

《野生動物保育法》中英條文對照表	
英譯名稱	中文名稱
Act on Wildlife Conservation	野生動物保育法
英譯條文	中文條文
<p>Article 1</p> <p>This Act is enacted for the purpose of conserving wildlife, safeguarding species diversity, and preserving the equilibrium of natural ecosystems. Any matters not addressed herein shall be governed by relevant provisions in other applicable laws.</p>	<p>第 1 條</p> <p>為保育野生動物，維護物種多樣性，與自然生態之平衡，特制定本法；本法未規定者，適用其他有關法律之規定。</p>
<p>Article 2</p> <p>The competent authorities referred to in this Act are as follows: at the central government level, the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, hereinafter referred to as the National Principal Authority (NPA); at the municipal level, the municipal governments; and at the county/city level, the county and city governments.</p>	<p>第 2 條</p> <p>本法所稱主管機關：在中央為行政院農業委員會；在直轄市為直轄市政府；在縣（市）為縣（市）政府。</p>
<p>Article 3: Definition of terms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wildlife: In common circumstances, wildlife refers to any animal living in its natural habitat, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, insects, and other kinds of animals.</li> <li>2. Population size: Population size refers to the number of individuals of the same species of wildlife living in a particular space at a particular time.</li> <li>3. Endangered Species: These are wildlife species whose population size is at or below a</li> </ol>	<p>第 3 條</p> <p>本法用辭定義如下：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一、野生動物：係指一般狀況下，應生存於棲息環境下之哺乳類、鳥類、爬蟲類、兩棲類、魚類、昆蟲及其他種類之動物。</li> <li>二、族群量：係指在特定時間及空間，同種野生動物存在之數量。</li> <li>三、瀕臨絕種野生動物：係指族群量降至危險標準，其生存已面臨危機之野生動物。</li> <li>四、珍貴稀有野生動物：係指各地特有或族群量稀少之野生動物。</li> </ol>

<p>critical level, jeopardizing their survival.</p> <p>4. Rare and Valuable Species: This category includes endemic species or those with a very low total population.</p> <p>5. Other Conservation-Deserving Wildlife: Species in this category may not have a very low total population, but their survival remains in jeopardy.</p> <p>6. Wildlife products: These include animal carcasses, bones, horns, teeth, skin, hair, eggs, or internal organs, whether in whole, partial, or processed form.</p> <p>7. Habitat: Habitat refers to the natural living environment necessary for the survival of plants and animals.</p> <p>8. Conservation: Conservation is any protection, restoration, or management of wildlife based on the principles of species diversity and natural ecological balance.</p> <p>9. Utilization: Utilization is the use of wildlife for cultural, educational, academic, or economic benefit in a manner scientifically determined not to be detrimental to the natural ecological balance.</p> <p>10. Disturbance: Disturbance refers to any behavior involving the use of drugs, tools, or any other means to interfere with wildlife.</p> <p>11. Abuse: Abuse is the use of</p>	<p>五、其他應予保育之野生動物：係指族群量雖未達稀有程度，但其生存已面臨危機之野生動物。</p> <p>六、野生動物產製品：係指野生動物之屍體、骨、角、牙、皮、毛、卵或器官之全部、部分或其加工品。</p> <p>七、棲息環境：係指維持動植物生存之自然環境。</p> <p>八、保育：係指基於物種多樣性與自然生態平衡之原則，對於野生動物所為保護、復育、管理之行為。</p> <p>九、利用：係指經科學實證，無礙自然生態平衡，運用野生動物，以獲取其文化、教育、學術、經濟等效益之行為。</p> <p>十、騷擾：係指以藥品、器物或其他方法，干擾野生動物之行為。</p> <p>十一、虐待：係指以暴力、不當使用藥品或其他方法，致傷害野生動物或使其無法維持正常生理狀態之行為。</p> <p>十二、獵捕：係指以藥品、獵具或其他器具或方法，捕取或捕殺野生動物之行為。</p> <p>十三、加工：係指利用野生動物之屍體、骨、角、牙、皮、毛、卵或器官之全部或部分製成產品之行為。</p> <p>展示：係指以野生動物或其產製品置於公開場合供人參觀者。</p>
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<p>violence, unsuitable drugs, or other methods to harm wildlife so they cannot maintain their normal physiological condition.</p> <p>12. Hunting: Hunting is the use of drugs, hunting equipment, or other tools or methods to catch or kill wildlife.</p> <p>13. Processing: Processing refers to the use of wildlife carcasses, bones, horns, teeth, skins, hair, eggs, or organs, either in whole or in part, to create other products.</p> <p>14. Display: Display involves placing wildlife or wildlife products in public areas for people to view.</p>	
<p>Article 4: Wildlife shall be classified into two categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protected Wildlife Species: Endangered Species, Rare and Valuable Species, and Other Conservation-Deserving Wildlife;</li> <li>2. General Wildlife: all other wildlife species not included in the previous category. The Wildlife Conservation Advisory Committee is responsible for the determination of animals which belong in the first category. The National Principal Authority is responsible for compilation and announcement of the Schedule of Protected Wildlife Species.</li> </ol>	<p>第 4 條</p> <p>野生動物區分為下列二類：</p> <p>一、保育類：指瀕臨絕種、珍貴稀有及其他應予保育之野生動物。</p> <p>二、一般類：指保育類以外之野生動物。</p> <p>前項第一款保育類野生動物，由野生動物保育諮詢委員會評估分類，中央主管機關指定公告，並製作名錄。</p>
<p>Article 5</p> <p>The NPA shall establish a Wildlife</p>	<p>第 5 條</p> <p>中央主管機關為保育野生動物，設野</p>

