>Article 73: In any of the following circumstances, the administrative department for industry and commerce shall confiscate illegal gains and illegally operated cultural relics. If the illegal operation amount is more than 50000 yuan, a fine of not less than one time but not more than three times the illegal operation amount shall be imposed; If the illegal business amount is less than 50000 yuan, a fine of not less than 5000 yuan but not more than 50000 yuan shall be imposed; If the circumstances are serious, the original issuing authority shall revoke the license: (1) Cultural relic shops engaged in cultural relic auction business activities; (2) Auction enterprises engaged in the sale and purchase of cultural relics through cultural relic auctions; (3) Cultural relics auctioned by auction companies that have not been verified; (4) Cultural relics collection units engaged in commercial activities related to cultural relics.</p>	

<p>advertising.</p>		
<p>Article 91: If any of the following behaviors are committed, the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level, together with the public security organs and maritime law enforcement organs, shall recover the cultural relics and give a warning; If the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 100000 yuan but not more than 3 million yuan shall be imposed on the unit, and a fine of not less than 5000 yuan but not more than 50000 yuan shall be imposed on the individual: (1) Failure to report or refuse to submit discovered cultural relics; (2) Failure to transfer and select cultural relics in accordance with regulations.</p>	<p>Article 74: If one of the following acts does not constitute a crime, the cultural relics department of the people's government at or above the county level shall, in conjunction with the public security organs, recover the cultural relics; For serious cases, a fine of not less than 5000 yuan but not more than 50000 yuan shall be imposed: (1) If cultural relics are found to be hidden and not reported or refused to be submitted; (2) Failure to transfer and select cultural relics in accordance with regulations.</p>	
<p>Article 92: If cultural relics are not declared in accordance with the provisions of this Law when entering or leaving the country, they shall be punished by the customs or maritime law enforcement agencies in accordance with the law.</p>		
<p>Article 93: Those who commit any of the following acts shall be ordered to rectify by the cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level; For serious cases, a fine of not less than 100000 yuan but not more than 3 million yuan shall be imposed on the unit, business activities shall be restricted or the original issuing authority shall revoke the license certificate, and a fine of not less than 5000 yuan but not more than 50000 yuan shall be imposed on individuals: (1) Changing the use of state-owned unclassified immovable cultural relics without reporting in accordance with the provisions of this Law; (2) Transfer, mortgage, or change the use of non-state-owned immovable cultural relics without filing in accordance with the provisions of this law; (3) The users of state-owned immovable cultural relics have the ability to repair but refuse to fulfill their repair obligations in accordance with the law; (4) Units engaged in archaeological excavations carry out excavations without approval, or fail to truthfully report the results of archaeological investigations, explorations, and excavations, or fail to transfer cultural relics excavated in accordance with regulations; (5) Cultural relics collection units have not established archives and management systems for their collections in accordance with relevant national regulations, or have not filed archives and management systems for their collections; (6) Unauthorized retrieval of cultural relics from</p>	<p>Article 75: Those who commit any of the following acts shall be ordered to rectify by the cultural relics department of the people's government at or above the county level: (1) changing the use of immovable cultural relics that have not been designated as cultural relics protection units by the state, without reporting in accordance with the provisions of this Law; (2) Transferring or mortgaging non-state-owned immovable cultural relics or changing their use without filing in accordance with the provisions of this Law; (3) The users of state-owned immovable cultural relics refuse to fulfill their repair obligations in accordance with the law; (4) Archaeological excavation units conduct archaeological excavations without approval, or fail to truthfully report the results of archaeological excavations; (5) Cultural relics collection units that fail to establish archives and management systems for their collections in accordance with relevant national regulations, or fail to file archives and management systems for their collections; (6) Violating Article 38 of this Law by unauthorized retrieval of cultural relics from the museum collection; (7) The destruction of cultural relics in the collection has not been reported to the cultural relics administrative department</p>	

