

State Forestry Administration Notice, No. 46

The “Value evaluation methodology for wildlife and wildlife products” was deliberated and passed by the State Forestry Administration on September 29, 2017 and is thereupon released publicly, to be in effect from December 15, 2017.

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Value evaluation methodology for wildlife and wildlife products

Article 1: This methodology is formulated for the purpose of regulating standards and methods of evaluating value of wildlife and wildlife products, in accordance with Article 57 of the Wildlife Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China.

Article 2: This methodology applies to the evaluation of value of catches, wildlife and wildlife products as stipulated by the Wildlife Protection Law of the People’s Republic of China.

‘Wildlife’ as referred to in this methodology relates to the whole specimen (including eggs and spawn) of terrestrial wildlife; ‘wildlife products’ as referred to in this methodology refers to the parts and derivatives of terrestrial wildlife, including products.

Article 3: The State Forestry Administration is responsible for drawing up, publishing and amending the “List of baseline value standards for terrestrial wildlife”.

Article 4: The value of whole specimens is calculated by multiplying the baseline value listed for this species in the “List of baseline value standards for terrestrial wildlife” by the corresponding factor. Specific methods thereof are as follows:

- i. Values for species under first class special state protection are calculated as 10 times the baseline value for that species; values for species under second class special state protection are calculated as 5 times the baseline value for that species.
- ii. Values for species under special local protection and those species of important ecological, scientific or social value are calculated using the baseline value for that species.

The value for eggs and spawn of amphibians is calculated as 1/1000th the baseline value for that species; the value for eggs and spawn of reptiles is calculated as 1/10th the baseline value for that species; the value for the eggs of birds is calculated as ½ the baseline value for that species.

Article 5: The value of wildlife products is calculated by the law enforcement agency or evaluation body based on the actual situation, but may not exceed the baseline value of the whole specimen for that species. However, the forestry department under the People’s Government at the provincial level and above may apply other regulations for the valuation of taxidermy or other special wildlife products.

Article 6: Where there is an actual transaction price for wildlife or a wildlife product and the transaction price is higher than the value according to this methodology, processes shall be implemented based on the actual transaction price.

Article 7: The value of captive-bred wildlife and wildlife products is calculated as 50% of the value of that species.

The value of a wildlife or wildlife product for species that is included on the 'List of captive-bred species of wildlife under special state protection' is calculated as 25% of the value of that species.

Article 8: For species listed on CITES Appendices that do not naturally occur in China and have been approved by the State Forestry Administration to be treated as a species under special state protection, the value of the wildlife or wildlife product shall be the same as for a species under special state protection that is of the same genus, family or order.

For species listed on CITES Appendices that do not naturally occur in China and have not been approved by the State Forestry Administration, and other species that are not listed on CITS Appendices, the value of the wildlife or wildlife product shall be the same as for a special under special local protection or a species of important ecological, scientific or social value that is of the same genius, family or order.

Article 9: Once this methodology is in effect, for species that are newly added to the list of species under special state protection or species of important ecological, scientific or social value and are not yet included on the 'List of baseline value standards for terrestrial wildlife', the baseline value shall be the same as for a species of the same genus, family or order.

Article 10: This methodology is in effect from December 15, 2017.

Appendix: List of baseline value standards for terrestrial wildlife

Group	Baseline value (RMB)	Notes
Mammalia		
Insectivora		
Erinaceidea	200	
Talpidae	100	
Soricinae	100	
Scandentia		
Tupalidae	100	
Chiroptera	50	
Cingulata		
Dasypodidae	1000	
Dasyuromorphia		
Dasyuridae	150	
Thylacinidae	200	
Diprotodontia		
Macropodidae	150	
Potoroidae	150	
Vombatidae	200	
Primates		
Atelidae	300	
Cheirogaligidae	300	
Lemuridae	400	
Lepilemuridae	400	
Indriidae	450	
Daubentoniidae	500	

Tarsiidae	500	
Callithrichidae	500	
Cebidae	500	
Aotidae	300	
Lorisidae		
<i>Nycticebus</i>	2000	
All other genera	1000	
Cercopithecidae		
<i>Macaca</i>	2000	
<i>Presbytis</i>	15000	
<i>Rhinopithecus</i>	50000	
<i>Pygathrix</i>	15000	
All other genera	2000	
Hylobatidae	50000	
Hominidae		
<i>Pongo</i>	50000	
<i>Pan</i>	50000	
<i>Gorilla</i>	50000	
Proboscidea		
Elephantidae		
<i>Elephas maximus</i>	200000	
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	100000	
Pholidota		
Manidae	8000	
Pilosa		
Bradyrodidae	300	
Megalonychidae	300	
Myrmecophagidae	500	
Carnivora		
Canidae		
<i>Cuon</i>	1500	
All other genera	800	
Eupleridae	1000	
Ursidae		
<i>Melursus</i>	2000	
<i>Tremarctos</i>	2000	
<i>Ursus</i>	8000	
<i>Selenarctos</i>	8000	
<i>Helarctos</i>	10000	
Ailuropodidae		
<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>	500000	
Ailuridae		
<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	8000	
Mephitidae	500	
Mustelidae	800	
Procyonidae	500	
Viverridae	1200	
Herpestidae	1000	
Hyaenidae	500	
Felidae		
<i>Panthera</i>		
<i>Panthera tigris</i>	100000	
<i>Panthera pardus</i>	50000	