<p>Conservation Advisory Committee to assist with wildlife conservation. Members of the advisory committee shall serve without remuneration. The regulations for establishing the committee shall be determined by the NPA. Academic experts, representatives from private conservation organizations, indigenous peoples, and other non-governmental representatives shall comprise not less than two-thirds of the total committee membership.</p>	<p>生動物保育諮詢委員會。 前項委員會之委員為無給職，其設置辦法由中央主管機關訂定之。其中專家學者、民間保育團體及原住民等不具官方身分之代表，不得少於委員總人數三分之二。</p>
<p>Article 6 To enhance wildlife conservation efforts, the National Principal Authority shall establish a Wildlife Research Institute. The National Principal Authority may also commission academic research institutions or private organizations to engage in activities such as wildlife surveys, research, conservation, utilization, education, and promotion.</p>	<p>第 6 條 中央主管機關為加強野生動物保育，應設立野生動物研究機構，並得委請學術研究機構或民間團體從事野生動物之調查、研究、保育、利用、教育、宣揚等事項。</p>
<p>Article 7 To gather social resources for wildlife conservation, the NPA may establish a conservation donation account and accept donations from private individuals or legal entities. Additionally, the NPA may issue wildlife conservation postage stamps. The regulations concerning the establishment of the donation account, the use of the name and logo on the conservation stamps, and their management and issuance shall be determined by the NPA.</p>	<p>第 7 條 為彙集社會資源保育野生動物，中央主管機關得設立保育捐助專戶，接受私人或法人捐贈，及發行野生動物保育票。 專戶設置及保育票名稱、標章之使用及發行管理辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 8: Any construction and land use in Major Wildlife Habitats should be</p>	<p>第 8 條 在野生動物重要棲息環境經營各種建</p>

<p>carried out in ways and areas that least affect the habitat, and the original ecological functions of the habitat should not be harmed. If necessary, the competent authorities shall request land users to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment. Any farming, forestry, fishery, or animal husbandry development utilization; mine exploration, earth or rock removal, or related works; repair or construction of railroads, public roads, or other roads; construction; establishment of parks or cemeteries; utilization of land for recreation, sporting, or forest recreation areas; waste disposal; or other utilization of Major Wildlife Habitats may begin only after application to the local competent authorities and after approval by the NPA. Only then can an application for such development be made to the relevant regulatory authorities.</p> <p>Existing facilities, land utilization, or development activities that have a significant impact on the wildlife habitat, the NPA may require the relevant person or regulatory authority to put forth a plan for improvements within a certain time limit.</p> <p>The type and area of the Major Wildlife Habitats referred to above shall be determined and announced by the NPA, as shall any changes in designation.</p>	<p>設或土地利用，應擇其影響野生動物棲息最少之方式及地域為之，不得破壞其原有生態功能。必要時，主管機關應通知所有人、使用人或占有人實施環境影響評估。</p> <p>在野生動物重要棲息環境實施農、林、漁、牧之開發利用、採採礦、採取土石或設置有關附屬設施、修建鐵路、公路或其他道路、開發建築、設置公園、墳墓、遊憩用地、運動用地或森林遊樂區、處理廢棄物或其他開發利用等行為，應先向地方主管機關申請，經層報中央主管機關許可後，始得向目的事業主管機關申請為之。</p> <p>既有之建設、土地利用或開發行為，如對野生動物構成重大影響，中央主管機關得要求當事人或目的事業主管機關限期提出改善辦法。</p> <p>第一項野生動物重要棲息環境之類別及範圍，由中央主管機關公告之；變更時，亦同。</p>
<p>Article 9: If land use activities commence before the Environmental Impact Assessment referred to in Article 8, Paragraph 1, the competent</p>	<p>第 9 條</p> <p>未依前條第一項規定實施環境影響評估而擅自經營利用者，主管機關應即通知或會同目的事業主管機關責令其</p>