<p>the museum collection; (7) Unauthorized repair, reproduction, or printing of cultural relics; (8) The damage to cultural relics in the collection has not been reported to the cultural relics administrative department for verification and handling, or the cultural relics in the collection have been stolen, robbed or lost, and the cultural relics collection unit has not reported to the public security organs or cultural relics administrative department in a timely manner; (9) Cultural relic sales units selling cultural relics or cultural relic auction enterprises auctioning cultural relics fail to make records in accordance with relevant national regulations or fail to report the records made to the cultural relic administrative department for filing.</p>	<p>for verification and handling, or the cultural relics in the collection have been stolen, robbed or lost, and the cultural relics collection unit has not timely reported to the public security organs or cultural relics administrative departments; (8) Cultural relic shops selling cultural relics or auction enterprises auctioning cultural relics without making records in accordance with relevant national regulations or failing to report the records to the cultural relic administrative department for filing.</p>	
<p>Article 94: Personnel of cultural relics administrative departments, cultural relics collection units, cultural relics sales units, and cultural relics auction enterprises who commit any of the following acts shall be punished in accordance with the law;; Those with serious circumstances shall be dismissed from public office or have their professional qualification certificates revoked in accordance with the law: (1) Personnel of cultural relics administrative departments and state-owned cultural relics collection units shall borrow or illegally occupy state-owned cultural relics; (2) Staff members of cultural relics administrative departments and cultural relics collection units organize or participate in the establishment of cultural relics sales units or cultural relics auction enterprises; (3) Causing damage or loss of cultural relics protection units and precious cultural relics due to irresponsibility; (4) Embezzlement and misappropriation of funds for cultural relic protection. Individuals who have been dismissed from public office or have their professional qualification certificates revoked shall not serve as cultural relics management personnel or engage in cultural relics business activities for ten years from the date of dismissal from public office or revocation of their professional qualification certificates.</p>	<p>Article 76: Personnel of cultural relics administrative departments, cultural relics collection units, cultural relics shops, and auction enterprises engaged in cultural relics auctions who commit any of the following acts shall be subject to administrative sanctions in accordance with the law. If the circumstances are serious, they shall be dismissed from public office or their professional qualifications shall be revoked in accordance with the law; If a crime is committed, criminal responsibility shall be pursued in accordance with the law: (1) Staff members of cultural relics administrative departments who violate the provisions of this law, abuse their approval authority, fail to perform their duties, or fail to investigate illegal acts, resulting in serious consequences; (2) Personnel of cultural relics administrative departments and state-owned cultural relics collection units who borrow or illegally occupy state-owned cultural relics; (3) Staff members of cultural relics administrative departments organize or participate in the establishment of cultural relics shops or auction enterprises that operate cultural relics auctions; (4) Causing damage or loss of cultural relics protection units or precious cultural relics due to irresponsibility; (5) Embezzlement or misappropriation of funds for cultural relics protection. Individuals who have been dismissed from public office or have their professional qualifications revoked as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not serve as cultural relic management personnel or engage in cultural relic business activities for ten</p>	

	years from the date of dismissal from public office or revocation of professional qualifications.	
Article 95: If a unit violates the provisions of this Law and is subject to administrative penalties, and the circumstances are serious, the directly responsible person in charge and other directly responsible personnel of the unit shall be fined not less than 5000 yuan but not more than 50000 yuan.		
Article 96: Those who violate the provisions of this Law and harm the civil rights and interests of others shall bear civil liability in accordance with the law; If it constitutes a violation of public security management, the public security organs shall impose public security management penalties in accordance with the law; Those who commit crimes shall be held criminally responsible in accordance with the law.		
Article 97: The cultural relics administrative department of the people's government at or above the county level may, in accordance with the law, carry out supervision and inspection, and may take the following measures: (1) enter the site for inspection; (2) Search and copy relevant documents and materials, inquire with relevant personnel, and seal any documents and materials that may be transferred, destroyed, or tampered with; (3) Sealing up or seizing places, facilities or property suspected of illegal activities; (4) Order the perpetrator to stop infringing on cultural relics.		
Article 98: Cultural relics confiscated by supervisory committees, people's courts, people's procuratorates, public security organs, customs, market supervision and management departments, and maritime law enforcement agencies in accordance with the law shall be registered and properly kept. After the case is closed, they shall be transferred to the cultural relics administrative department free of charge and collected by state-owned cultural relics collection units designated by the cultural relics administrative department.	Article 79: Cultural relics confiscated by people's courts, people's procuratorates, public security organs, customs, and administrative departments for industry and commerce in accordance with the law shall be registered and properly kept. After the case is closed, they shall be transferred to the cultural relics administrative department free of charge and collected by state-owned cultural relics collection units designated by the cultural relics administrative department.	
Article 99: If a violation of the provisions of this Law causes serious damage to cultural relics or poses a serious risk of damage, resulting in infringement of the public interest, the People's Procuratorate may initiate a public interest lawsuit in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Procedure Law.		

Chapter 8 - Supplementary Provisions	Chapter 8 - Supplementary Provisions	
Article 100: If this Law does not provide for the conditions and time limits related to administrative licensing for the protection of cultural relics, the provisions of the Administrative Licensing Law of the People's Republic of China and relevant laws and administrative regulations shall apply.	Article 80: This Law shall come into effect from the date of its promulgation.	
Article 101: This Law shall come into effect on March 1, 2025.		