<p>authorities shall immediately inform and consult with other relevant regulatory authorities to halt the project. If destruction of the wildlife habitat has taken place, the competent authorities and other relevant regulatory authorities shall request the responsible parties to submit a remediation plan within a certain time limit and should monitor this process. If the responsible parties do not submit a remediation plan, or in case of emergency, the competent authorities may require that any resultant costs of necessary remediation be borne by the responsible parties.</p>	<p>停工。其已致野生動物生育環境遭受破壞者，並應限期令當事人補提補救方案，監督其實施。逾期未補提補救方案或遇情況緊急時，主管機關得以當事人之費用為必要之處理。</p>
<p>Article 10: Local competent authorities may establish Wildlife Sanctuaries for Major Wildlife Habitats with special conservation needs, as well as formulate and carry out conservation plans in those areas. If necessary, they may commission other agencies or organizations to carry out the plans. Establishment, modification, or abolition of Wildlife Sanctuaries shall be authorized and announced by the NPA after an on-site public hearing on the plan is held, and the opinions of local residents have been heard, and approval from the Wildlife Conservation Advisory Committee obtained. In emergency or necessary situations, the NPA may, with the approval of the Wildlife Conservation Advisory Committee, designate or modify Wildlife Sanctuaries. In the conservation plan for the Wildlife Sanctuary, the Competent Authorities may announce</p>	<p>第 10 條 地方主管機關得就野生動物重要棲息環境有特別保護必要者，劃定為野生動物保護區，擬訂保育計畫並執行之；必要時，並得委託其他機關或團體執行。 前項保護區之劃定、變更或廢止，必要時，應先於當地舉辦公聽會，充分聽取當地居民意見後，層報中央主管機關，經野生動物保育諮詢委員會認可後，公告實施。 中央主管機關認為緊急或必要時，得經野生動物保育諮詢委員會之認可，逕行劃定或變更野生動物保護區。 主管機關得於第一項保育計畫中就下列事項，予以公告管制： 一、騷擾、虐待、獵捕或宰殺一般類野生動物等行為。 二、採集、砍伐植物等行為。 三、污染、破壞環境等行為。 四、其他禁止或許可行為。</p>

<p>regulatory measures regarding the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disturbance, abuse, hunting, or killing of General Wildlife, etc.</li> <li>2. Collection or cutting of plants, etc.</li> <li>3. Pollution or destruction of the environment, etc.</li> <li>4. Other prohibited or approved actions, etc.</li> </ol>	
<p>Article 11</p> <p>Upon announcement of the establishment of a Wildlife Sanctuary, land inside its boundaries may be purchased or expropriated by the Competent Authorities according to the law, and subsequently managed by them. For land not purchased or expropriated by the Competent Authorities, the owner, user, or occupant shall provide a suitable habitat for wildlife according to requirements announced by the Competent Authorities. Before the Competent Authorities announce the requirements, if the land in question is used or profited from in a way that is found to harm wildlife conservation, they may order the modification or elimination of such behavior. Major national construction projects are exempt from the requirements if they are based on the principle of not affecting the survival of wildlife and have received the approval of the Wildlife Conservation Advisory Committee and the NPA.</p> <p>The Competent Authorities shall compensate the owner or user of the</p>	<p>第 11 條</p> <p>經劃定為野生動物保護區之土地，必要時，得依法徵收或撥用，交由主管機關管理。</p> <p>未經徵收或撥用之野生動物保護區土地，其所有人、使用人或占有人，應以主管機關公告之方法提供野生動物棲息環境；在公告之前，其使用、收益方法有害野生動物保育者，主管機關得命其變更或停止。但遇有國家重大建設，在不影響野生動物生存原則下，經野生動物保育諮詢委員會認可及中央主管機關之許可者，不在此限。</p> <p>前項土地之所有人或使用人所受之損失，主管機關應給予補償。</p>

<p>land for any losses resulting from the above paragraph.</p>	
<p>Article 12</p> <p>For the purpose of conducting surveys on wildlife resources or implementing conservation plans, the competent authority or entrusted organizations may dispatch personnel carrying identification documents to enter public or private land for surveys and implementation of conservation measures. Owners, users, or managers of public or private land shall not evade, refuse, or obstruct, except in cases involving military secrets, in which case the investigation shall be conducted in coordination with military authorities. In the event of encountering fenced-off land or implementing various conservation measures during the aforementioned surveys, the competent authority shall notify the owners, users, or managers of public or private land in advance. If notification cannot be delivered, it may be done through public announcement.</p> <p>Authorities or conservation personnel shall maintain confidentiality regarding any industrial or military secrets encountered during the surveys.</p> <p>For the purpose of conducting the surveys or implementing various conservation measures mentioned in the first paragraph, compensation shall be provided to owners or users of public or private land who suffer losses. The amount of compensation shall be determined through negotiation, and if</p>	<p>第 12 條</p> <p>為執行野生動物資源調查或保育計畫，主管機關或受託機關、團體得派員攜帶證明文件，進入公、私有土地進行調查及實施保育措施。公、私有土地所有人、使用人或管理人，除涉及軍事機密者，應會同軍事機關為之外，不得規避、拒絕或妨礙。</p> <p>進行前項調查遇設有圍障之土地或實施各項保育措施時，主管機關應事先通知公、私有土地所有人、使用人或管理人；通知無法送達時，得以公告方式為之。</p> <p>調查機關或保育人員，對於受檢之工商軍事秘密，應予保密。</p> <p>為進行第一項調查或實施各項保育措施，致公、私有土地所有人或使用人遭受損失者，應予補償。補償金額依協議為之；協議不成，報請上級主管機關核定之。</p> <p>進行前項調查或實施各項保育措施之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>

<p>negotiation fails, it shall be submitted to the higher-level competent authority for approval.</p> <p>The methods for conducting the surveys or implementing various conservation measures mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by the competent authority at the central level.</p>	
<p>Article 13</p> <p>When there is damage to wildlife habitats as a result of activities authorized under Article 8, Paragraph 2, the competent authority shall issue a deadline for the responsible party to submit a remediation plan and supervise its implementation.</p> <p>In cases where such activities are carried out without proper authorization, the competent authority may take emergency measures, in addition to those prescribed in the preceding paragraph. The costs incurred shall be borne by the responsible party.</p>	<p>第 13 條</p> <p>經許可從事第八條第二項開發利用行為而破壞野生動物棲息環境時，主管機關應限期令行為人提補救方案，監督其實施。</p> <p>前項開發利用行為未經許可者，除依前項規定辦理外，主管機關得緊急處理，其費用由行為人負擔。</p>
<p>Article 14</p> <p>Non-native animals lost or surviving in the wild, if deemed to pose a threat to the habitats of domestic plants or animals, may be subject to necessary measures by the competent authority. The determination of non-native animals shall be made by the central competent authority.</p>	<p>第 14 條</p> <p>逸失或生存於野外之非臺灣地區原產動物，如有影響國內動植物棲息環境之虞者，得由主管機關逕為必要之處置。</p> <p>前項非臺灣地區原產動物，由中央主管機關認定之。</p>
<p>Article 15</p> <p>Protected wildlife that is ownerless or wandering, as well as ownerless products derived from protected wildlife, shall be handled by the competent authority. The competent</p>	<p>第 15 條</p> <p>無主或流蕩之保育類野生動物及無主之保育類野生動物產製品，主管機關應逕為處理，並得委託有關機關或團體收容、暫養、救護、保管或銷毀。</p>

<p>authority may commission relevant agencies or organizations to take in, provide temporary care for, rescue, manage, protect, or dispose of the animals or products.</p>	
<p>Article 16 Unless otherwise specified in this Act or other relevant laws and regulations, protected wildlife shall not be harassed, abused, hunted, slaughtered, bought, sold, exhibited, displayed, owned, imported, exported, raised, or bred. Protected wildlife products shall not be bought, sold, exhibited, displayed, owned, imported, exported, or processed, unless under special circumstances recognized in this Act or other relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>第 16 條 保育類野生動物，除本法或其他法令另有規定外，不得騷擾、虐待、獵捕、宰殺、買賣、陳列、展示、持有、輸入、輸出或飼養、繁殖。 保育類野生動物產製品，除本法或其他法令另有規定外，不得買賣、陳列、展示、持有、輸入、輸出或加工。</p>
<p>Article 17 Except for purposes of academic research or education, hunting of general wildlife, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, shall be conducted within areas designated by the local competent authority, and a permit must be obtained from the local competent authority or entrusted organizations or groups prior to hunting. The local competent authority shall formulate regulations regarding the designation, modification, abolition, and management measures of hunting areas and species mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and shall submit these regulations to the central competent authority for approval before announcing them publicly. The application fee, procedures, and</p>	<p>第 17 條 非基於學術研究或教育目的，獵捕一般類之哺乳類、鳥類、爬蟲類、兩棲類野生動物，應在地方主管機關所劃定之區域內為之，並應先向地方主管機關、受託機關或團體申請核發許可證。前項野生動物之物種、區域之劃定、變更、廢止及管制事項，由地方主管機關擬訂，層報中央主管機關核定後公告之。 第一項許可證得收取工本費，其申請程序及其他有關事項，由中央主管機關定之。</p>

<p>other relevant matters for the permit mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall be determined by the NPA.</p>	
<p>Article 18</p> <p>Protected wildlife shall be conserved and shall not be disturbed, abused, hunted, killed, or utilized for other purposes, except in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When the population exceeds the carrying capacity of the environment.</li> <li>2. For academic research or educational purposes, with approval from the NPA.</li> </ol> <p>For the utilization of protected wildlife under the first condition mentioned above, approval shall be obtained from the local competent authority. The species, location, scope, utilization quantity, duration, and method shall be announced by the NPA.</p> <p>The procedures, fees, and other related matters for applications under the second condition shall be determined by the NPA.</p>	<p>第 18 條</p> <p>保育類野生動物應予保育，不得騷擾、虐待、獵捕、宰殺或為其他利用。但有下列情形之一，不在此限：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一、族群量逾越環境容許量者。</li> <li>二、基於學術研究或教育目的，經中央主管機關許可者。</li> </ol> <p>前項第一款保育類野生動物之利用，應先經地方主管機關許可；其可利用之種類、地點、範圍及利用數量、期間與方式，由中央主管機關公告之。</p> <p>前二項申請之程序、費用及其他有關事項，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 19</p> <p>Hunting of wildlife shall not be conducted using the following methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use of explosives or other detonating devices.</li> <li>2. Use of poisons.</li> <li>3. Use of electricity, narcotics, or methods of paralysis.</li> <li>4. Setting up nets.</li> <li>5. Use of firearms other than authorized hunting rifles.</li> <li>6. Use of traps, snares, or</li> </ol>	<p>第 19 條</p> <p>獵捕野生動物，不得以下列方法為之：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一、使用炸藥或其他爆裂物。</li> <li>二、使用毒物。</li> <li>三、使用電氣、麻醉物或麻痺之方法。</li> <li>四、架設網具。</li> <li>五、使用獵槍以外之其他種類槍械。</li> <li>六、使用陷阱、獸鋏或特殊獵捕工具。</li> <li>七、其他經主管機關公告禁止之方法。</li> </ol> <p>未經許可擅自設置網具、陷阱、獸鋏或其他獵具，主管機關得逕予拆除並銷毀之。土地所有人、使用人或管理人不</p>

<p>specialized hunting tools.</p> <p>7. Use of any other methods or items prohibited by the competent authority.</p> <p>Unauthorized installation of nets, traps, snares, or other hunting devices may be dismantled and destroyed by the competent authority. Landowners, users, or managers shall not evade, refuse, or obstruct such actions.</p>	<p>得規避、拒絕或妨礙。</p>
<p>Article 20</p> <p>Those who wish to hunt General Wildlife or fish within the areas defined in Article 17 shall register with the commissioned management organization or group when entering the area and shall always carry their permit. Upon exiting, the hunters shall report the species and number hunted and pay a corresponding fee.</p> <p>The fees shall be set by the NPA.</p>	<p>第 20 條</p> <p>進入第十七條劃定區獵捕一般類野生動物或主管機關劃定之垂釣區者，應向受託管理機關、團體登記，隨身攜帶許可證，以備查驗。離開時，應向受託管理機關、團體報明獲取野生動物之種類、數量，並繳納費用。</p> <p>前項費用收取標準，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 21</p> <p>Wildlife may be hunted or killed under one of the following circumstances, regardless of the provisions in Article 17, Paragraph 1; Article 18, Paragraph 1; and Article 19, Paragraph 1. However, any such action taken against protected wildlife shall be first reported to the authorities for handling, except in cases of emergency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Endangerment to public safety or human life.</li> <li>2. Damage to crops, poultry, livestock, or aquaculture.</li> <li>3. Being a carrier of diseases or pests.</li> <li>4. Endangerment to air</li> </ol>	<p>第 21 條</p> <p>野生動物有下列情形之一，得予以獵捕或宰殺，不受第十七條第一項、第十八條第一項及第十九條第一項各款規定之限制。但保育類野生動物除情況緊急外，應先報請主管機關處理：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一、有危及公共安全或人類性命之虞者。</li> <li>二、危害農林作物、家禽、家畜或水產養殖者。</li> <li>三、傳播疾病或病蟲害者。</li> <li>四、有妨礙航空安全之虞者。</li> <li>五、(刪除)。</li> <li>六、其他經主管機關核准者。</li> </ol> <p>保育類野生動物有危害農林作物、家禽、家畜或水產養殖，在緊急情況下，未及報請主管機關處理者，得以</p>

<p>transportation safety.</p> <p>5. (Deleted).</p> <p>6. Other reasons approved by the authorities.</p> <p>When protected wildlife causes damage to crops, poultry, livestock, or aquaculture, and reporting to the authorities for handling has not been made in case of emergency, protected wildlife may be hunted or killed using humane methods approved by the authorities to prevent the mentioned damage.</p>	<p>主管機關核定之人道方式予以獵捕或宰殺以防治危害。</p>
<p>Article 21-1</p> <p>Wildlife may be hunted or killed for traditional cultural or ritual purposes by Taiwan aborigines, regardless of the provisions in Article 17, Paragraph 1; Article 18, Paragraph 1; and Article 19, Paragraph 1.</p> <p>Hunting, killing, or utilizing wildlife for the purposes stated above shall be subject to approval by the authorities. The procedures for application, hunting methods, species allowed to be hunted, bag limits, hunting seasons, locations, and other relevant regulations shall be determined jointly by the NPA and the national aboriginal affairs authority.</p>	<p>第 21-1 條</p> <p>台灣原住民族基於其傳統文化、祭儀，而有獵捕、宰殺或利用野生動物之必要者，不受第十七條第一項、第十八條第一項及第十九條第一項各款規定之限制。</p> <p>前項獵捕、宰殺或利用野生動物之行為應經主管機關核准，其申請程序、獵捕方式、獵捕動物之種類、數量、獵捕期間、區域及其他應遵循事項之辦法，由中央主管機關會同中央原住民族主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 22</p> <p>A wildlife conservation police force may be established to aid in wildlife conservation efforts.</p> <p>The competent authority or entrusted organizations or groups may appoint wildlife conservation or inspection personnel to carry out inspections, enforcement actions, and other</p>	<p>第 22 條</p> <p>為保育野生動物得設置保育警察。</p> <p>主管機關或受託機關、團體得置野生動物保育或檢查人員，並於野生動物保護區內執行稽查、取締及保育工作有關事項。必要時，得商請轄區內之警察協助保育工作。</p> <p>執法人員、民眾或團體主動參與或協助主管機關取締、舉發違法事件者，主</p>

<p>conservation-related tasks within wildlife protection areas. When necessary, the assistance of local police within the jurisdiction may be sought to support conservation efforts.</p> <p>The competent authority may provide rewards to law enforcement personnel, civilians, or organizations who actively participate in or assist the competent authority in cracking down on illegal activities or reporting offenses. The regulations governing rewards shall be determined by the competent authority.</p>	<p>管機關得予以獎勵；其獎勵辦法，由主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 23</p> <p>The competent authority may provide assistance or incentives to non-governmental organizations or individuals participating in international wildlife conservation conferences or other related activities.</p>	<p>第 23 條</p> <p>民間團體或個人參與國際性野生動物保護會議或其他有關活動者，主管機關得予協助或獎勵。</p>
<p>Article 24</p> <p>No live wildlife or products derived from protected wildlife may be imported or exported without prior approval from the NPA.</p> <p>The import or export of live specimens of protected wildlife is restricted to academic research institutions, colleges or universities, public zoos, or private zoos registered with the government for educational or research purposes.</p> <p>No live marine mammals or products thereof may be imported or exported without prior approval from the NPA.</p> <p>The import or export of live marine mammals or products thereof is limited to those obtained by indigenous peoples within their traditional territories for</p>	<p>第 24 條</p> <p>野生動物之活體及保育類野生動物之產製品，非經中央主管機關之同意，不得輸入或輸出。</p> <p>保育類野生動物之活體，其輸入或輸出，以學術研究機構、大專校院、公立或政府立案之私立動物園供教育、學術研究之用為限。</p> <p>海洋哺乳類野生動物活體及產製品，非經中央主管機關同意，不得輸入或輸出。</p> <p>海洋哺乳類野生動物活體及產製品之輸入或輸出，以產地國原住民族傳統領域內住民因生存所需獵捕者為限。</p> <p>輸入海洋哺乳類野生動物活體及產製品，須提出前項證明文件。</p> <p>未經中央主管機關之同意輸入、輸出、買賣、陳列、展示一般類海洋哺乳類野</p>

<p>subsistence purposes, from the country of origin.</p> <p>For the importation of live marine mammals or products thereof, relevant documentation must be provided.</p> <p>Any unauthorized importation, exportation, sale, display, or exhibition of live general marine mammals or products thereof shall be subject to the general provisions and penalties of this Act, and the specimens or products in question may be confiscated.</p>	<p>生動物活體及產製品者，準用本法一般類野生動物之管理與處罰規定，並得沒入之。</p>
<p>Article 26</p> <p>For cultural, hygiene, ecological protection, or policy reasons, the NPA may request the trade authorities to issue a public announcement prohibiting the import or export of certain wildlife or wildlife products in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Trade Act.</p>	<p>第 26 條</p> <p>為文化、衛生、生態保護或政策需要，中央主管機關得洽請貿易主管機關依貿易法之規定，公告禁止野生動物或其產製品輸入或輸出。</p>
<p>Article 27</p> <p>For the first-time importation of non-endemic wildlife species from outside Taiwan, the applicant must submit relevant documentation and provide an Impact Assessment Report on the potential impact of the species on native fauna and flora. Importation may proceed only upon approval from the NPA.</p> <p>The municipal or county (city) authorities in the areas where such imported wildlife are located shall conduct regular investigations and monitoring. If it is found that the imported wildlife may impact the habitat of native fauna or flora, the authorities shall order the owners or users to submit</p>	<p>第 27 條</p> <p>申請首次輸入非臺灣地區原產之野生動物物種者，應檢附有關資料，並提出對國內動植物影響評估報告，經中央主管機關核准後，始得輸入。</p> <p>所在地直轄市、縣（市）主管機關，對前項輸入之野生動物，應定期進行調查追蹤；於發現該野生動物足以影響國內動植物棲息環境之虞時，應責令所有人或占有人限期提預防或補救方案，監督其實施，並報請中央主管機關處理。</p>

<p>preventive or remedial plans within a specified timeframe, supervise their implementation, and report the situation to the NPA for further action.</p>	
<p>Article 28 Any academic research institute collaborating with foreign research institutions and utilizing Protected Wildlife or their products for research, exchange, donation, or display must submit a report to the NPA within one year of the import or export of the wildlife or product.</p>	<p>第 28 條 基於學術研究或教育目的，以保育類野生動物或其產製品與國外學術研究機構進行研究、交換、贈與或展示者，應自輸入、輸出之日起一年內，向中央主管機關提出相關報告。</p>
<p>Article 29 The import or export of wildlife or wildlife products involves customs inspection to ensure they match their documentation. Additionally, inspection and quarantine procedures shall be conducted in accordance with relevant laws and regulations by the designated inspection or quarantine authorities or their commissioned organizations.</p>	<p>第 29 條 野生動物及其產製品輸入、輸出時，應由海關查驗物證相符，且由輸出入動植物檢驗、檢疫機關或其所委託之機構，依照檢驗及檢疫相關法令之規定辦理檢驗及檢疫。</p>
<p>Article 30 The prevention and follow-up examinations of wildlife epidemic diseases shall be carried out by the competent plant and animal epidemic disease authorities in accordance with relevant legislation.</p>	<p>第 30 條 野生動物之防疫及追蹤檢疫，由動植物防疫主管機關依相關法令辦理。</p>
<p>Article 35 Without authorization from the competent authorities, it is prohibited to buy, sell, or publicly display Protected Wildlife or its products. The types of Protected Wildlife and products subject to this regulation shall be announced by the NPA.</p>	<p>第 35 條 保育類野生動物及其產製品，非經主管機關之同意，不得買賣或在公共場所陳列、展示。 前項保育類野生動物及其產製品之種類，由中央主管機關公告之。</p>

<p>Article 36</p> <p>Those intending to engage in the for-profit activities of raising, breeding, trading, processing, importing, or exporting wildlife must first apply for permission from the municipal or county (city) authorities and obtain a business license in accordance with the law. The NPA shall establish regulations governing the conditions, application procedures, permit contents, and other requirements for the for-profit raising, breeding, trading, or processing of wildlife.</p>	<p>第 36 條</p> <p>以營利為目的，經營野生動物之飼養、繁殖、買賣、加工、進口或出口者，應先向直轄市、縣（市）主管機關申請許可，並依法領得營業執照，方得為之。前項野生動物之飼養、繁殖、買賣、加工之許可條件、申請程序、許可證登載及其他應遵行事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。</p>
<p>Article 37</p> <p>Endangered Species and Rare and Valuable Species undergoing raising or breeding must be carefully managed to prevent escape. In the event of an escape, the owner or keeper is responsible for either recovering the animal themselves or seeking assistance from local authorities.</p>	<p>第 37 條</p> <p>瀕臨絕種及珍貴稀有野生動物於飼養繁殖中應妥為管理，不得逸失。如有逸失時，所有人或占有人應自行或報請當地主管機關協助圍捕。</p>
<p>Article 38</p> <p>In the event of the death of an Endangered or Rare and Valuable Species due to illness or unknown causes, the owner or keeper must arrange for a veterinarian to conduct an autopsy and provide a detailed autopsy report specifying the cause of death. This report must be submitted to municipal or county (city) authorities within 30 days of the animal's death for documentation. If the cause of death is not attributed to a contagious disease, academic research institutes, public or licensed private zoos, museums, wildlife</p>	<p>第 38 條</p> <p>瀕臨絕種及珍貴稀有野生動物因病或不明原因死亡時，所有人或占有人應請獸醫師解剖後，出具解剖書，詳細說明死亡原因，並自死亡之日起三十日內送交直轄市、縣（市）主管機關備查。其非因傳染病死亡，而學術研究機構、公立或政府立案之私立動物園、博物館、野生動物所有人或占有人等製作標本時，經主管機關之同意，得以獸醫師簽發之死亡證明書代替死亡解剖書。</p>

<p>owners, or keepers may, with approval from the Authorities, opt to obtain a death certificate signed by a veterinarian in lieu of an autopsy report when using the carcass for specimen preparation.</p>	
<p>Article 39 In cases where the carcass of a Protected Wildlife species holds academic research or exhibition value, priority for purchase shall be granted to academic or scientific research institutions, public or licensed private zoos, or museums over other potential buyers from the owner or keeper.</p>	<p>第 39 條 保育類野生動物之屍體，具有學術研究或展示價值者，學術研究機構、公立或政府立案之私立動物園、博物館等有關機構得優先向所有人或占有人價購，製成標本。</p>